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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"It's still difficult for boards to look across the table and say, 'Can she really handle the football coach? Can she raise $4-million? Can she get on the golf course with donors?' "

Chancellor of U. of Wisconsin at Madison, on female presidents: A21

"People have a right to express their views, but they certainly don't have a right to be chairman of a department."

A professor at City College of New York: A23

"We dance and we delay and that's why the American people, blessed be, are so fed up with us."

A Senator supporting a system of direct loans to students: A32

"If *Ayers* is upheld, nothing will prevent states from adopting new policies that further reduce black students' opportunities, as long as the state claims that they were adopted for educational, not racial, reasons."

A professor of education: B2

"I'm cynical about this. It amounts to granting a privilege to look at the scrolls from the outside and drool."

A critic of a decision to allow "free access" to Dead Sea Scrolls: A9

"Student disciplinary systems frequently leave it to an alleged victim of sexual harassment to 'prosecute' the harasser by bringing charges, assembling evidence, and questioning the accused and other witnesses."

A professor of mathematics: A60

"Now we have a choice between the indicted boss and the ignited cross."

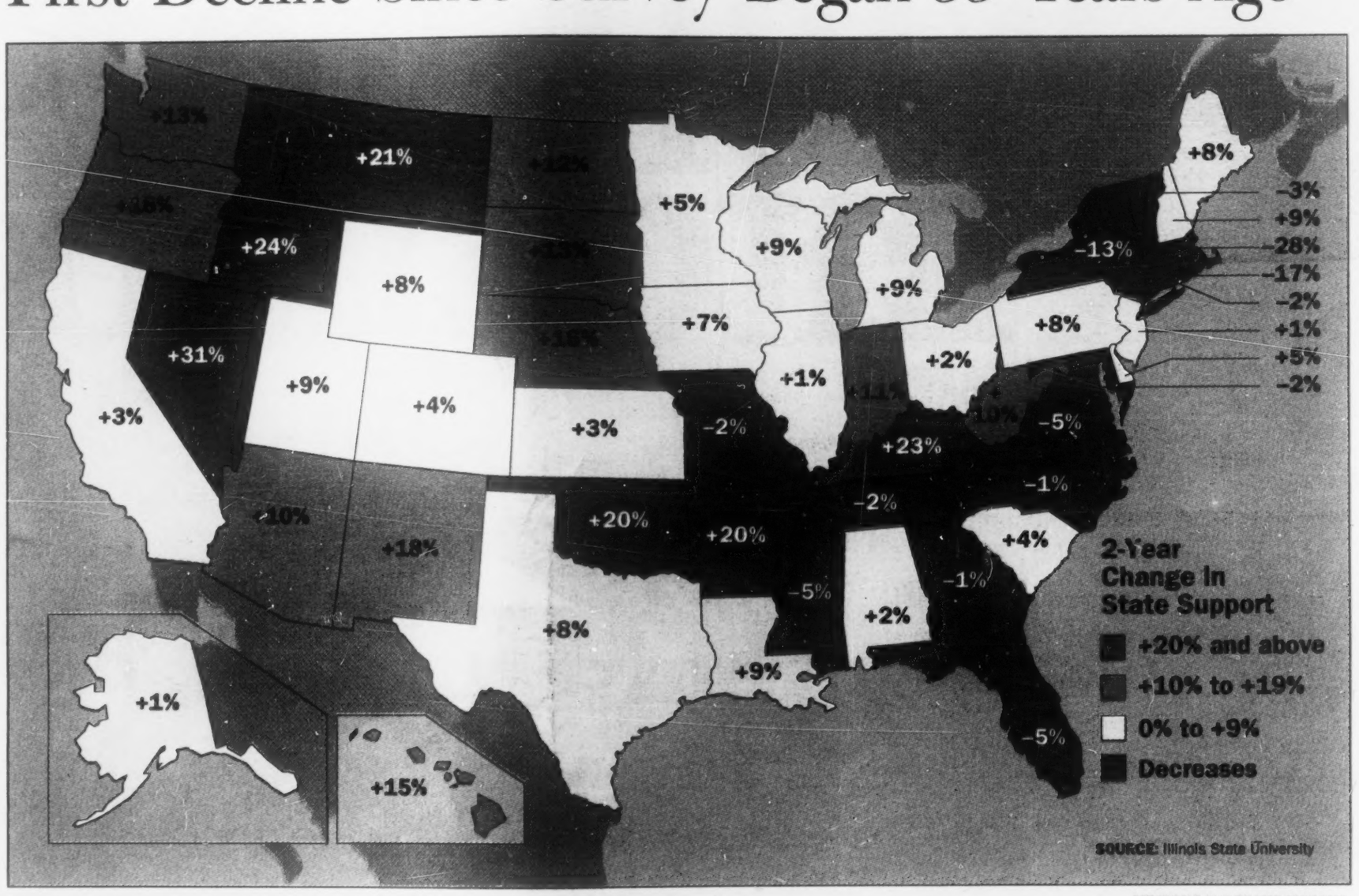
A student on the Louisiana race for Governor: A41

"I would hope that this would be seen as a genuine effort and not just some kind of window dressing."

Head of the NCAA on changes in its enforcement process: A49

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-60
Athletics	A47-49
Business & Philanthropy	A43-44
Gazette	A52
Government & Politics	A30-42
Information Technology	A24-29
International	A50-51
Personal & Professional	A19-23
Scholarship	A8-18
Students	A45-46
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-60**
Bulletin Board	B4-59
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-3

State Funds for Higher Education Drop in Year; First Decline Since Survey Began 33 Years Ago



CHRONICLE MAP BY JOJO GRAGASIN

By SCOTT JASCHIK

For the first time in at least 33 years, state governments appropriated less money for higher education this year than last.

States will provide nearly $40.1-billion for higher education this year, about $80-million less than last year and about $1-billion more than the appropriation two years ago, according to a study by the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University.

The two-year increase is only 3 per cent, an all-time low in the 33 years in which the Illinois State study has been conducted.

The data in the study are widely known as the "Chambers numbers," after the late M. M. Chambers, an Illinois State professor who started the annual survey. The study is considered to be the authoritative compendium of state support for higher education, and it is widely cited in legislative budget debates and gubernatorial elections.

Edward R. Hines, a professor of educational administration at Illinois State who directs the study, says in a report accom-

Continued on Page A38

Study Finds Professors Are Still Teaching the Classics, Sometimes in New Ways

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Hoping to counter criticism that the teaching of literature is dominated by "politically correct" faculty members who have abandoned the classics, the Modern Language Association last week released results of a survey that found that English professors still rely heavily on traditional texts.

The association asked English professors on more than 350 campuses what texts they used in three widely taught courses—19th-century American literature, the 19th-century British novel, and Renaissance literature. The results? Charles Dickens, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John Milton, Edmund Spenser, and other canonical authors were thriving.

On the issue of *how* literature is taught, however, the survey found more of a change: While professors haven't thrown out classic texts, they are adding new books, asking new questions, and using new teaching approaches.

For example, while three-fourths of professors used a traditional historical reading of the text in their teaching, 61 per cent also used feminist approaches and 28 per cent used Marxist approaches. When asked about their goals for students, 62 per cent said it was important to help them understand the influence of race, class, and gender in literature, compared to 51 per cent who felt it was important to teach them about enduring ideas of Western civilization.

Phyllis Franklin, executive director of the 30,000-member association, said the survey had been conducted in the spring of 1990 to contribute data to the continuing national debate over what books students should read. She said she was surprised that so many professors, when asked which works they considered most important, listed books by canonical authors. "We had started to believe what people were saying: that the canon was gone," she said.

'We May Not Make Anybody Happy'

On the other hand, Ms. Franklin said, "we may not make anybody happy. There's a lot of stability, but there are also some significant changes. I suspect that understanding race, class, and gender wouldn't have shown up as an important goal 25 years ago."

Ms. Franklin acknowledged that traditional courses were more likely to use traditional texts, and said the survey was not intended to give a complete picture of the

Continued on Page A22

Sports Panel Seeks Overhaul of Enforcement Procedures

A special committee has proposed major changes in the way the National Collegiate Athletic Association investigates and punishes its members.

STORY ON PAGE A47

MARGINALIA

According to her diploma, the Florida State University School of Criminology conferred upon Karen Irene McElrath the degree of "Dcotor of Philosophy."

■

Item in the police-report section of *The Ranger*, the student paper at the University of Wisconsin–Parkside:

"Locate Attempt (1:00 p.m.)—Department requested to notify a Student regarding their sick child. Student located, massage delivered."

Fresh!

■

Front-page banner in the Norman (Okla.) *Transcript*, the hometown paper for people at the University of Oklahoma:

SENATORS REVIEWING TESTOMINIES

■

Notice from Brigham Young University:

"Aspen Grove has some beautiful fir trees which have been killed by the drought which the Alumni Association is making available to the faculty and staff of BYU."

Thanks a lot, they all say drily.

■

From the University of Puget Sound *Open Line:*

"Celebrate you freedom to read. Visit the Banned Books display at the University of Puget Sound Bookstore."

While there, brush up on you ability to write.

■

Memorandum to the members of a faculty committee at Western Carolina University:

"As directed by the By-Laws of the School of Arts and Science, I am calling you to your first meeting of the year. At that time, you will elect a chair, determine the best time to meet, and set your agenda.

"According to your schedules, most of you can meet at 12:30 on Tuesdays, so I am scheduling the first meeting for Tuesday, September 24, at 8:30 a.m. in S-102."

Thanks a lot for your thoughtfulness.

■

From the minutes of the October 5 meeting of Psi Chi at Lebanon Valley College:

"(1) Discussed our joint participation with Psychology Club in the selling of caramel apples at the Homecoming football game on October 12.

. . .

"(2) Discussed idea for second fundraiser: filling Dr. Specht's transparent hollow head with rat pellets and having students guess the number of pellets inside the head for some prize (probably a gift certificate at a local pizza parlor)."

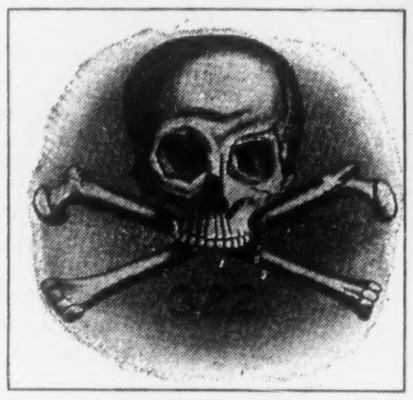
Has anybody checked this out with Dr. Specht? —C.G.

In Brief

Yale U. club votes to admit women

NEW HAVEN, CONN. — Six women reportedly were initiated last week into Yale University's secret society, Skull and Bones, after alumni members voted to bring an end to the club's 159-year-old tradition of admitting only men.

The Rev. Sidney Lovett, a spokesmen for the club, said he



would not reveal the vote of the alumni, but said "you can keep your assumption" when he was asked whether reports of the vote to admit women were correct.

A debate over whether women should be allowed into the club had been raging since April, when Bonesmen in the Class of 1991 voted to admit women. The Board of Directors of the club opposed admitting women and suspended the club's operations, but alumni, in two separate tallies, later voted to admit them. ■

Carleton settles suit brought by women

NORTHFIELD, MINN. — Four women who had sued Carleton College charging that the institution was negligent in handling their allegations of rape, agreed to a settlement last week. The case against the institution was believed to be the first of its kind.

The four women—two who had graduated and two who had left the university without their degrees—contended that administrators had failed to protect them from two male students who they said had attacked them in separate incidents. They said the men had previously assaulted other women on the campus. Carleton officials had said they acted appropriately in each case.

Carleton officials and lawyers for the women declined to discuss the terms of last week's settlement.

The women said in a prepared statement: "Though nothing can erase the trauma we suffered as a result of being sexually assaulted and subsequent events, we are pleased to bring this litigation to a close in the context of Carleton's very real and constructive efforts to address the issues raised by our experiences." ■

MARK LENT, TUSCALOOSA NEWS

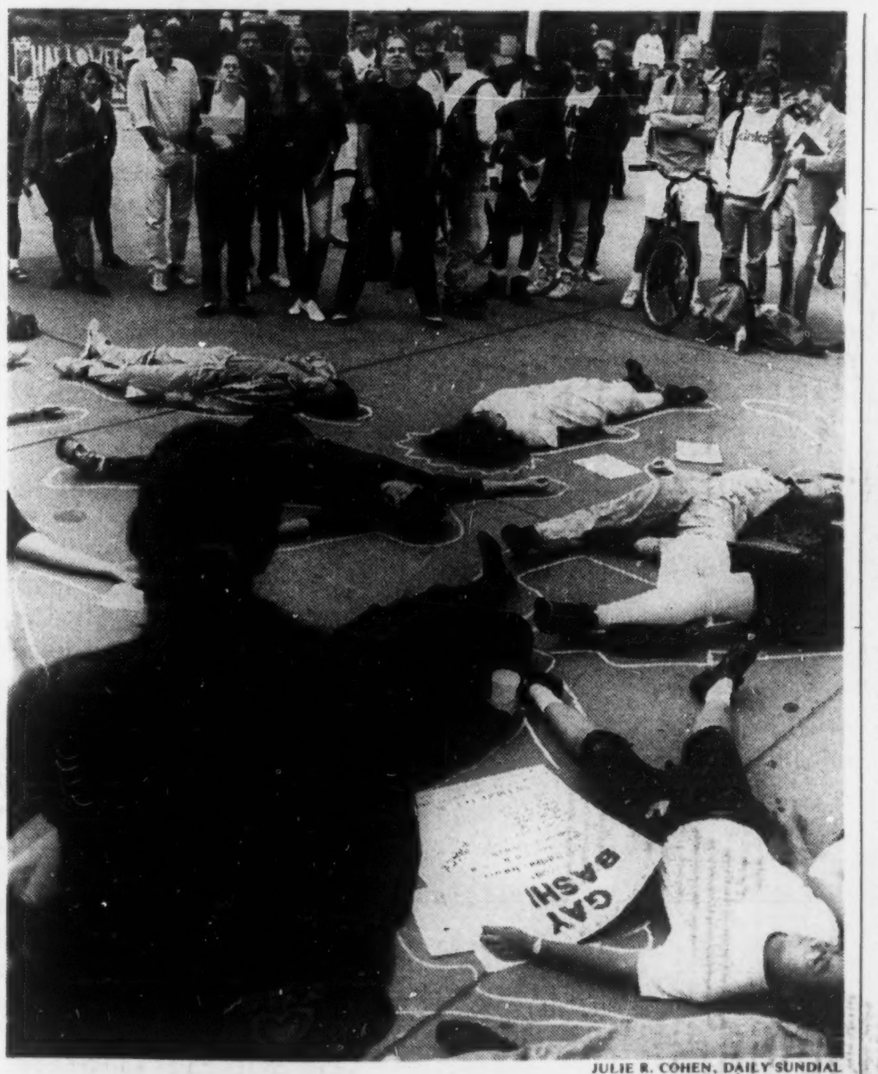
Students, faculty members march to protest sorority party

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—Nearly 1,000 University of Alabama students and faculty members marched across the campus to protest an incident in which several white sorority members appeared at a party in black face.

The Kappa Delta sorority members attended a party at the Sigma Chi fraternity house with basketballs under their t-shirts so they would look pregnant. "The theme of the party was 'Who Rides the Bus,' and the women dressed as poor black mothers," said Keith Ayres, a spokesman for the university. The marchers called the incident racist and said such events should not be tolerated.

Roger Sayers, president of the university, condemned the incident and canceled the so-called swap parties. The popular parties, in which fraternities and sororities swap houses, resumed last week after black and white Greeks met to discuss new guidelines for the parties.

The incident came shortly after the university told all fraternities they must meet new standards next fall if they want to be recognized by the university. ■



JULIE R. COHEN, DAILY SUNDIAL

Students at California State U. stage "die-in"

NORTHRIDGE, CAL.—The Los Angeles Police Department is trying to determine who posted flyers at California State University's campus here, offering free baseball bats for a "gay bashing and clubbing night."

The flyers offered free baseball bats to those attending the event, which the notices said would be held at a city park near the university. "Why waste your money at the batting cages when you can practice your home runs for free?" a flyer asked.

In response, about 200 students staged a "die-in" on the campus. They used chalk to outline the bodies of students to represent gay people who the students said have been killed or attacked in hate crimes across the country.

The university's president, James W. Cleary, directed university police to offer protection to gay and lesbian students. ■

Affirmative-action officer accused of ethnic slurs

LAWRENCE, KAN.—The affirmative-action officer at the University of Kansas has been placed on paid leave pending an investigation of ethnic and anti-homosexual slurs attributed to him in the student newspaper.

The University Daily Kansan reported that during an interview with students the officer, James Turner, had referred to a woman as a "fat Indian chick" and had said a male law professor was "just a faggot anyway."

Mr. Turner, who has directed the university's affirmative-action office since 1987, denied making the statements. ■

Police arrest cook for poisoning meat

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—A campus cook has been arrested for poisoning meat the day before it was to be served to about 3,700 people at the University of Florida's homecoming barbecue.

The cook, James A. McNair, was charged with poisoning food, a first-degree felony, and with malicious mischief. He is awaiting arraignment and is being held on $100,000 bond.

A university spokeswoman said that Mr. McNair had contaminated the meat after an argument with his supervisor. The meat was thrown away and other food was prepared in time for the barbecue, she said. ■

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State Spending on Colleges Down $80-Million in Year

Continued From Page A1

panying it that the major reason for the tight budget year for higher education was "the continuing negative impact of the nationwide recession on state economies."

College officials say they are depressed, but not surprised, by the statistics. They say this year's budgets have forced them to eliminate positions and academic programs, enlarge class sizes, and defer non-essential purchases.

And they do not expect a quick return to the relatively flush years of the mid-1980's, when the Illinois State survey reported two-year increases in state support of between 13 and 19 per cent. Says Edward D. Goldberg, chancellor of higher education in New Jersey: "This is something we are going to have to go through for the decade of the '90's. It's going to be a more constrained decade than the '80's."

Indications of Trouble

Most comparisons in the study are based on two-year changes in appropriations to minimize the impact of dramatic fluctuations in state support over a single year. Mr. Hines compared this year's results to those of previous years and found these indications of the difficulties facing higher education:

- This year 40 states reported two-year percentage increases that are smaller than the two-year increases they had last year. Nine states reported larger increases; one state had the same increase.
- Thirteen states appropriated less money for higher education this year than they did two years ago. In contrast, only three states reported two-year declines last year and only one state reported such a decline the year before.
- Of the 11 states that appropriated more than $1-billion for higher education this year, 7 provided less than they did the year before: California, Florida, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Virginia.

Regionally, the East is faring the worst in terms of state appropriations for higher education. Of the 15 states in New England or on the Eastern seaboard, 10 are among the 13 states reporting a two-year percentage decrease in state support. For the third year in a row, Massachusetts had the largest two-year decrease in state support. This year, Massachusetts is providing 28 per cent less than it did two years ago.

Nevada, which has been experiencing a tremendous growth in its college-going population, is for the second year in a row the leader in two-year percentage increase in state support, with a leap of 31 per cent. Following Nevada in two-year percentage increase are Idaho at 24 per cent, Kentucky at 23 per cent, Montana at 21 per cent, and Arkansas at 20 per cent.

The figures show that many states—regardless of whether they were having bad budget years—gave a priority this year to community colleges and student aid.

In the 34 states where it is possible to isolate state funds for community colleges, the average two-year percentage gain for community colleges was 13 per cent, compared to the 3-per-cent increase in total state support for higher education. College officials attribute the increase to an awareness among state legislators that community-college enrollments are booming as more students are being turned away from four-year institutions and as more people seek job training.

In Minnesota, for example, the University of Minnesota system received a 2-per-cent increase over two years ago, while the Minnesota Community College System received a 13 per cent increase. Gerald W. Christenson, chancellor of the 18-campus system, says he is pleased with the increase, but adds that community colleges are still not receiving enough money to compensate for their enrollment increases. Since 1985, he says, enrollment in the system has gone up by 50 per cent.

"This is something we are going to have to go through for the decade of the '90's. It's going to be a more constrained decade than the '80's."

"We're really pressed to try to deal with the large increases," he says, "and community colleges always operate on a frugal funding base."

For student aid, of 31 states that provided a figure for their appropriation, 22 are providing a larger increase for student aid than for higher education as a whole. Florida, for example, is spending 5 per cent less on higher education this year than two years ago, but 55 per cent more on student aid. California is spending 3 per cent more on higher education than two years ago, but 9 per cent more on student aid. New Jersey is spending only 1 per cent more on higher education than two years ago, but 25 per cent more on student aid.

Mr. Goldberg, the chancellor in New Jersey, says: "We wanted to protect the access to higher education for low-income students, especially because of the tuition increases we have seen in recent years."

However, the state that spends the most money on student aid—New York—appropriated 5 per cent less for that purpose this year than it did two years ago. The cut is expected to be especially difficult for private colleges, since those institutions are also facing a 35-per-cent cut in state aid.

Says Patti McGill Peterson, president of St. Lawrence University: "I don't care whether you are large or small, this is very, very difficult to adapt to. I don't know of a single independent institution that is not having a difficult time."

Ms. Peterson says state officials need to step back from the annual debates over budgets and come up with more thoughtful policies on the ways private colleges can help states and the appropriate level of state support for the colleges. "Each year now, when we come to the appropriations phase of the budget, it's just the carving up of the carcass," she says.

Part of the Picture

In analyzing the numbers, Mr. Hines of Illinois State and other financial experts warn that the figures represent only part of the fiscal picture of higher education. They do not include tuition revenue, for instance, so states with high tuition rates may have larger budgets than would be apparent from the study.

Also, some states include fringe benefits for college employees in the figures reported in the study, while others do not.

For community colleges, the study does not include local financial support, which varies widely from state to state. In Oregon this year, community colleges are reporting a 40-per-cent increase in state support, compared to two years ago. But the community colleges actually aren't enjoying increases in their budgets, because most of that money only offsets cuts in local-tax support that were required by a voter initiative that passed in 1990.

In coming months, the Illinois State center will refine the numbers in the study. A final version will be available in early 1992, at a price to be announced, from the State Higher Education Executive Officers, 707 17th Street, Suite 2700, Denver 80202-3427. ■

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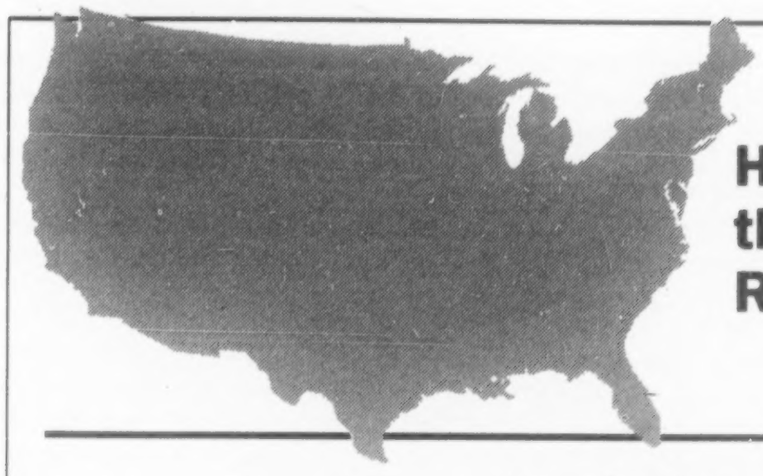

How the States Rank

	1991-92 appropriations (a)		2-year change			10-year change		
	Amount	Rank	not adjusted for inflation (b)	adjusted for inflation (c)	Rank	not adjusted for inflation (b)	adjusted for inflation (c)	Rank
Alabama	$791,587,000	18	+2%	−7%	34	+110%	+42%	4
Alaska	179,981,000	42	+1	−8	36	+6	−28	50
Arizona	607,819,000	22	+10	0	16	+103	+37	9
Arkansas	384,814,000	33	+20	+9	5	+109	+42	5
California	5,662,752,000	1	+3	−6	31	+76	+19	28
Colorado	523,785,000	28	+4	−6	30	+71	+16	32
Connecticut	503,748,000	29	−2	−10	40	+120	+49	3
Delaware	121,011,000	46	+5	−4	28	+68	+14	34
Florida	1,486,480,000	6	−5	−13	45	+85	+25	20
Georgia	874,320,000	15	−1	−10	39	+75	+18	30
Hawaii	321,201,000	36	+15	+5	10	+99	+35	11
Idaho	195,881,000	39	+24	+13	2	+106	+39	8
Illinois	1,734,761,000	4	+1	−8	35	+68	+14	33
Indiana	899,643,000	13	+11	+1	14	+94	+31	13
Iowa	563,570,000	26	+7	−3	26	+75	+18	31
Kansas	446,517,000	31	+3	−6	32	+60	+8	39
Kentucky	674,327,000	20	+23	+12	3	+99	+34	12
Louisiana	574,336,000	24	+9	−1	19	+26	−15	49
Maine	186,664,000	41	+8	−2	23	+179	+89	2
Maryland	804,886,000	17	−2	−11	42	+109	+41	6
Massachusetts	583,569,000	23	−28	−35	50	+40	−6	45
Michigan	1,541,648,000	5	+9	0	17	+82	+23	23
Minnesota	995,429,000	12	+5	−4	27	+79	+21	26
Mississippi	412,311,000	32	−5	−13	46	+37	−8	48
Missouri	569,257,000	25	−2	−10	41	+76	+19	27
Montana	131,910,000	44	+21	+10	4	+58	+6	40
Nebraska	340,106,000	35	+16	+6	9	+87	+26	19
Nevada	191,773,000	40	+31	+19	1	+191	+97	1
New Hampshire	75,175,000	49	+9	−1	20	+91	+30	14
New Jersey	1,132,432,000	10	+1	−8	37	+102	+37	10
New Mexico	349,378,000	34	+18	+8	7	+89	+28	17
New York	2,760,719,000	3	−13	−21	48	+49	+1	42
North Carolina	1,445,790,000	9	−1	−10	38	+91	+29	15
North Dakota	145,535,000	43	+12	+2	13	+39	−6	46
Ohio	1,460,068,000	8	+2	−7	33	+106	+39	7
Oklahoma	542,277,000	27	+20	+9	6	+67	+12	35
Oregon	466,322,000	30	+18	+7	8	+85	+24	21
Pennsylvania	1,483,233,000	7	+8	−1	22	+80	+21	25
Rhode Island	116,128,000	47	−17	−24	49	+38	−7	47
South Carolina	634,226,000	21	+4	−6	29	+76	+19	29
South Dakota	97,273,000	48	+13	+3	11	+66	+11	36
Tennessee	692,402,000	19	−2	−11	43	+89	+28	18
Texas	2,821,810,000	2	+8	−2	24	+48	0	43
Utah	319,561,000	37	+3	0	18	+84	+24	22
Vermont	55,742,000	50	−3	−12	44	+65	+11	37
Virginia	1,030,112,000	11	−5	−14	47	+89	+28	16
Washington	898,184,000	14	+13	+3	12	+80	+22	24
West Virginia	277,921,000	38	+10	+1	15	+45	−2	44
Wisconsin	863,337,000	16	+9	−1	21	+62	+10	38
Wyoming	124,902,000	45	+8	−2	25	+51	+2	41
Total U. S.	**$40,096,613,000**		**+3%**	**−6%**		**+74%**	**+8%**	

Note: Percentages shown are rounded. Rankings are based on unrounded figures.
(a) Reported by Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses for higher education, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. Amount of appropriations may be changed in some states because of increases or decreases in revenue. Not included are appropriations for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees. Included are appropriations for annual operating expenses even if appropriated to some other state agency for ultimate allocation to universities.
(b) Increase in appropriations for 1991-92 over 1989-90, and over 1981-82 as reported by Edward R. Hines.
(c) Two-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 9.6 per cent, as indicated by the Labor Department's Consumer Price indexes for August, 1991, and August, 1989. Ten-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 48 per cent, as indicated by the Consumer Price Indexes for August, 1991 and August, 1981.

FACT FILE: State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1991-92

The following figures were compiled by Edward R. Hines and Gwen B. Pruyne of Illinois State University. The table omits footnotes on some of the figures. The designation "n/c" indicates that figures are not comparable.

	1991-92 appropriations (in thousands)	2-year change
ALABAMA		
Total	**$791,587**	**+2%**
ALASKA		
U of Alaska System	$168,154	+4%
Student aid	4,000	−60
Other	7,827	n/c
Total	**$179,981**	**+1%**
ARIZONA		
U of Arizona	$245,350	+6%
Arizona St U	208,530	+10
Northern Arizona U	71,620	+14
Community colleges	75,568	+17
Other	6,751	n/c
Total	**$607,819**	**+10%**
ARKANSAS		
U of Arkansas System	$218,084	+11%
Arkansas St U	36,985	+15
U of Central Arkansas	25,891	+14
Southern Arkansas U	14,223	+8
Arkansas Tech U	13,839	+11
Henderson St U	11,312	+14
Community colleges	28,001	+16
Technical colleges	21,886	n/c
Student aid	10,772	+60
Other	3,811	n/c
Total	**$384,814**	**+20%**
CALIFORNIA		
U of California System	$2,125,606	+2%
California St U	1,645,249	0
Community colleges	1,715,253	+8
California Maritime Academy	7,103	+5
Student aid	166,528	+9
Other	3,013	n/c
Total	**$5,662,752**	**+3%**
COLORADO		
U of Colorado System	$167,836	−9%
St Board of Agriculture (for Colorado St U, U of Southern Colorado, and Ft Lewis C)	106,875	+7
St colleges (Mesa, Metropolitan, Western, and Adams St)	53,064	+10
U of Northern Colorado	30,087	+5
Colorado Sch of Mines	11,548	+8
Community colleges	80,960	+12
Vocational education	29,568	+10
Student aid	35,337	+24
Other	8,510	n/c
Total	**$523,785**	**+4%**
CONNECTICUT		
U of Connecticut	$180,391	−5%
St U System		
Central Connecticut	31,129	−1
Southern Connecticut	30,275	−1
Western Connecticut	15,692	−1
Eastern Connecticut	13,167	−1
Central office	2,013	−1
Central Naugautuck Valley Region Higher Ed Ctr	3,028	−6
Regional community colleges	63,744	+4
State technical colleges	17,462	−7
Other	146,847	n/c
Total	**$503,748**	**−2%**
DELAWARE		
U of Delaware	$69,531	+3%
Delaware St C	18,278	+5
Tech & community colleges	29,609	+11
Other	3,593	n/c
Total	**$121,011**	**+5%**
FLORIDA		
U of Florida	$335,904	−7%
U of South Florida	161,790	−6
Florida St U	128,331	−7
Florida International U	67,963	−7
U of Central Florida	63,115	−4
Florida Atlantic U	49,739	−5
Florida A&M U	37,593	−13
U of West Florida	30,855	−3
U of North Florida	26,104	−1
Student aid	62,049	+55
Aid to private colleges	45,738	−1
Community colleges	458,679	−5
Other	18,620	n/c
Total	**$1,486,480**	**−5%**
GEORGIA		
Total	**$874,320**	**−1%**
HAWAII		
U of Hawaii System	$321,876	+16%
Other	23,825	n/c
Less tuition and other revenue	−24,500	+11
Total	**$321,201**	**+15%**
IDAHO		
U of Idaho	$74,730	+21%
Boise St U	42,003	+26
Idaho St U	36,496	+27
Lewis-Clark St C	6,866	+29
Community colleges	9,123	+31
Vocational education	20,418	+21
Student aid	1,685	+21
Other	4,560	n/c
Total	**$195,881**	**+24%**
ILLINOIS		
U of Illinois	$593,895	+1%
Southern Illinois U	187,548	+1
Northern Illinois U	91,648	+2
Illinois St U	69,326	+2
Western Illinois U	45,222	−2
Eastern Illinois U	37,459	−2
Northeastern Illinois U	31,626	−4
Chicago St U	25,282	−7
Governors St U	18,464	−5
Sangamon St U	17,934	+2
Community colleges	252,339	+6
Student aid	211,924	+6
Other	152,094	n/c
Total	**$1,734,761**	**+1%**
INDIANA		
Indiana U	$341,977	+9%
Purdue U	243,828	+11
Ball St U	101,337	+12
Indiana St U	64,397	+7
Vincennes U	22,570	+13
U of Southern Indiana	14,326	+19
Indiana Voc-Tech C	55,469	+9
Student aid	51,870	+21
Other	3,869	n/c
Total	**$899,643**	**+11%**
IOWA		
U of Iowa	186,095	+3%
Iowa St U	176,027	+5
U of Northern Iowa	56,711	+7
Community colleges	103,779	+17
Student aid	39,629	+8
Other	1,329	n/c
Total	**$563,570**	**+7%**
KANSAS		
U of Kansas	$161,507	0%
Kansas St U	111,611	+3
Wichita St U	46,805	+3
Pittsburg St U	22,060	+6
Fort Hays St U	20,382	+3
Emporia St U	20,444	+2
Washburn U of Topeka	5,992	+1
Kansas Tech Inst	4,051	+9
Community colleges	44,037	+3
Other	9,628	n/c
Total	**$446,517**	**+3%**
KENTUCKY		
U of Kentucky	$305,070	+29%
U of Louisville	133,231	+20
Eastern Kentucky U	51,488	+17
Western Kentucky U	49,886	+15
Murray St U	36,684	+13
Morehead St U	30,634	+15
Northern Kentucky U	25,860	+15
Kentucky St U	16,601	+15
Student aid	17,951	+40
Other	6,922	n/c
Total	**$674,327**	**+23%**
LOUISIANA		
Louisiana St U System	$296,067	n/c
Southern U System	47,398	n/c
U of Southwestern La	41,479	n/c
Louisiana Tech U	28,659	n/c
Northeast Louisiana U	28,304	n/c
Southeastern La U	22,352	n/c
Grambling St U	18,210	n/c
McNeese St U	18,112	n/c
Northwestern St U of La	17,562	n/c
Nicholls St U	17,074	n/c
Delgado CC	16,913	n/c
Louisiana U Marine Consortium	1,436	n/c
Other	20,770	n/c
Total	**$574,336**	**+9%**
MAINE		
U of Maine System	$146,815	+5%
Maine Maritime Academy	7,034	+11
Vocational education	25,008	+4
Student aid	7,807	+133
Total	**$186,664**	**+8%**

Continued on Following Page

State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1991-92—Continued

	1991-92 appropriations (in thousands)	2-year change
MARYLAND		
U of Maryland System	$570,589	−6%
Morgan St U	31,252	−4
St Mary's C of Maryland	10,039	+13
Community colleges	132,630	+12
Aid to private colleges	28,388	+18
Student aid	22,239	+11
Other	9,749	n/c
Total	**$804,886**	**−2%**
MASSACHUSETTS		
Total	**$583,569**	**−28%**
MICHIGAN		
Total	**$1,541,648**	**+9%**
MINNESOTA		
U of Minnesota System	$449,639	+2%
State universities	183,134	+9
Area voc-tech insts	164,516	−1
Community colleges	99,486	+13
Mayo Medical Sch	985	−5
Student aid	86,512	+16
Other	11,157	n/c
Total	**$995,429**	**+5%**
MISSISSIPPI		
U of Mississippi	$103,623	−3%
Mississippi St U	86,402	−7
U of Southern Mississippi	45,967	−7
Jackson St U	18,358	−6
Delta St U	11,356	−8
Alcorn St U	9,212	+2
Mississippi Valley St U	7,099	−7
Mississippi U for Women	6,965	−3
Community colleges	69,383	−5
Vocational education	47,168	−1
Student aid	2,073	−5
Other	4,705	n/c
Total	**$412,311**	**−5%**
MISSOURI		
Total	**$569,257**	**−2%**
MONTANA		
Montana St U	$53,125	+23%
University of Montana	34,849	+24
Eastern Montana C	12,913	+21
C of Mineral Science & Tech	9,785	+18
Northern Montana C	7,156	+9
Western Montana C	4,112	+13
Community colleges	3,816	+19
Student aid	4,994	+9
Other	1,160	n/c
Total	**$131,910**	**+21%**
NEBRASKA		
U of Nebraska	$281,705	+15%
Wayne St C	9,144	+15
Chadron St C	8,510	+14
Peru St C	4,664	+11
Tech CC's	33,129	+23
Student aid	1,896	+25
Other	1,058	n/c
Total	**$340,106**	**+16%**
NEVADA		
U of Nevada System	$131,058	+31%
Community colleges	41,637	+47
Other	19,078	n/c
Total	**$191,773**	**+31%**
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U of New Hampshire	$40,789	+10%
Plymouth St C	7,373	+4
Keene St C	6,945	+12
New Hampshire Tech Inst	4,937	+3
Sch for Lifelong Learning	893	+30
Voc-tech colleges	11,034	+7
Student aid	437	−4
Other	2,767	n/c
Total	**$75,175**	**+9%**
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers U System	$249,077	−1%
U of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	161,855	0
New Jersey Inst of Tech	40,541	−2
Montclair St C	35,866	−3
William Paterson C	31,799	−2
Trenton St C	30,211	−4
Glassboro St C	28,624	−1
Kean C of New Jersey	28,562	−4
Jersey City St C	26,063	−3
Stockton St C	16,797	−1
Ramapo C of New Jersey	15,590	−4
Thomas A Edison St C	3,706	+1
Community colleges	82,005	−11
Aid to private colleges	20,120	−15
Student aid	117,688	+25
Other	243,928	n/c
Total	**$1,132,432**	**+1%**
NEW MEXICO		
U of New Mexico	$143,240	+17%
New Mexico St U	90,903	+15
NEW MEXICO—Continued		
Eastern New Mexico U	$21,830	+14%
NM Inst of Mining and Tech	15,990	+11
New Mexico Highlands U	11,597	+10
Western New Mexico U	8,190	+15
Community colleges	15,920	+27
Vocational-technical schools	25,396	+24
Student aid	13,822	+43
Other	2,490	n/c
Total	**$349,378**	**+18%**
NEW YORK		
St U of New York		
University centers	$570,959	−17%
Medical centers	103,812	−66
Colleges of arts and science	359,544	+4
Statutory colleges	126,364	+5
Specialized colleges	82,075	+4
University-wide programs	67,773	n/c
Ag and tech colleges	108,492	+3
Fringe benefits	266,483	−15
Cornell land script	35	0
Less SUNY student fees	−440,355	−11
SUNY total	1,245,182	−21
Cornell cooperative extension	3,015	−5
Community colleges	394,481	+18
City U of New York	574,074	−10
Aid to private colleges	118,025	−35
Student aid	409,588	−5
Other	16,354	n/c
Total	**$2,760,719**	**−13%**
NORTH CAROLINA		
U of North Carolina		
Chapel Hill	$259,663	−1%
North Carolina St U	233,420	0
East Carolina U	124,495	+5
Charlotte	55,999	+2
Greensboro	54,535	0
Appalachian St U	51,958	0
NC A&T St U	37,490	+5
Western Carolina U	34,952	+3
Wilmington	32,048	+2
NC Central U	27,472	+4
Fayetteville St U	18,420	+11
Asheville	16,433	+7
Winston-Salem St U	15,960	0
Pembroke St U	16,077	+6
Elizabeth City St U	15,210	+5
NC Sch of the Arts	7,871	−3
NC Memorial Hospital	37,755	+9
CC's and tech insts	339,783	−7
Student aid	47,082	−4
Other	19,197	n/c
Total	**$1,445,790**	**−1%**
NORTH DAKOTA		
U of North Dakota	$53,486	+13%
North Dakota St U	51,386	+10
ND St C of Science	9,565	+6
Minot St U	8,791	+1
Bismarck St C	5,219	+57
Dickinson St U	4,772	+3
Valley City St U	4,162	+8
Mayville St U	3,222	+7
Student aid	1,710	+25
Other	3,225	n/c
Total	**$145,535**	**+12%**
OHIO		
Ohio St U	$316,443	+2%
U of Cincinnati	141,267	+1
Ohio U	81,927	+11
U of Akron	77,796	+1
Kent St U	70,561	+4
U of Toledo	69,624	+10
Bowling Green St U	59,933	0
Wright St U	59,107	−1
Cleveland St U	58,083	+7
Miami U	50,230	+1
Youngstown St U	41,493	0
Medical C of Ohio	26,554	0
Central St U	13,011	−3
Northeastern Ohio U's C of Medicine	12,724	−3
Shawnee St U	11,521	+7
Case Western Reserve U Medical and Dental Schs	5,038	−11
Community colleges	113,479	+11
Technical colleges	78,090	+15
University branches	51,408	−3
Student aid	85,060	+11
Other	36,729	n/c
Total	**$1,460,068**	**+2%**
OKLAHOMA		
Oklahoma St U	$150,146	+19%
U of Oklahoma	149,501	+20
Central St U	28,486	+20
Northeastern St U	20,550	+19
Southwestern Oklahoma St U	15,598	+21
Cameron U	13,010	+19
East Central U	11,624	+19
Southeastern Oklahoma St U	11,332	+19
Langston U	7,281	+17
Northwestern St U	5,236	+19
U of Science & Arts	4,587	+19
Oklahoma Panhandle St U	4,545	+17
OKLAHOMA—Continued		
Community colleges	$87,961	+20%
Other	32,420	n/c
Total	**$542,277**	**+20%**
OREGON		
Oregon St U	$112,383	+13%
U of Oregon	66,535	+9
Oregon Health Sciences U	66,328	+23
Portland St U	44,636	+11
Southern Oregon St C	15,387	+8
Western Oregon St C	13,646	+10
Oregon Inst of Tech	13,383	+7
Eastern Oregon St C	9,405	+9
Community colleges	97,347	+40
Student aid	13,176	+7
Other	14,096	n/c
Total	**$466,322**	**+18%**
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania St U	$258,679	+9%
Temple U	142,796	+9
U of Pittsburgh	139,960	+9
Lincoln U	10,242	+8
St System of Higher Education	373,625	n/c
Private, state-aided insts	77,975	+2
Community colleges	115,422	+19
Thaddeus Stevens Sch of Tech	4,363	+1
Other	360,171	n/c
Total	**$1,483,233**	**+8%**
RHODE ISLAND		
U of Rhode Island	$54,278	−19%
Rhode Island C	25,093	−19
CC of Rhode Island	22,877	−14
Student aid	9,337	−7
Other	4,543	n/c
Total	**$116,128**	**−17%**
SOUTH CAROLINA		
U of South Carolina	$177,460	+3%
Clemson U	123,144	+5
Medical U of South Carolina	113,935	+5
C of Charleston	21,034	+5
Winthrop C	19,430	0
South Carolina St C	18,851	−5
Citadel Military C of SC	13,203	−2
Francis Marion C	12,296	−2
Lander C	8,064	−3
Aid to private-college students	17,625	0
Student aid	840	−24
Community colleges	105,634	+11
Other	2,710	n/c
Total	**$634,226**	**+4%**
SOUTH DAKOTA		
South Dakota St U	$39,667	+12%
U of South Dakota	35,114	+20
South Dakota Sch of Mines and Technology	9,360	+12
Northern St U	8,774	+8
Black Hills St U	6,805	+15
Dakota St U	4,987	+12
Vocational education	7,813	+20
Student aid	479	0
Other	7,107	n/c
Less estimated tuition	−22,833	+15
Total	**$97,273**	**+13%**
TENNESSEE		
U of Tennessee System	$273,640	−5%
St U System		
Memphis	69,476	−6
East Tennessee	49,535	−4
Middle Tennessee	42,823	+1
Tennessee Technological U	29,645	−7
Tennessee	23,702	−4
Austin Peay	16,519	+1
Community colleges	107,120	+4
Area voc-tech schools	23,728	−5
Student aid	13,516	+3
Other	42,698	n/c
Total	**$692,402**	**−2%**
TEXAS		
U of Texas System	$979,574	+6%
Texas A&M U System	383,974	+9
U of Houston System	143,516	+9
Texas St U System		
Southwest Texas St U	44,700	+8
Sam Houston St U	27,858	+11
Angelo St U	13,063	+9
Sul Ross St U	8,104	+18
Lamar U System	34,008	+3
Texas Tech U	129,821	+8
U of North Texas	97,148	+10
Texas St Tech Inst	48,274	+4
Texas Woman's U	33,811	+9
Stephen F Austin St U	28,468	+4
Texas Southern U	25,178	+6
East Texas St U	23,442	+7
Midwestern St U	11,062	+5
Baylor C of Medicine and Dentistry	43,317	−4
Community colleges	558,165	+9
Other	188,327	n/c
Total	**$2,821,810**	**+8%**
UTAH		
U of Utah	$131,681	+6%
Utah St U	73,350	+11
Weber St C	36,488	+13
Southern Utah St C	12,177	+13
Dixie C	7,159	+13
Snow C	6,859	+16
C of Eastern Utah	6,662	+19
Salt Lake CC	25,735	+42
Utah Valley CC	15,048	+17
Other	4,402	n/c
Total	**$319,561**	**+9%**
VERMONT		
U of Vermont	$27,064	−5%
State colleges	15,035	−2
Student aid	12,735	+3
Other	908	n/c
Total	**$55,742**	**−3%**
VIRGINIA		
Virginia Commonwealth U	$162,478	−2%
Virginia Polytech Inst and St U	160,242	−7
U of Virginia	149,956	−9
George Mason U	54,357	−2
Old Dominion U	45,514	−7
C of William and Mary	43,055	−7
James Madison U	30,084	−10
Radford U	24,911	−7
Norfolk St U	20,297	−19
Virginia St U	13,797	−10
Longwood C	10,485	−6
Mary Washington C	9,699	−9
Christopher Newport C	9,305	−3
Virginia Military Inst	8,869	−11
Community colleges	175,107	−4
Student aid	54,065	+17
Other	57,891	n/c
Total	**$1,030,112**	**−5%**
WASHINGTON		
U of Washington	$268,880	+8%
Washington St U	154,113	+14
Western Washington U	44,080	+13
Eastern Washington U	39,746	+11
Central Washington U	34,272	+14
Evergreen St C	21,338	+13
Spokane Joint Center	306	n/c
Community colleges	295,700	+14
Other	39,749	n/c
Total	**$898,184**	**+13%**
WEST VIRGINIA		
St U System		
West Virginia U	$145,223	+9%
Marshall U	41,541	+12
West Virginia C of Graduate Studies	5,843	+8
West Virginia Sch of Osteopathic Medicine	5,247	+5
Other	1,997	n/c
St C System		
Fairmont St C	12,444	+15
West Virginia St C	9,806	+9
West Virginia Inst of Technology	9,791	+7
West Liberty St C	8,211	+7
Shepherd C	7,798	+12
Concord C	6,590	+8
Glenville St C	5,595	+9
Bluefield St C	5,471	+11
West Virginia Northern CC	4,287	+10
Southern West Virginia CC	4,111	+13
Other	970	n/c
Student aid	4,545	+14
Other	1,971	n/c
Less dedicated lottery proceeds	−3,520	+63
Total	**$277,921**	**+10%**
WISCONSIN		
U of Wisconsin System		
Madison	$269,490	+7%
Milwaukee	88,738	+8
Oshkosh	33,427	+9
Eau Claire	32,631	+8
Stevens Point	28,060	+8
Whitewater	27,854	+6
La Crosse	26,574	+8
Stout	24,687	+7
River Falls	18,978	+7
Platteville	18,766	+10
Parkside	17,123	+9
Green Bay	15,463	+6
Superior	10,418	+8
Two-year centers	23,319	+14
Extension	45,466	+9
Systemwide programs	21,440	+15
Vocational and adult education	110,827	+10
Medical C of Wisconsin	6,434	+12
Student aid	43,642	+14
Total	**$863,337**	**+9%**
WYOMING		
U of Wyoming	$78,771	+3%
Community colleges	44,279	+17
Other	1,853	n/c
Total	**$124,902**	**+8%**

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"What we found out down here was that Harvard doesn't have the answers."

State Republican Party chairman, on the defeat of Gov. Buddy Roemer in Louisiana: A28

"Besides, what do you talk about? The guys are always talking about sports, and we don't follow baseball and football that much."

A student from Korea, on fitting in at an American college: A45

"It's my sense that higher education, at least for the time being, must fight a rear-guard action and focus on damage control because of the erosion of public confidence."

A director of university relations, on the Presidential campaign: A30

"If I had it to do all over, I'd do it all the same way, except maybe I'd talk a little louder."

Former Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos, on his Cabinet tenure: A32

"It's not surprising, considering what's been happening in K through 12 education."

Author of a report that says students are poorly prepared for college: A38

"I wouldn't touch that job with a 10-foot pole."

A college president, on Auburn U.'s presidency: A41

"Compliance with civil-rights laws does not require institutions to wait until the marshal is at the door before they act to eliminate discrimination."

American Council on Education president, on the dangers of U.S. intervention in accreditation: A52

"Barnard seems to have a new agenda for the center and I'm not privy to it."

Former head of the college's Center for Research on Women: A16

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-52
Athletics	A40-42
Business & Philanthropy	A35-37
Gazette	A46
Government & Politics	A26-34
Information Technology	A20-25
International	A43-45
Personal & Professional	A16-19
Scholarship	A9-15
Students	A38-39
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-68**
Bulletin Board	B8-67
Opinion, Letters, Architecture	B1-7

BILL INGRAM, THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Budget Cuts in Maryland Draw Student Protest

Angered by state budget cuts that led to the cancellation of some classes and course sections, student protesters at the University of Maryland at College Park blocked highway traffic last week for more than two hours: Story on Page A28.

Academic Leaders Predict Major Changes for Higher Education in Recession's Wake

A big challenge: tradeoffs between student access and academic quality

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

As AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES struggle with recession and retrenchment, many academic leaders sense that much more is under way than a temporary or cyclic turn for the worse.

Whatever may happen to the overall economy in the months ahead, these observers say, it is already clear that higher education will never return to the boom days of the 1980's. At a minimum, they say, many institutions—both public and private—are headed for a probing reassessment and realignment of what they can or should be, whom they should serve, and how they should attempt to handle all the tasks expected of them.

"Nationally we are going through a turning point," says James Yackel, chancellor of Purdue University–Calumet. "I don't know anyone who feels that funding for higher education is going to be back at its previous levels once the recession and the financial pressures it brings have been resolved."

At Least One Goal Likely to Suffer

Many academic leaders perceive that, even after the economy improves, their institutions will confront a major challenge involving tradeoffs between student access and academic quality. At least one of those traditional goals is likely to suffer, officials say, because neither state appropriations nor tuition rates will grow enough to finance them both as substantially as in the past.

A related view is that, almost apart from the recession itself, higher education is at a point when many of its basic characteristics are changing—or about to change.

Many university leaders acknowledge that at least some of the anticipated changes are a consequence of academe's weakened public image. They say it is difficult to protect their budgets in the face of extensive public dissatisfaction not only with rising tuition, but also with alleged collusion by some institutions in setting students' financial-aid awards, claims of excessive overhead charges to the federal government, and reports of research fraud.

Regardless of where the responsibility lies, academic leaders point to a system in flux. Among the changes they foresee:

- More and more students will be squeezed out of four-year institutions and into community colleges. Currently about half of all entering freshmen are attending two-year institutions.
- As the enrollment pattern shifts, the quality and scope of instruction at community colleges, which are already reeling from demands to provide basic education to "underprepared" students, will assume growing importance. Although two-year colleges have won praise for helping many students prepare for transfer to four-year institutions, some analysts fear that a growing proportion of undergraduates may receive a limited and largely vocational education, with little of the broad preparation that employment experts say will be needed for long-term success.
- A shortage of new Ph.D. holders, combined with widespread retirements among senior faculty members, will damage instruction at four-year colleges and universities. The traditional scholarly underpinnings of the curriculum will decline as institutions are forced to hire more instructors who are comparatively uninvolved in academic research or other efforts to stay current in their fields.
- Many short-term attempts by colleges to get past the country's latest economic downturn will strike at the heart of their

Continued on Page A35

MARGINALIA

On a campus map that the College of William and Mary provides to visitors, location No. 42 is identified as "Natural Wildlife Refuse."

■

From a report on "Faculty and Staff Participation in Volunteer Service," prepared for the California Campus Compact:

"Senior faculty in at least one department agree that they do not see volunteer community service as part of their job description and, therefore, do not expect the University to support volunteering. . . .

"Again, we live with many constraints because we are a public institution and therefore must be careful not to appear to be misusing taxpayers' dollars for anything other than education."

Gotcha.

■

From a biographical sketch of Bob Bindon, in the sports magazine of John Abbott College in Montreal:

"After eight years as an Islander assistant coach, Bob is entering his sixth year as head coach. . . .

"Bob is concerned with the total development of the football—academic and physical. . . ."

Pass-fail?

■

From the fall catalogue of the University of Missouri Press:

"It is highly unusual for a university professor to enter the limelight. But when word spread that an English professor at the University of Connecticut was the model for teacher John Keating, played by Robin Williams, in the movie *Dead Poets Society*, Samuel F. Pickering, Jr., became a celebrity.

"But politics and celebrity of sorts haven't phased him much."

That's too bad.

■

Ad in the Farmington (N. M.) *Daily Times:*

"LIBRARY BAR CODER (Part-time—Temporary) 15 Positions available. The Bar Coders will assist with the library automation project. Duties consisting of matching and verifying the labels and applying the labels and applying the labels. Work will be repetitive and intensive. . . ."

And repetitive and intensive and repetitive and intensive.

■

From *The Campus Pulse*, a weekly at the University of Wyoming:

"Cindy Christopher, an accounting technician in the Office of Extension Classes, is the University of Wyoming Outstanding Staff Employee for the third quarter. . . .

"For her honor, Christopher will receive a certificate, a bouquet of flowers and lunch with President Terry Roark for lunch."

Yum, yum.

—C.G.

In Brief

U. of Cal. president announces he'll resign

BERKELEY, CAL. — David P. Gardner, president of the University of California System, told the Board of Regents last week that he was stepping down after eight years in office.

He attributed his decision to resign next October to the death of his wife earlier this year. He said they had served in a "partnership" and "without her I cannot remain as president."

Mr. Gardner, who served in other administrative positions in California, led the system during years of major budget increases in the mid-1980's, and, more recently, years of retrenchment and budget cuts.

Mr. Gardner also headed the Reagan Administration's National Commission on Excellence in Education, which warned in a 1983 report, "A Nation at Risk," that the country needed to improve its public schools. ■

Strikes staged on two campuses

AMHERST, MASS.—Graduate-student employees at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst went on strike last week, forcing dozens of classes to be canceled.

The 2,200 graduate students, who teach almost 60 per cent of the undergraduate classes on the campus and do research, have been seeking better wages and job security since organizing into a union last year.

The clerical workers' union at Columbia University, which represents approximately 1,000 employees, also went on strike last week, demanding higher wages and better benefits. ■

AP/WIDE WORLD

Baptists vote to give Baylor U. more control over governance

WACO, TEX.—In a major victory for Baylor University, Baptist leaders voted last week to approve an agreement giving state Baptists only minimal control over the university.

Conservative Baptists had run an aggressive campaign to block the move. But 59 per cent of the delegates attending the annual meeting of the Baptist General Convention of Texas, including Baylor's President Herbert H. Reynolds (*above*), voted in favor of the agreement.

The arrangement will allow only 25 per cent of Baylor's regents to be chosen by the convention, which previously elected all of the members. Baylor regents will fill the remaining slots. Mr. Reynolds sought to reassure delegates that the university's mission will remain unchanged. "Baylor is going to be O.K.," Mr. Reynolds said. "It is not the convention that makes us Christian, but our commitment to Jesus Christ."

Another Baptist-affiliated university was less successful last week in defending a change in its charter. The South Carolina Baptist Convention voted to sue Furman University over its decision last year to reduce the convention's role in selecting trustees. ■

Center files suit against U. of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA—A class-action lawsuit has been filed against the University of Pennsylvania, alleging that it violated an agreement to award a certain number of scholarships to needy students from Philadelphia's city schools. A 1977 city ordinance stipulates that the university award 125 four-year scholarships annually to city students to attend the institution, according to the lawsuit filed by the Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia. The aid is in return for land the city provided the university for campus operations.

According to the lawsuit, the university should have awarded 500 four-year scholarships—or 125 per year—over the last four years. But Pennsylvania gave only about 125 such scholarships in that time.

Stephen T. Golding, the university's budget director, said the institution would fight the lawsuit. "We have been in compliance," he said. The ordinance, he said, requires the campus to provide 125 grants to city students "at any given time," and not per year. ■

BIAR ORRELL, THE HERALD SUN

Ad denying the Holocaust sparks controversy at Duke

DURHAM, N.C.—About 400 students and professors rallied outside Duke University Chapel last week (*above*) to protest a full-page advertisement in the student newspaper that said the Holocaust had never occurred. The ad was paid for by the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust, which has asked papers on several campuses to run it.

Professors and students at Duke, who said the ad was racist, demanded that the paper apologize for publishing it. The history department placed its own ad to refute the statements about the Holocaust. The university's president said the paper had simply observed principles of free speech. ■

Corrections, clarification

■ The Nuclear Medicine Institute of the University of Findlay appeared on a list of colleges that the Education Department said had default rates that would disqualify them from participating in federal student-aid programs (*The Chronicle*, July 24.) The department now says the institution should not have been on the list.

■ A series of photographs that appeared in *The Chronicle* (November 6, Page A22) should have been credited to the Granger Collection.

■ A story about the effect on women of university cutbacks (*The Chronicle*, November 13) may have left an incorrect impression about a proposal at the University of Iowa. The proposed cutbacks would affect only the university's master's-degree programs in economics, finance, and management sciences, not its doctoral programs. ■

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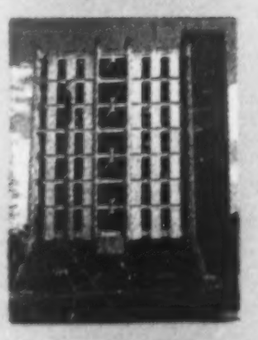
Mississippi's Public Universities

THE STATE AT A GLANCE

- **Population:** 2,573,216 (36% black)
- **Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students at public 4-year institutions:** 31%
- **Total state appropriations for higher education:** $412,311,000
- **Rank among states in total appropriations:** 32
- **2-year change in appropriations:** –5%
- **10-year change in appropriations:** +37%

Historically black institutions

1 ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY
Lorman
Founded 1871
Enrollment: 3,204
Black students: 95%
State appropriation: $9,212,000
2-year change: +2%

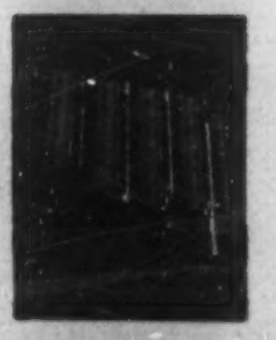


2 JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY
Jackson
Founded 1877
Enrollment: 5,969
Black students: 94%
State appropriation: $18,358,000
2-year change: –6%

3 MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY
Itta Bena
Founded 1946
Enrollment: 2,052
Black students: 100%
State appropriation: $7,099,000
2-year change: –7%

Predominantly white institutions

4 DELTA STATE UNIVERSITY
Cleveland
Founded 1924
Enrollment: 3,513
Black students: 23%
State appropriation: $11,356,000
2-year change: –8%



5 MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY
Starkville
Founded 1878
Enrollment: 12,535
Black students: 12%
State appropriation: $86,402,000
2-year change: –7%

6 MISSISSIPPI UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN
Columbus
Founded 1884
Enrollment: 1,969
Black students: 19%
State appropriation: $6,965,000
2-year change: –3%

7 UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
Oxford
Founded 1844
Enrollment: 10,317
Black students: 9%
State appropriation: $103,623,000
2-year change: –3%

8 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI
Hattiesburg
Founded 1910
Enrollment: 11,942
Black students: 14%
State appropriation: $45,967,000
2-year change: –7%

Notes: The appropriations figures for Mississippi State University, the University of Mississippi, and the University of Southern Mississippi include funds for research programs. The figures for the University of Mississippi include money for a teaching hospital. Appropriations figures for the other five institutions represent only funds related to academic instruction.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, Illinois State U. Center for Higher Education, Mississippi Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning

Justices Appear Split as High Court Hears Desegregation Case

Future of black colleges at stake in appeal on Mississippi's policy

By SCOTT JASCHIK
WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court heard arguments last week in a college desegregation case that is expected to lead to a landmark decision defining the obligations of states to end past discrimination against black students and historically black colleges.

Before a packed courtroom, lawyers for the federal government, civil-rights organizations, and the State of Mississippi jousted with each other and tried to answer the justices' questions.

It is difficult to predict the opinions of justices based on the questions they ask during arguments. But the questioning did suggest that the Court was divided on the issue of public black colleges.

Justice Antonin Scalia, and to a lesser degree Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, criticized the practice of desegregating public-college systems by improving the programs and facilities of public black colleges.

That practice has been the centerpiece of many state desegregation plans, and black-college leaders say it is essential to their institutions' survival.

O'Connor and Thomas Seem Skeptical

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and Justice Clarence Thomas appeared skeptical of the statements of the Mississippi lawyer when he argued that the state no longer had an obligation to provide special support to its public black colleges.

In their questioning, the justices also expressed interest in the legal standards used to determine when a state has desegregated and the effect of various college admissions policies on the enrollment of black students.

The case before the Supreme Court is an appeal of a 1990 ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. That court, in finding that Mississippi's public colleges were desegregated, said state officials were "discontinuing prior discriminatory practices and adopting race-neutral policies and procedures."

The Justice Department and civil-rights groups appealed the decision, saying it conflicted with other federal-court rulings that required states to demonstrate that they had taken specific steps not only to remedy past discrimination, but also to promote equal opportunity in higher education.

Outcome May Affect Other States

The Supreme Court has never ruled on a state higher-education desegregation case, so the outcome is expected to affect all of the Southern and border states that once practiced legal segregation.

Much of the attention on the case has centered on public black colleges. The black institutions, which generally received minimal state support in the era of *de jure* segregation, have received extra state funds for new buildings and programs

Continued on Page A29

Court Appears Split as It Hears Desegregation Case

Continued From Page A27

under many desegregation plans. For that reason, supporters of black colleges are afraid a finding that Mississippi has already desegregated would lead to a return to minimal state support.

Black colleges have also worried that the Court could find that Mississippi is still segregated, but that providing extra money to black colleges would not promote desegregation. That view was espoused by the Bush Administration in a brief filed in the case but then disavowed by Justice Department officials, who amended it.

In their presentations, both Alvin O. Chambliss, Jr., the lawyer for the civil-rights groups, and U.S. Solicitor General Kenneth W. Starr urged the Supreme Court to affirm the principle that states that once discriminated against black colleges should provide them with extra support to make up for that discrimination.

Size of Libraries Compared

Both lawyers said discrimination was still present today in the unequal facilities at the historically black and predominantly white colleges. Mr. Starr, for example, said the library at predominantly white Delta State University was twice the size of the one at nearby Mississippi Valley State University, a historically black institution.

Mr. Chambliss urged the justices to remember "the history that Mississippi wants to walk away from."

But Justice Scalia, in questioning Mr. Chambliss, said that strengthening black colleges could be the "worst thing to do" because it would encourage black students to continue to go to black colleges. "It invites society to segregate itself," Justice Scalia said.

"This is about whether any institution can claim a constitutional right to be a certain size, offer certain programs, or be a flagship."

Justice Kennedy said he wanted to know how improving black colleges would encourage more black students to enroll at the University of Mississippi, the state's flagship institution.

William F. Goodman, Jr., representing the State of Mississippi, said the public-university system in his state had met its obligation to desegregate. For both black and white students, he said, "access to higher education in Mississippi is an accomplished fact."

Mr. Goodman said that state officials were committed to preserving public black colleges, but he noted that a third of the black students in the university system attend predominantly white institutions. For that reason, he said, the state should not be judged only by its treatment of black colleges.

He also said that financing of the colleges was based on formulas that take into account the programs the various institutions offer. Larger budgets for some of the predominantly white institutions are due to their graduate and research programs, he said.

He accused black colleges of trying to use the case to gain whatever they want from the state. "This is about whether any institution can claim a constitutional right to be a certain size, offer certain programs, or be a flagship," he said.

Mr. Goodman said the nation's system of higher education was strengthened by having some colleges larger than others and some with more programs than others.

In questioning Mr. Goodman, Justice O'Connor said she believed that in cases where a state had discriminated against black colleges in the past, some special compensation "may be what is required."

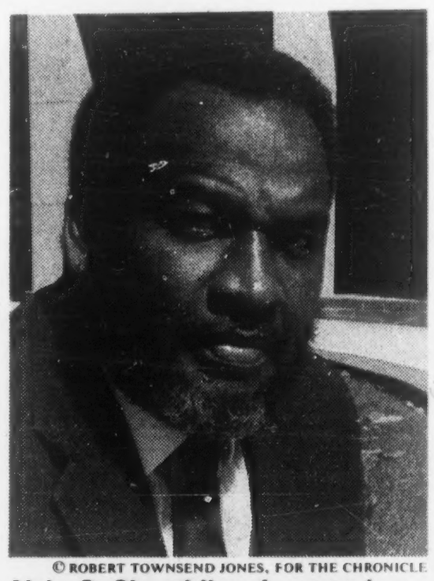
Justice Thomas asked Mr. Goodman whether he saw a distinction between small colleges that were small because they had sought to be so and small colleges that were small because they had suffered discrimination.

Question of State's Obligation

Several justices also pressed Mr. Goodman on whether the state had to use affirmative action to compensate for its past discrimination or merely end the discrimination. Mr. Goodman said the state's obligation was only to assure students free choice in deciding where to go to college. He said the question was one of "semantics," however, because Mississippi had done much more than it was obligated to do to promote desegregation.

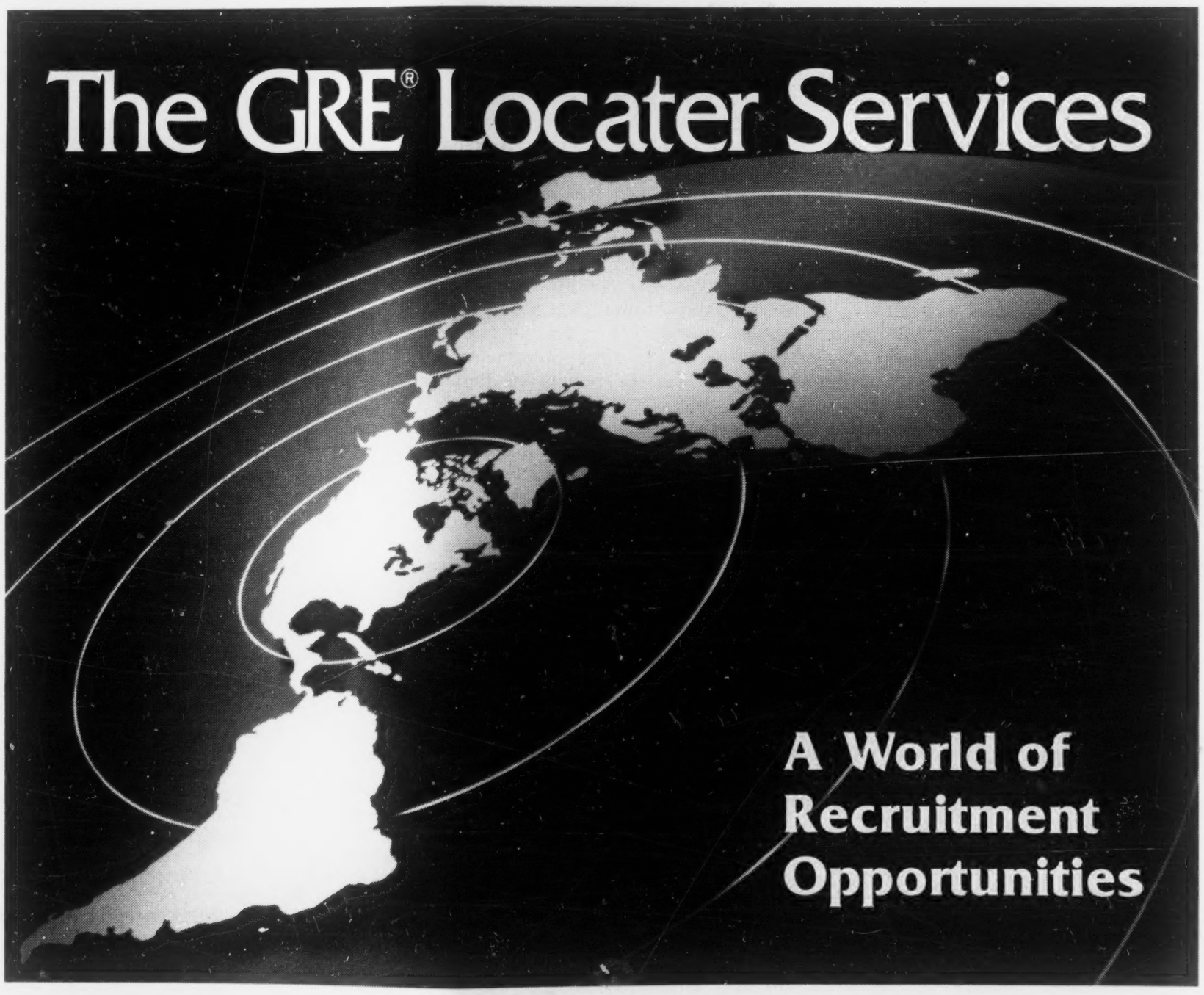
Outside the Supreme Court building after the arguments, Mr. Goodman came in for harsh criticism by Bennie Thompson, one of the original plaintiffs who filed the suit on behalf of the black citizens of the state. Mr. Thompson, who is currently on the Board of Supervisors of Hinds County, termed Mr. Goodman's presentation "absolutely ridiculous," and said he was glad that the case had made its way to the Supreme Court.

A ruling is expected sometime before the Supreme Court finishes its term in July. ■



© ROBERT TOWNSEND JONES, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Alvin O. Chambliss, Jr., urged the justices to remember "the history that Mississippi wants to walk away from."



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- **degree objective**
- **preferred region of graduate study**

The remaining deadline dates for submitting 1991-92 institutional participation forms are:

January 2, 1992	February Search
March 11, 1992	April Search
May 11, 1992	June Search

For all the details, please write:
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Note Book

The Student Assembly at the University of Iowa has voted unanimously to rename the Iowa Main Library the "November Memorial Library" in honor of five people who were shot on the campus this month.

The students also believe that a plaque or piece of commemorative artwork should be placed at one of the library's entrances. The proposal must be approved by the administration, a faculty committee, and the Board of Regents.

A disgruntled graduate of the university fatally shot an administrator, a fellow graduate, and three faculty members in the physics and astronomy department. "We needed to do something to remember the victims," said Mary Gourley, a junior and a student senator.

■

A new magazine landed on law-school campuses this semester that is intended to make students laugh as well as help them study and find jobs.

More than 40,000 copies of the publication, called *The National Jurist*, were distributed free this fall to students on almost 40 campuses on the East Coast. Four more issues are expected this year.

The magazine includes feature articles on people in the legal profession, how-to stories on topics such as surviving law school, and humorous articles on being a lawyer. Jack Crittenden, a 1991 graduate of American University's law school, started the magazine. He intends to make it available nationally in a few years.

A one-year subscription to the magazine is available for $9.95 from *The National Jurist*, 301 Maple Avenue West, Suite 100, Vienna, Va. 22180.

■

Some Maryland high-school seniors who want their teachers to write recommendation letters for college may first be required to ask county officials for more money for education.

Some other Maryland high schools have told their students they will write no recommendations in the month of November. The effort is part of a work slowdown by teachers, who are angry over a proposal to cut $7.2-million from the state's education budget. The Montgomery County Teachers' Association asked its members to work only during assigned hours. Teachers say they usually write recommendations after school because the letters can take hours to complete.

"We're trying to tell students that this takes a lot of time and we want them to recognize this and write a letter to their county official," said Phyllis Jaworski, an English teacher and union representative at John F. Kennedy High School in Silver Spring.

Most students have written the letters, but a few have objected to the request.

Students

Poorer Preparation for College Found in 25-Year Study of Freshmen

But authors of report see 'early signals of a shift away from a materialistic philosophy'

By SUSAN DODGE

Students entering college today are much less likely than those of 25 years ago to have done extra reading for a course, checked out a book or journal from the library, or argued with a teacher in class.

Those are some of the conclusions of a report comparing the values and career hopes of freshmen over the last 25 years. It is based on surveys by the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles of more than 6 million freshmen from 1966 to 1990.

From 1968 to 1990, the report says, the number of students who had checked out even one book or journal from their high-school libraries declined by 40 per cent. The number who had done unassigned reading for a course declined by about 24 per cent, and the number who had argued with a teacher in class decreased by about 20 per cent.

The authors of the report say the statistics show that students are less prepared for college now than they were in the 1960's and 70's. They say that may explain why the proportion of students who said they expected to look for tutors in college more than doubled from 1976 to 1990—jumping to 15.9 per cent of those questioned in 1990 from 7.8 per cent in 1976.

Dramatic Shifts in Career Interests

The proportion of students who said that improving "reading and study skills" was an important reason for attending college increased to 43 per cent in 1990, from 22.2 per cent in 1971.

In addition, the proportion of students who had asked teachers for advice after class increased by 27 per cent from 1968 to 1990—possibly reflecting an increase in the number of students in academic trouble, the report's authors say.

"It's not surprising, considering what's been happening in K through 12 education," said Eric L. Dey, an author of the report and an associate director at the Higher Education Research Institute. "There have been a lot of cutbacks in support staff and some libraries have been closed. There has also been a lot of criticism of the educational system, which could make students more willing to seek remedial help."

The report also points to dramatic shifts in students' academic interests and career aspirations in the last two decades.

After large increases from 1966 to 1986 in the proportion of students who were majoring in business or interested in business careers, the percentage has decreased steadily since 1987. At the same time, interest in education majors and careers seems to be rebounding after hitting an all-time low in 1980. The report says students are once again interested in pursuing a liberal-arts major and less willing to devote themselves to a career in the sciences or engineering.

"Students are a reflection of the larger society, and when our political leaders talk about the importance of community service, you're going to see that in students."

Students' values have also shifted sharply over the past 25 years. The proportion who said one of their "life goals" was "being well off financially" increased to 75.6 per cent in 1987 from 39.1 per cent in 1970.

In contrast, the proportion of students who said they wanted to develop a "meaningful philosophy of life" dropped to 39.4 per cent in 1987 from 82.9 per cent in 1967.

Those attitudes may be changing, however. The number of those saying that being well off was a chief goal has dropped by about 2 percentage points since 1987, to 73.7 per cent in 1990. And the number saying that developing a "meaningful philosophy" is important has increased by about 4 percentage points since 1987, to 43.2 per cent in 1990.

More Want to Effect Social Change

The report's authors conclude that "it may be that this recent reversal, coupled with the sharply declining interest in business careers and majors, are early signals of a shift away from a materialistic philosophy."

In recent years, more students have shown interest in bringing about social change. The report says that the proportion of students interested in helping others has risen to 62 per cent in 1990 from a low of 57.2 per cent in 1986. It adds that interest in participating in community-action programs has increased to a level roughly equal to that of 1970.

Said Mr. Dey: "Students are a reflection of the larger society, and when our political leaders talk about the importance of community service and volunteerism, you're going to see that in students."

Students' attitudes about marriage, sex, and family have also changed. The number of students who said "the activities of married women are best confined to the home and family" declined to 20 per cent in 1986, from 56.6 per cent in 1967. But the proportion has been growing since 1986, according to the survey, reaching 25.2 per cent in 1990.

The report's authors say they have seen a big change in the number of students who reported that "raising a family" was an important goal.

Concern About Ability to Pay

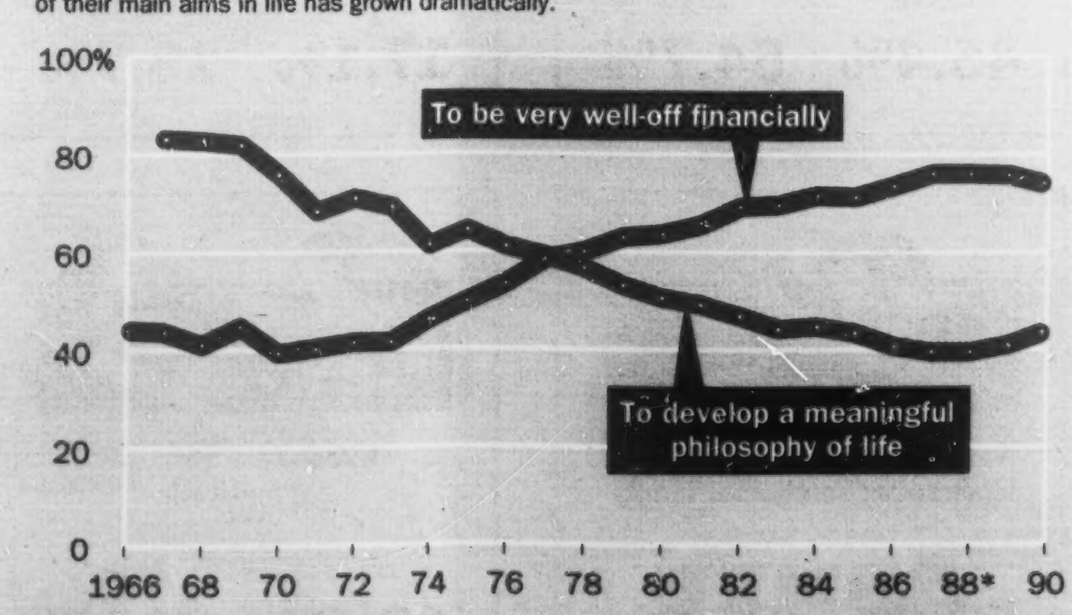
Following sharp declines in the early 1970's, interest in raising a family has increased steadily. About 69.5 per cent of the students surveyed in 1990 reported that raising a family was important, down from 71.4 per cent in 1969. About 15.8 per cent of the students surveyed in 1988 said they expected to marry within a year after graduating, down from 23 per cent in 1967. And the proportion of students who said that living together before marriage was acceptable rose to 50.7 per cent in 1989, from 45.3 per cent in 1974.

The report shows that students also are increasingly concerned about their ability to pay for college. The proportion of students who said that finding enough money to pay for college was a "major concern" increased to 13.1 per cent in 1989, from 8.6 per cent in 1966.

Copies of the report, "The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990," are available for $25 each from the Higher Education Research Institute, Graduate School of Education, 320 Moore Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles 90024-1521. ■

How Freshmen's Goals Have Changed

The proportion of freshmen who list financial success as one of their main aims in life has grown dramatically.

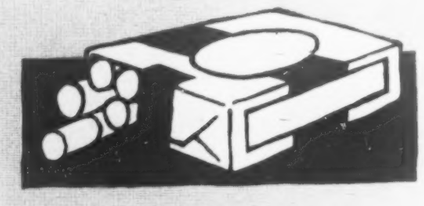


* Estimate

SOURCE: University of California at Los Angeles
Chronicle chart by Jojo Gragasin

Studied in the library in the last year

1966	1990
27.4%	10.1%

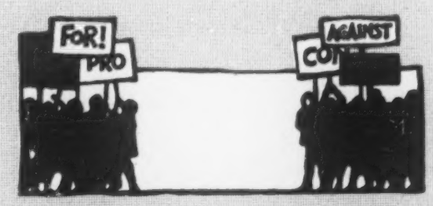


Smoked cigarettes in the last year

1966	1990
16.6%	10.6%

Checked out a book from the library in the last year

1966	1990
51.6%	26.7%



Participated in organized demonstrations in the last year

1966	1990
15.5%	39.4%

Won a varsity letter in a sport in the last year

1966	1990
31.7%	50.4%

Attended college because parents wanted me to go

1971	1990
22.9%	35.2%

Attended college to improve my reading and study skills

1971	1990
22.2%	43.0%

Attended college to be able to make more money

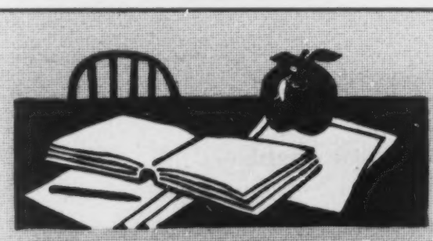
1971	1990
49.9%	73.2%

Plan to prepare for graduate or professional school

1971	1990
34.5%	53.1%

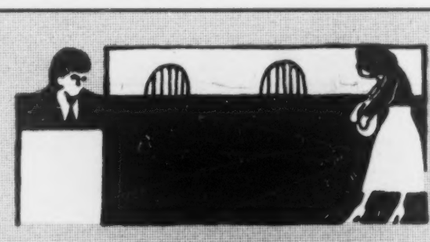
Plan to major in business

1966	1990
11.6%	18.4%



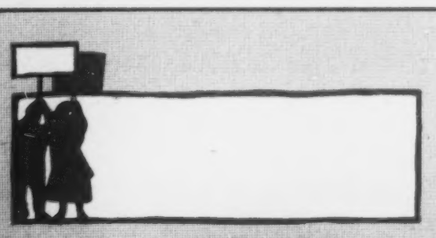
Plan to major in elementary and secondary education

1966	1990
21.7%	9.4%



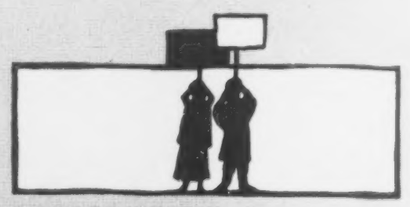
Believe paying for their education is a major concern

1966	1989
8.6%	13.1%



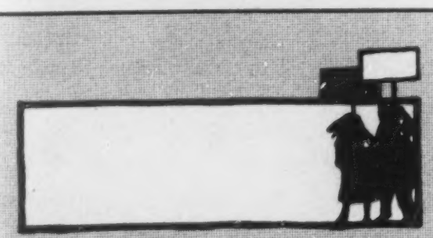
Identify themselves as liberal

1970	1990
33.5%	22.6%



Identify themselves as middle of the road

1970	1990
45.4%	54.7%



Identify themselves as conservative

1970	1990
17.1%	19.7%

Agree colleges should de-emphasize organized sports

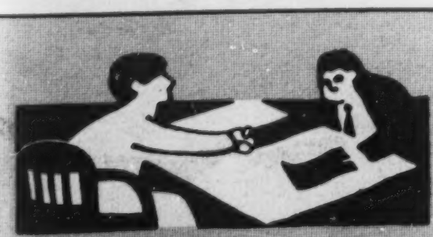
1967	1990
20.8%	35.8%

Agree capital punishment should be abolished

1969	1990
53.9%	21.5%

Agree married women should concentrate on home, family

1967	1990
56.6%	25.2%



Received a Stafford Student Loan

1978	1990
10.4%	22.7%

Received a Pell Grant

1978	1990
21.7%	23.2%

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR THE CHRONICLE BY MAX-KARL WINKLER

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"We closed the door too soon. It would have been a lot healthier to try a variety of ideas and find out that some of them don't work."

A professor of physiology, on AIDS research: A9

"Anybody who argues for new projects now is going to get his head chopped off. This is very worrisome."

A physics professor, on financial constraints on science facilities: A40

"Focusing on ways to enhance the achievement of each individual is not likely to solve the systemic problems that contribute to failure and underachievement of racial- and ethnic-minority groups."

A professor of education: B1

"If we simply become another good institution for the reasonably well-off, we have no right to exist."

The president of St. Mary's College of Maryland: A39

"There was a time when you could give someone a pat on the back for a job well done and it would be taken as such. Today you have to be extremely sensitive."

A university administrator: A26

"I don't think Yale would be Yale if we had to do it in tents."

President Benno C. Schmidt: A46

"I cry to the professors. I tell them that I can't get financial aid if I'm not a full-time student here and if I can't get financial aid, I can't eat. If I can't get the classes I need, I can't graduate in the spring."

A senior at San Diego State U., on getting into overcrowded classes: A48

"It happens nearly every day—foreign students are subject to verbal abuse or are spat on outside the campus."

A college official in Germany: A54

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-64
Athletics	A49-52
Business & Philanthropy	A45-47
Gazette	A57
Government & Politics	A37-44
Information Technology	A30-36
International	A53-56
Personal & Professional	A23-29
Scholarship	A9-22
Students	A48
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-72**
Bulletin Board	B6-71
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-5

POLICIES FALL SHORT

Colleges Seek New Ways to Deal With Sexual Harassment as Victims on Campuses Are Reluctant to File Complaints

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Long before the issue of sexual harassment captured the nation's attention this fall, many colleges and universities were struggling with ways to deal with the problem on their campuses.

Over the years, they adopted a patchwork of policies and procedures that can be as simple as a vague, one-sentence statement prohibiting sexual harassment or as complex as a detailed diagram aimed at guiding victims through the complaint process.

But the common thread running through the policies is their failure to do the job.

Attacking Problem More Aggressively

Interviews with affirmative-action officers at two dozen colleges and universities and other experts on sexual harassment suggest that while many institutions are becoming more aggressive about attacking the problem, the reluctance of victims to file complaints—let alone go through the process of resolving them—remains a major stumbling block.

Some experts are trying new twists in their old policies in an

Continued on Page A26

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U. of Cincinnati's Billie Wright Dziech: "We have this concept that if we just write enough rules we'll be able to solve this."

Slashed Budgets Force Students to Delay Graduation Plans and Change Majors

By SUSAN DODGE

As budget cuts take a slice out of academic programs at colleges and universities across the country, many students are being forced to delay their graduation plans or change their majors because they can't get the classes they need. Others are pleading with professors to let them into classes that already are overcrowded.

Some students who are enrolled at large universities are traveling to community colleges to pick up courses that they couldn't get into on their own campuses. Others who can afford it are considering transferring to private institutions, where classes typically are smaller.

State Appropriations Fall

State governments appropriated $40.1-billion for higher education this year, about $80-million less than in the year before, according to a study by the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University (*The Chronicle*, November 6). The study found that 13 states had appropriated less for education this year than they did two years ago.

Even before this year's cuts, many large research institutions were struggling with overcrowded classes, and students complained about the quality of their education. Now, as universities increase tuition, lay off instructors, and cancel course offerings, students say they are being pushed to the limit.

"Budget cuts, overcrowded classes, and increasing tuition are the top issues for many students this year," says Stacy Leyton, vice-president of the United States Student Association. "It's happening all over. It's easy to feel like you're at a loss for what's going on."

Although many private institutions are

Continued on Page A48

Scientists Call on Colleagues to Re-Evaluate AIDS Theory

More and more researchers believe that one or more "co-factors" may work with HIV to trigger the onset of AIDS. The more radical members of the group seeking a re-evaluation of the HIV theory include scientists (like Peter H. Duesberg, left) whose views many mainstream scientists consider dangerous to public health.

STORY ON PAGE A9

High Cost Could Deny Big Computer Advance to Some Colleges

By DAVID L. WILSON

WASHINGTON

Higher education will have to spend billions of dollars if it is to take advantage of an extremely high-speed computer network that will be developed over the next several years. Some computer experts fear that smaller institutions will not be able to afford such a massive investment and will therefore be left out of the latest advance in information transmission.

Legislation that President Bush is expected to sign this month would authorize an additional $1-billion over five years for development of the National Research and Education Network, or NREN, which has been promoted as a way to maintain U.S. superiority in computer science and to improve education at all levels, from elementary schools to universities.

More Sharing of Resources

By linking libraries, businesses, laboratories, and educational institutions, proponents say, the high speeds offered by the new network will permit an increased sharing of resources and lead to the development of new techniques. Under the new system, for example, users could gain access to an entire academic library through a computer.

Some proponents also say that uniting

Continued on Page A32

MARGINALIA

Ad at the University of Minnesota:

"Amaze yourself with a fiction novel from University Bookstores."

How about a non-fiction true story?

■

Story in *Vista*, the student paper at the University of San Diego:

"Have you ever wondered what the buildings on campus are named after? The buildings of USD are, according to President Author Hughes, 'named after something affiliated with the Catholic Church or after traditional names in higher education.' And some of the buildings have been named after those who have given 'substantial gifts' to the University.

". . . Serra Hall is named after Father Junipero Serra (1713-1784), a Jesuit padre who served in Mexico and California and later founded the 21 missions that still exist today along the Southern and Central California coast. The first mission to be founded was Mission San Diego de Alcala. The missions grew food for the Spanish military establishment in the Presidio and reached out to the natives, who worked at the missions. Many of them were converted to Catholicism by the Major League baseball team, the San Diego padres."

What was their pitch?

■

Announcement at North Central College:

"Don't miss this exciting evening!

"The Great Thanksgiving / Christmas Chapel Service . . . for the *whole* Campus Community —Protestant, Roman Catholic, Orthodox, and non-domination."

The last of whom won't actually *sing* carols. They'll meekly move their lips.

■

Note in "The Public Safety Log," a page in *The Bulldog Sheet*, a newsletter at the University of Redlands:

"12:01 pm—Received a report that a student was injured at the soccer field. Upon officers arrival the University Trainer was splitting the leg and getting the student ready for transportation. It was later determined that the student had suffered a broken leg."

We're not surprised.

■

And from our very own "Scholarship" section:

"In an era of rapid advances in neuroscience—an era that has been declared the 'Decade of the Brain'—many scientists face difficulties in obtaining human-brain tissue. . . .

" 'People don't want to give up their brains if they don't have any disease,' says Creighton Phelps, senior vice-president of medical and scientific affairs for the Alzheimer's Association."

Aw, c'mon, folks. —C.G.

In Brief

Bridgeport to drop 31 degree programs

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. — Struggling to stave off financial collapse, trustees of the University of Bridgeport announced last week that the institution would eliminate 31 degree programs after the spring semester.

A state judge ruled that Bridgeport could use $1.3-million from its restricted endowment funds to cover payroll and other expenses for the remainder of 1991. The university had sought $2.5-million.

About 9 per cent of the university's 4,050 students will be affected by the action, said Walter Wager, a university spokesman. Among the 21 undergraduate programs to be cut are English, history, music and political science. Students will still be able to take courses in some of those areas. Graduate degree programs will be eliminated in 10 fields. Bridgeport will continue to offer degree programs in such areas as industrial design, law, and engineering.

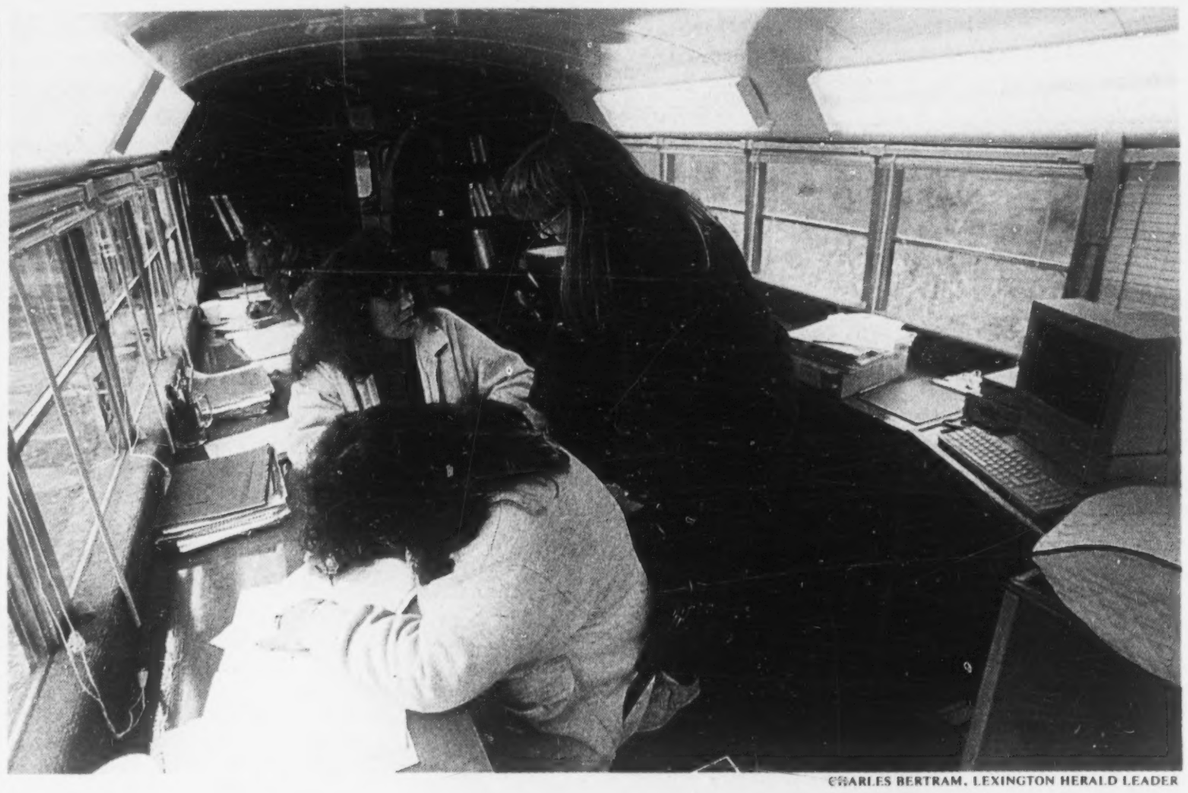
Meanwhile, the law school faculty at Bridgeport voted to sever its ties with the university and become part of Quinnipiac College. Subsequently, Bridgeport officials fired the institution's law dean, Terence H. Benbow, but he refused to leave. Lawyers for Mr. Benbow are negotiating with the university. ■

Bloodmobile for dogs: the nation's first?

PHILADELPHIA — The Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania has hit the road with a new bloodmobile for dogs (*below*). It is believed to be the nation's first.

The van, equipped with an examination table, equipment for testing blood, and a refrigerator, will travel to animal clinics and kennels in the area, seeking donations that can be used for transfusions. Until now, the hospital has relied on owners to bring dogs in to donate blood. ■

AP/WIDEWORLD



CHARLES BERTRAM, LEXINGTON HERALD LEADER

'Little Red School Bus' brings adult education to Appalachia

ROYALTON, KY.—The Christian Appalachian Project is bringing education to adults in remote areas of the Appalachian Mountains with a school bus (*above*) equipped with desks, a computer, and a nursery for children.

Cathie Bailey, who helped design the bus, is its driver and the teacher. She is now helping 18 students between the ages of 20 and 75 earn their General Equivalency Diplomas. Although the bus serves only one county now, the Christian Appalachian Project has plans to expand the program.

Ms. Bailey took the "Little Red School Bus" on the road to make it easier for adults to attend GED classes.

Many of those interested in earning diplomas had not been able to because courses were not offered nearby. ■

MARK SASAHARA, THE BURLINGTON FREE PRESS

Fire destroys shanties at U. of Vermont

BURLINGTON, VT.—A fire destroyed a shanty town that students at the University of Vermont had built on the campus green to protest what they called a lack of cultural diversity at the institution. No one was injured in the blaze, which local authorities said was the result of arson. The shanty town was constructed in May during a spring protest over diversity issues. Students used plywood and plastic to build the shanties, and filled them with old mattresses and furniture.

The students did not live in the shanties but occasionally gathered there. The shanties had drawn criticism from others on the campus. ■

Student with AIDS says professor discriminated

LOS ANGELES—A student at Los Angeles City College has demanded that the institution fire a professor who expressed concerns about handling the student's papers after the student told the class he had AIDS. The student, Wayne Karr, filed a complaint against Don J. Wilson, a political-science professor, charging discrimination. Jose L. Robledo, acting president of the college, said Mr. Wilson had told the student he "would have to think about his status in the class." Mr. Wilson said he only wanted to obtain medical advice on whether AIDS could be transmitted by the handling of Mr. Karr's papers. ■

Radioactive gas escapes from Reed's reactor

PORTLAND, ORE. — A slight amount of radioactive gas escaped from a nuclear reactor at Reed College—the nation's only reactor on an undergraduate campus. The gas was contained to the reactor building and posed no threat to people, a college spokeswoman said.

The accident was caused by a pinhole-sized leak in the reactor's fuel rods. The reactor was shut down but is expected to be running again by early next year. Reed uses the reactor for research and educational purposes. ■

Corrections

■ A story about scholars studying issues of rights in America (*The Chronicle*, November 20) incorrectly identified Mary Frances Berry. She is currently a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and a professor of American social thought and history at the University of Pennsylvania. Ms. Berry is no longer affiliated with Howard University.

■ Three computer programs from the College Board—"College Explorer," "College Cost Explorer," and "College Planner"—were listed in New Computer Software (*The Chronicle*, November 20) as available for Apple Macintosh. They are available for the Apple II. ■

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Government & Politics

Ways & Means

Military spending is headed down, but that doesn't mean that individual universities have been unable to persuade lawmakers to set aside millions of dollars in Defense Department money for specific campus research projects.

Sen. Sam Nunn, the powerful Georgia Democrat who has been fighting the practice for years, took to the Senate floor recently to object to more than $135-million in earmarks for specific universities that were included in a compromise version of the military-spending bill for fiscal 1992.

Senator Nunn, who chairs the Armed Services Committee, particularly objected to 16 projects—totaling $94.6-million—for institutions in 12 states.

The compromise version of the bill agreed to by a special panel of House and Senate members specifically states that those projects do not have to meet the normal requirement for a competitive merit review. Mr. Nunn was instrumental in pushing the merit-review requirement into law.

Of the 16 institutions, those with the largest earmarks are Boston University ($29-million); Louisiana State University, Marywood College, and the University of Minnesota ($10-million each); and Kansas State University ($7.7-million).

Because no amendments were allowed, Mr. Nunn said that, for the first time ever, he decided to vote against the annual military-spending bill.

It passed, however, by a margin of more than 2 to 1.

■

Scientists and lobbyists debated the ethics of fetal-tissue research at a recent hearing of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

Sen. Brock Adams, a Democrat from Washington, has proposed a bill that would overturn the Administration's controversial ban on federal support of research involving fetal tissue and would outline regulations for such research.

The House of Representatives has already passed a similar bill.

James Bopp, Jr., general counsel of the National Right to Life Committee, was the only person to speak against fetal-tissue research at the hearings. "The practice of medicine must be conducted ethically. You can't cure diseases by exploiting the pains of others," he stated. Mr. Bopp said that the need for "live, fresh, sterile fetal tissue" had led to the practice of obtaining the tissue during abortions, by tearing the fetuses' heads off of their bodies.

James Childress, chairman of the Department of Religious Studies at the University of Virginia, said that if that was true, "it only proves that federal regulations, like those Senator Adams has proposed, are needed to act as safeguards in the performance of fetal-tissue research."

College Accreditors Spur Use of Quotas, Federal Officials Say

Middle States' 'diversity' policies also defended in bitter meeting

By SCOTT JASCHIK and ROBERT R. SCHMIDT, JR.
WASHINGTON

Education Department officials have charged that the "diversity" policies of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools encourage colleges to use illegal quotas and that the policies have created problems at more campuses than Middle States has acknowledged.

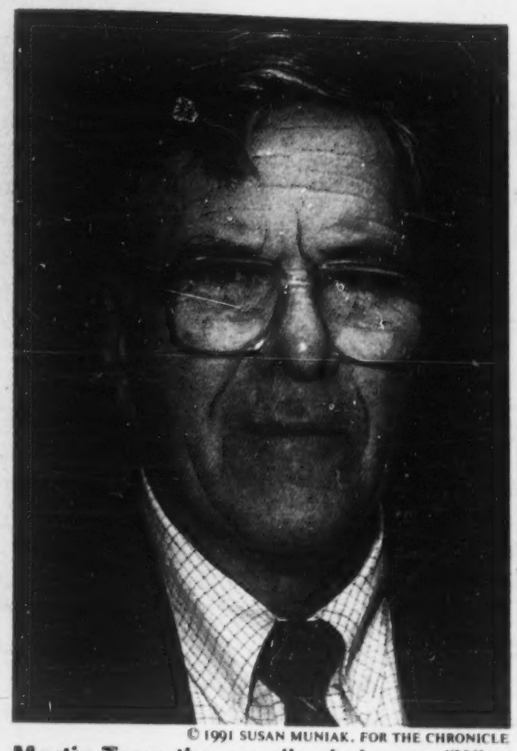
The charges came in a long, acrimonious meeting of the Education Department's advisory committee on accreditation. During the meeting, defenders of Middle States strongly denied the charges, but many members of the advisory panel appeared to be dubious about the diversity policy. The panel will vote in February on a recommendation to Education Secretary Lamar Alexander on whether the department should continue to recognize Middle States.

2 Recommendations Submitted

The panel's staff submitted two recommendations: that the Education Department renew recognition of Middle States for one year, or that it extend recognition for one year on the condition that Middle States not deny accreditation to any institution based on diversity issues. The normal recognition period for accrediting agencies is five years. Recognition is important to colleges and agencies because students can receive federal student aid only if they attend institutions that are accredited by recognized agencies.

The Middle States diversity standards were adopted in 1988. Under the standards, accrediting review teams examine

Continued on Page A43



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Martin Trow, the panel's chairman: "Who sets the agenda on the campus? The accrediting agency may be coming on the campus as one of the contending forces."

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Christina Hoff Sommers, a member of the advisory panel and an associate professor of philosophy at Clark U.: "The methods are quite oppressive."

A Small College in Maryland Offers to Make Do With Less State Money in Return for Autonomy

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

Hit with a series of state-budget cuts and the prospect of still more, leaders of St. Mary's College of Maryland are taking an unlikely tack: Rather than appealing for more state money, they are asking for less.

This week St. Mary's officials will propose that Maryland classify the small, public liberal-arts college as a "state-related" institution. As such, St. Mary's would receive a block grant from the state at the start of the fiscal year with a guarantee that the funds would not be cut, even if the state's financial fortunes waned.

In exchange for that guarantee, and with greater autonomy, St. Mary's officials will ask the state for less money than the college has received in the past. To make up for the loss, the college proposes to increase its tuition by $500 in each of the next four years, bringing it to $5,000 by 1997.

The college would also promise to increase financial aid and increase the size of its student body to nearly 1,500, from the present 1,300. The extra students would give the college greater financial stability. The additional financial aid would protect the college from charges that it was shirking its public mission and becoming elitist, college officials say.

Several influential state officials, including Secretary of Higher Education Shaila R. Aery and Gov. William Donald Schaefer, say they support the plan. The Governor would continue to appoint the college's Board of Trustees.

With state budgets stagnant throughout

Continued on Page A39

Budget Constraints May Force Energy Dept. to Shelve Plans for New Facilities

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PLASMA PHYSICS LABORATORY

A delay in upgrading Princeton U.'s Tokamak Test Fusion Reactor (above) allowed European scientists last month to overtake Americans in fusion research.

By KIM A. McDONALD
WASHINGTON

Rising construction costs for "big science" facilities and the prospect of limited funds to pay for their future operation may prevent the Department of Energy from starting any new scientific facilities for at least the next few years.

In recent weeks, lawmakers, scientific societies, and university groups have flooded Energy Secretary James D. Watkins with letters expressing fear over suggestions that his agency shelve construction of some high-priority research facilities. The concern is mainly over projects in high-energy physics, nuclear science, and magnetic-fusion-energy research that have been proposed to the Energy Department but not yet started.

However, some researchers think the focus on the agency's research priorities may also renew debate in Congress over the wisdom of proceeding with a project already under construction—the $8.25-billion Superconducting Supercollider.

"There's a lot of anxiety out there and a

Continued on Page A40

Energy Dept. May Shelve Plans for New Facilities

Continued From Page A37

lot of disagreement over which way the department should go," said Paul E. Sweet, director of governmental relations for the University of California, which is seeking financing next year to start construction of a $200-million high-energy-physics facility in collaboration with the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

"Anybody who argues for new projects now is going to get his head chopped off," said Robert L. Park, a physics professor at the University of Maryland at College Park and director of the Washington office of the American Physical Society. "This is very worrisome. Where is the country headed if we can't do anything new?"

Little Room for Growth

Energy Department officials say Congress's decision last year to cap discretionary spending through fiscal 1996, along with the high price tag of the department's nuclear-waste clean-up program and costly upgrades required for some of the agency's laboratories to comply with environmental laws, have left little room for growth in the department's research programs. What's more, they add, many continuing construction projects, such as the supercollider, are now entering their most costly phases and, once completed, will require hundreds of millions of dollars a year to operate.

As the fiscal pressures grow, Energy Department officials warn, existing research facilities may even have to be shut down to make ends meet.

William Happer, director of the agency's Office of Energy Research, said in a recent speech that he would be "quick to grab for any new research money." But, he added: "Unfortunately, Secretary Watkins feels that there is no prospect of new funds for DOE, and in fact the situation may get worse for DOE in the next few years."

List of Facilities

The reality of that prospect hit home when a panel of scientists chaired by Charles H. Townes, a Nobel Prize–winning physics professor at the University of California at Berkeley, recommended specific facilities that the Energy Department should shut down or defer if it fails to receive a budget increase from Congress over the next four fiscal years.

In a draft report delivered to Secretary Watkins in mid-October, the panel recommended that the department defer construction of a $1.9-billion experimental fusion reactor at the Princeton University Plasma Physics Laboratory called the Burning Plasma Physics Experiment; a $200-million high-energy-physics accelerator, known as the "B" Factory, at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Laboratory; and a $197-million upgrade to the main injector at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory. It also recommended that two heavy-ion accelerators operated by the department, one at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and another at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, be shut down.

The panel emphasized that all of the programs it reviewed were of high quality and worthy of support if more funds were available. However, critics of the exercise were furious that the panel was forced by the department to consider budget cuts in all programs except the $8.25-billion supercollider. That project would see its costs rise sharply, from $484-million this year to $650-million in fiscal 1993.

In a letter to Secretary Watkins, Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., a California Democrat who chairs the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, said his support for the supercollider had been contingent on the Bush Administration's promise that it not come "at the expense of ongoing science and research programs."

"This is obviously no longer true," he wrote. "The very ground rules proposed to the Task Force clearly indicate that the SSC will be funded at the expense of other science."

Some aides warn that Congressional support for the supercollider could dwindle significantly over the next year, when lawmakers are presented with requests to defer or eliminate energy-research facilities in their districts.

"In the past, the SSC was an easy vote for members to give to support the Administration," said an aide to the House science committee. "But once it starts affecting specific projects in specific states, the dynamics change."

Concerned by the prospects of that squeeze on researchers, Congressional delegations from California and Illinois have already written to Mr. Watkins, who is preparing his agency's fiscal 1993 request, warning him that delays in building or upgrading projects would do serious harm to continuing science programs.

Energy Department officials say they may have little choice but to exercise some restraint. With a large number of new projects waiting to be started and little chance for a budget increase, they say that even without financing for the supercollider, the funds available will fall far short of the need.

Wish List vs. Available Funds

Robert M. Simon, principal deputy director of the Office of Energy Research, characterized the problem as "a mismatch between the wish list and the available funds."

Besides the "B" Factory, the Burning Plasma Physics Experiment, and the upgrade to Fermilab's main injector, Mr. Simon said, some of the other costly construction projects awaiting approval from his agency include a $1-billion Advanced Neutron Source at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and an $86-million effort to build facilities to study the dynamics of combustion at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and the Sandia National Laboratories.

"I don't think the supercollider is the source of anybody's budget problem," Mr. Simon said, noting that provisions had long ago been made for its growth. "The SSC is not coming out of somebody else's hide."

Others disagree. They say that because the Energy Department failed to secure any foreign contributions for the supercollider's construction, other research facilities must now be put on hold to make up for the difference.

"These are not huge projects," emphasized Mr. Sweet of the University of California. "They are prudent compared to the SSC."

Nuclear-fusion research may be the field most seriously affected by the current squeeze on construction.

Three years ago, after Congress appropriated money to start the Burning Plasma Physics Experiment or BPX, Energy Department officials asked lawmakers to delay its construction and the upgrade of another Princeton facility—the Tokamak Test Fusion Reactor, or TFTR. The reason was to complete a review of fusion research.

However, by stalling the project until the budget worsened, the delay effectively killed the BPX. U.S. fusion scientists are now considering a less costly alternative.

The delay of the TFTR upgrade, meanwhile, allowed European scientists to overtake Americans in fusion research. Three weeks ago, TFTR's main competitor, the Joint European Torus in Britain, announced the first generation of substantial amounts of energy from the controlled fusion of deuterium and tritium—a milestone that TFTR had been scheduled to exceed nearly a year ago before its upgrade was delayed.

"In the early 1980's, the United States was clearly the leader in fusion," said Dale Mead, deputy director of the Princeton laboratory. "For the moment, the Europeans have gone ahead."

Mr. Mead said losing the BPX would be another major setback for a nation that must maintain its standing in the field to be able to develop nuclear-fusion technology commercially.

"If you don't have the infrastructure built up within your own country, the rest of the world will run away with the technology," he said.

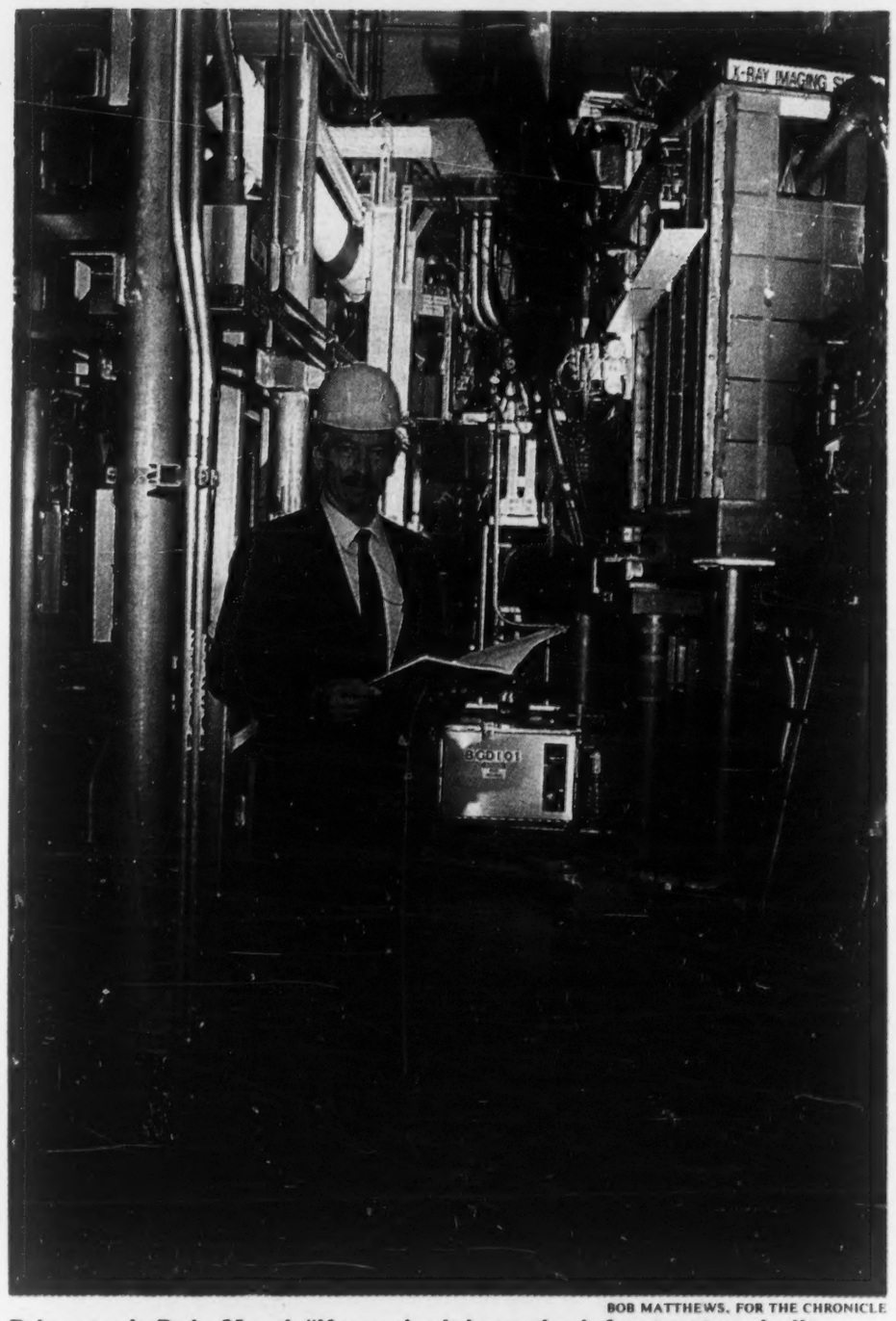
Many Are Puzzled

Many scientists and Congressional aides say they are puzzled by Mr. Watkins's claim that his agency's research budget was limited because of Congressional caps. They note that the caps cover the agency's overall budget, not energy research, and that Mr. Watkins could shift funds within his department to allow for increases in research.

But agency officials say the squeeze from the nuclear-waste clean up and other costly programs has left them with little room to maneuver. "We have a wide variety of problems," said Mr. Simon of the Office of Energy Research. "Admiral Watkins is not sitting on a pile of dough."

No one can be certain how the current dilemma will be resolved until President Bush unveils his fiscal 1993 budget early next year. But many scientists have heard the warnings and are clearly worried about the prospects.

"I think the message has come across loud and clear: no new projects," said Mr. Park of the American Physical Society. "And that's kind of scary, because we don't see any end to the current budget crisis." ■



BOB MATTHEWS, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Princeton's Dale Mead: "If you don't have the infrastructure built up, the rest of the world will run away with the technology."

Construction Costs of Energy Department's New Scientific-Research Facilities

Projects Under Construction

- Advanced Light Source, X-ray source for materials-science and chemical research, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal. — **$146-million**
- Advanced Photon Source, X-ray source for materials-science and chemical research, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill. — **$792-million**
- Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility, particle accelerator for nuclear-science research, Newport News, Va. — **$551-million**
- Fermilab Main Injector Upgrade, upgrade of accelerator for particle collider, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Ill. — **$197-million**
- Relativistic Heavy Ion Accelerator, particle accelerator for nuclear-science research, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y. — **$499-million**
- Superconducting Supercollider, particle collider for high-energy physics research, Dallas — **$8.25-billion**

Projects Under Consideration

- Advanced Neutron Source, neutron-beam facility for materials-science and nuclear research, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn. — **$1-billion**
- "B" Factory, particle collider designed to produce B mesons for high-energy physics research, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford, Cal. — **$200-million**
- Burning Plasma Physics Experiment, experimental nuclear-fusion reactor, Princeton University Plasma Physics Laboratory, Princeton, N.J. — **$1.9-billion**
- Combustion Dynamics Initiative, two facilities to study chemistry of combustion to be located at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., and Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, N.M. — **$86-million**

SOURCE: Department of Energy

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"People who deny something like the Holocaust are distorting history in a particularly horrifying way. If we can't get up and say, 'Yes, it did happen,' I don't know what good we do as historians."

A professor of history: A10

"I feel my head is filled with garbage: all these images, you know, and sounds, and my nostrils are filled with the stench of burning flesh. And it's . . . you can't excise it, it's like—like there's another skin beneath this skin and that skin is called Auschwitz, and you cannot shed it."

A Holocaust survivor: A9

"Trying to govern the university under these conditions has taken a personal toll on me and my family which I can no longer tolerate."

David Baltimore, in his letter of resignation from Rockefeller U.: A15

"A college president with a warm heart, some common sense, and a minimum amount of good legal advice can provide minority students with financial aid and may use financial aid to create campus diversity without violating federal laws."

Education Secretary Lamar Alexander: A26

"There is a limit to how much we should pay for these, regardless of their value."

A university librarian on the soaring costs of journal subscriptions: A30

"Master's degrees are tremendously valued by students and their employers. They are not the poor cousin of doctoral programs."

Director of a study of the master's degree: A31

"It's unbelievable, almost criminal."

Rector of a South African college, on the disparities between white and black institutions: A36

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-44
Athletics	A33-34
Business & Philanthropy	A29-30
Gazette	A39
Government & Politics	A23-28
Information Technology	A19-22
International	A35-37
Personal & Professional	A15-18
Scholarship	A8-14
Students	A31-32
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-60**
Bulletin Board	B6-59
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-5

SCANDALS SPUR CONCERN

State Leaders Join Drive to Improve Standards and Training for Trustees

© 1991 JIM ARGO, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Donald B. Halverstadt of the Oklahoma State Board of Regents: "Regents today are moving into situations that require a much more in-depth review."

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Anne Morgan, a member of the Oklahoma State Board of Regents: "I think it is just great that we are required to have training as regents."

By MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

In increasing numbers, governors and legislators are calling for higher standards and better training for people who are appointed to the governing boards of public colleges.

College officials have long complained that too many board members are selected for political reasons. But state lawmakers generally have shown little interest in changing the process.

As the issues confronting governing boards have grown more complex, however, state lawmakers have become more concerned about the quality and composition of the boards. Says Julie Davis Bell, education-program manager for the National Conference of State Legislatures: "The interest in accountability naturally leads to questions about governance and the quality of programs. We're really on the cutting edge of what is going to be a hot issue in the states."

In many cases, state officials were drawn to the issue following scandals involving public higher education:

■ The Minnesota Legislature established the Regent Candidate Advisory Council in 1988 after it was revealed that the president of the University of Minnesota had spent $1.7-million renovating his home and office and that the university had accumulated more than $220-million in a reserve fund unbeknown to legislators or the public.

■ Lawmakers in Oklahoma strength-

Continued on Page A24

Secretary Seeks Ban on Grants Reserved for Specific Groups

But Alexander favors exceptions to assure minority students of aid

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

Education Secretary Lamar Alexander proposed regulations last week that generally would bar colleges from setting up scholarships reserved for members of specific ethnic or racial groups.

At the same time, however, Mr. Alexander proposed several exceptions to the rules and outlined policies that he said colleges could continue to follow to provide minority students with financial aid.

Mr. Alexander said the proposal would send a message to minority students that the government wants to "open the doors of higher education." He also said it should end the confusion and controversy that have been raging about minority scholarships since last year, when Michael L. Williams, the Assistant Secretary of Education for civil rights, said that most such scholarships were illegal.

Critics Call Proposals Inconsistent

Many college officials and civil-rights groups said, however, that Mr. Alexander had succeeded only in muddying the situation further. They said his proposals were inconsistent and would discourage many minority students from applying to college.

But the reaction from college officials was less unanimous than the cascade of criticism that greeted Mr. Williams's pronouncement last year. Some college officials—including those involved with the recruitment of minority students—said Mr. Alexander's plan would not hinder their efforts.

The public has until March 9, 1992, to comment on the proposed regulations. Sometime after that, the Education Department will issue final rules. Colleges

Continued on Page A26

Report Suggests U.S. Subsidizes Scientific Progress by Japanese Interests

By DENISE K. MAGNER

WASHINGTON

A new report suggests that the United States may be subsidizing Japan's scientific progress as Japanese interests buy access to high-technology research programs at U.S. universities.

Some university officials, however, say such assertions are overblown and that Japan's stake in research at their institutions is aboveboard and, in most cases, relatively small.

Nearly 100 American institutions have received money from Japanese sources in the last five years, according to a study conducted by the Center for Public Integrity, a non-profit educational foundation here. The center—created in 1989 by Charles Lewis, a former journalist who was a producer for "60 Minutes"—conducts and commissions reports on ethics-related issues in government.

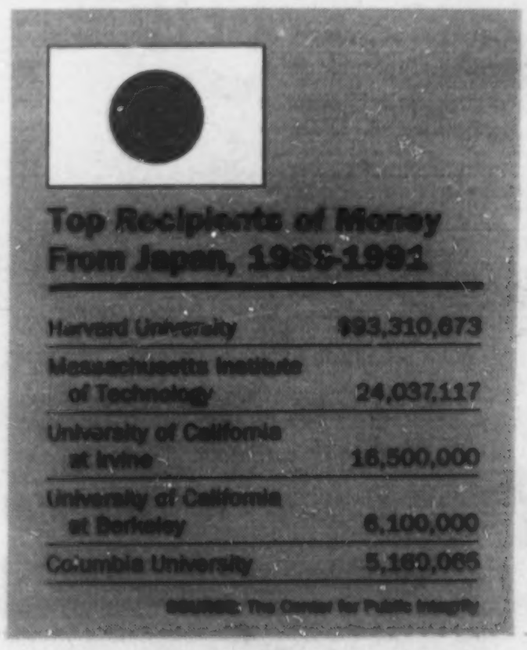
'Not Bashing'

A report of the study, released by the center last week, is called "Buying the American Mind: Japan's Quest for U.S. Ideas in Science, Economic Policy, and the Schools."

Stephanie Epstein, the report's author and an economic-policy consultant for the center, said the study was partly intended to examine assertions by a number of analysts and politicians that the nation has been "subsidizing technology transfer to our economic rivals."

"We wanted to see if that was happen-

Continued on Page A30


Top Recipients of Money From Japan, 1986-1991
Harvard University $93,310,673
Massachusetts Institute of Technology 24,037,117
University of California at Irvine 16,500,000
University of California at Berkeley 6,100,000
Columbia University 5,169,065
SOURCE: The Center for Public Integrity

MARGINALIA

News item in *Bottom Line*, a paper at Frostburg State University:

"Kathie S. Plucinski has been appointed to the Frostburg State University School of Business, officials announced recently.

"Kathie S. Plucinski has taught at FSU as an adjunct and contractual faculty member since 1986, but was recently granted tenure-trance status."

We all know what *that* is.

■

Sports note in the Ball State University *Daily News:*

". . . Purdue mixed man-to-man defense with a full-court, in-your-shorts type of pressure defense at times, especially in the second half.

"Ball State had 10 turnovers, but most of those came not off individual errors, but directly from Boilermaker executions."

Anything to win.

■

Headline in *Kentucky Kernel*, the student paper at the University of Kentucky:

SENATE ALLOCATES $500
TO HELP SOVIET DISARMAMENT

Cheapskates!

■

Another headline, this one from *Your College*, a newsletter at the University of Cincinnati–Clermont:

LITERACY TUDORS NEEDED

We're convinced.

■

Announcement in *The Bulletin* at Luther College:

"The Great American Smokeout is Nov. 21st. Bring ½-1 pack cigarettes to SPO's and receive coupon for Oneota turkey sandwich. Pamphlets and gun for those interested in 'breaking the habit.' "

It can't be *that* bad.

■

Letter to the editor of the Lycoming College *Lycourier:*

"Dear Editor: This letter is not from one particular person but from a whole group of individuals who believe the campus should know about the possible absolution of the field hockey program. . . ."

"We're a Methodist school, but this seems to be overdoing it," a reader writes.

■

From *The Milwaukee Journal:*

"Jobs, more than any other single reason, are why students enroll at the University of Wisconsin–Stout. . . .

"Employers know what they are going to get with Stout graduates, Chancellor Charles Sorenson said. . . .

" 'I have been diligently trying to change the image that somehow technical education is lesser than a liberal arts education,' Sorenson said."

Keep trying. —C.G.

In Brief

WEIR GALLERY

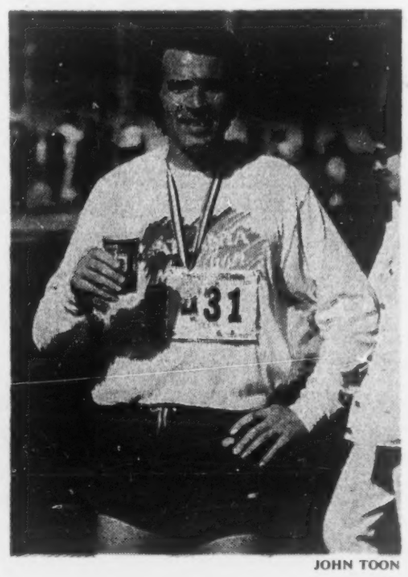
'Power of Woman' at Mills College

OAKLAND, CAL.—A seven-foot sculpture of a nude woman, entitled "Victory: Power of Woman" (*left*), has been donated to Mills College by its class of 1990. It is meant to signify students' successful fight against the admission of male undergraduates last year.

The bronze figure was sculpted by a Berkeley artist, Roberta Weir, who is a 1986 Mills graduate. The figure was patterned after an ink drawing of a woman by Ms. Weir that became an emblem of the student protest to keep Mills an all-female college. The figure from the drawing was used widely on banners and placards during the protests, along with the slogan, "Strong women, proud women."

Ms. Weir said the drawing and now the sculpture symbolize renewed confidence in the future of women's colleges. She said she had donated her time to sculpt the figure and the class of 1990 paid about $15,000 for the materials and casting.

The sculpture was dedicated during a campus ceremony, shortly before Janet Holmgren McKay was inaugurated as the college's 12th president. ■



JOHN TOON

Researcher runs to raise money

ATLANTA—Philip R. Kennedy (*above*) has taken to heart the challenge of scrambling for scarce research dollars: On Thanksgiving Day, he ran a marathon to raise money for his own project.

Dr. Kennedy, a senior research scientist at the Georgia Institute of Technology's Bioengineering Center, has developed an electronic device for implantation in the brain that he hopes will enable disabled people to regain some control of their limbs. Dr. Kennedy raised $1,200 in pledges for his run, which the Georgia Tech Research Corporation will match. ■

TIAA and CREF relax stand on South Africa

NEW YORK—The Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund, saying there has been an "initial dismantling" of apartheid, are relaxing a long-time position that U.S. companies should not do business in South Africa.

At their annual meeting last month, the boards of TIAA and CREF voted unanimously to stop shareholders from filing resolutions urging U.S. companies in the pension fund's investment portfolio to withdraw from South Africa. Since 1987, shareholders have made such requests.

The funds, however, are not pushing companies to strengthen ties with South Africa. An interim policy statement asks them to "take a cautious approach" toward the country "until the negotiating process for a new constitution, with equal voting rights and related political, social, and economic rights, is irreversible."

TIAA-CREF has also reserved the right to reverse the decision at any time. "There have been so many major developments that no one would have dreamt of," says Albert J. Wilson, the fund's vice-president and chief counsel. "But significant human-rights issues still need to be resolved. We're just treading water for a while to see what comes of the negotiations." ■

Yale graduate students press for union status

NEW HAVEN, CONN. — Hundreds of Yale University graduate students staged a day-long walkout last week as part of a continuing effort to force administrators to accept them as a union and negotiate with them.

Union members representing Yale's clerical and maintenance workers joined the graduate students on picket lines (*below*). The protesters numbered about 2,000. The walkout forced the university to reschedule some classes.

The Graduate Employees and Students Organization represents 1,300 of the 2,500 graduate students in arts and sciences. It is affiliated with the Federation of University Employees. The students are seeking, among other things, higher salaries, lower health-insurance premiums, and better training as teachers.

A Yale spokeswoman said annual salaries for graduate teaching assistants range from $2,000 to $13,000. Students have complained that most of them receive only $6,900, far short of the $10,000 they pay Yale.

Yale officials say the teaching assistants are students, not employees, and the university will not recognize their group as a union. The spokeswoman said that Judith L. Rodin, the new dean of the graduate school, had been an advocate for the students. ■

ARNOLD GOLD, NEW HAVEN REGISTER

Dead infant found at Kentucky university

RICHMOND, KY.—A dead baby was discovered in garbage that had been dumped at Eastern Kentucky University and taken to a landfill. Police are investigating the incident, the second this year in which an infant had been found in the garbage at the institution.

Another baby was found dead in a trash can in April. The baby's mother, an Eastern Kentucky student, was indicted in June on two misdemeanor charges and sentenced to attend counseling sessions for one year.

A coroner ruled that the second infant had been born alive, had been wrapped in a bag, and later died of exposure. ■

Education Dept. says Emory was too lenient

ATLANTA—The Education Department has concluded that Emory University was too lenient with a law professor who allegedly kissed female students and asked them to his home.

In March, a faculty committee cleared the professor, Abraham P. Ordover, of sexual harassment and charged him with inappropriate behavior. Mr. Ordover, who denied the allegations, resigned in April. The Education Department's Office for Civil Rights told Emory last week that the professor's conduct constituted sexual harassment. A graduate of the law school had filed a complaint with OCR in May. OCR's official findings will be released soon.

Emory is complying with OCR's request that it expand training on issues of sexual harassment. ■

Corrections

■ A story about the annual meeting of the National Association of Scholars (*The Chronicle*, October 30) incorrectly quoted Gerald Graff, a professor of English at the University of Chicago. In discussing how he teaches Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*, the story should have quoted him as saying that it became "painfully clear how cruelly stereotyped Conrad's thinking about the black African is."

■ Because of incorrect information supplied by the College Board, a table of tuition charges included incorrect figures for San Juan College (*The Chronicle*, October 23). Tuition for state residents is $360 this year; the added cost for out-of-state residents is $240. ■

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More State Leaders Join Drive to Improve Trustee–Selection Process

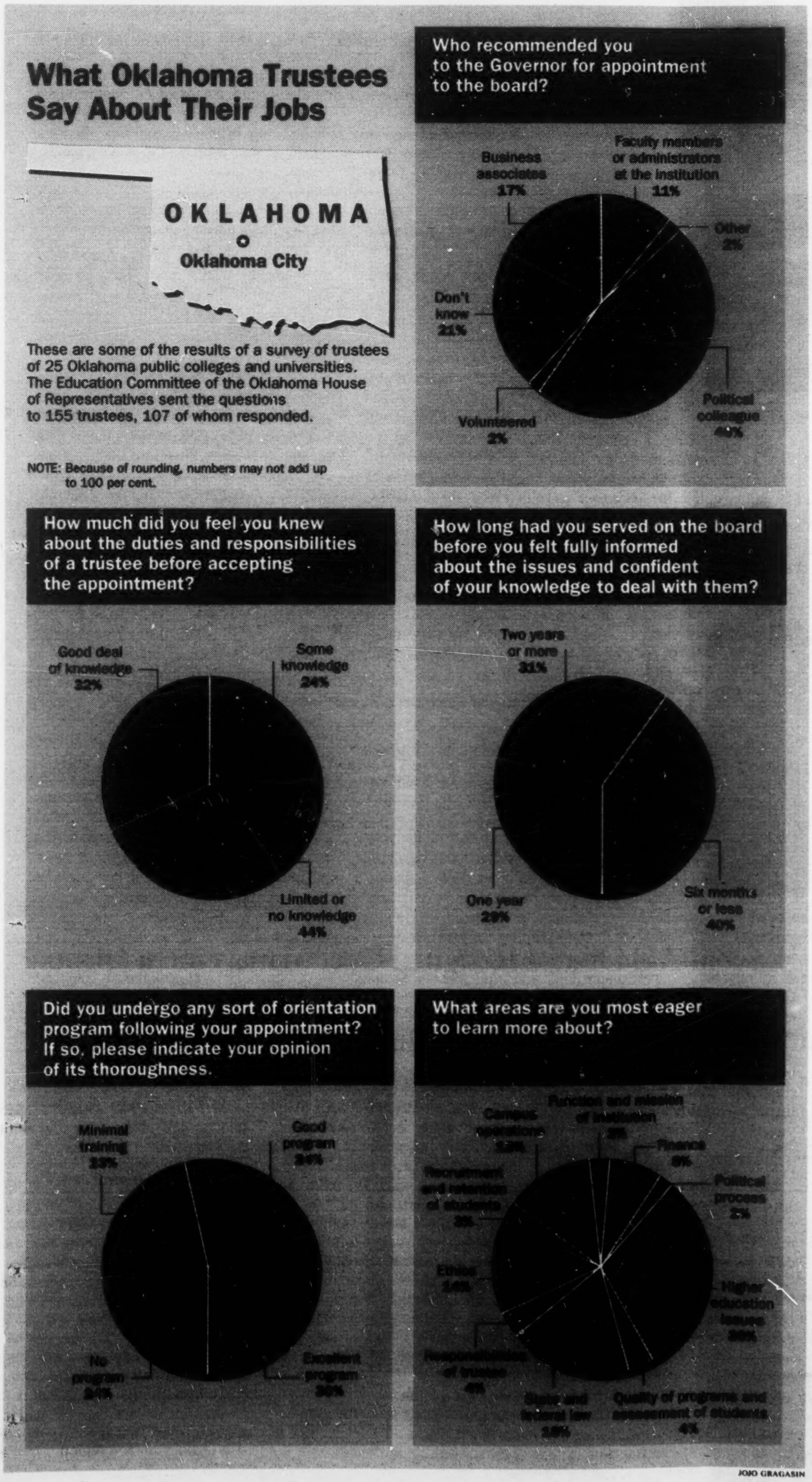
Continued From Page A1

ened the selection and training procedures for higher-education board members after a series of financial scandals involving university administrators in the late 1980's.

■ South Carolina lawmakers are examining the selection of trustees, in the wake of a scandal over the financial decisions and personal conduct of the former president of the University of South Carolina, James B. Holderman.

■ A controversy earlier this year about the awarding of a dormitory construction contract to a firm with ties to former Kentucky Gov. Wallace G. Wilkinson has prompted legislators to propose a confirmation process for appointees to higher-education boards. Gov. Brereton C. Jones, says he wants to create a advisory board that will help him screen appointees.

Because of a rising number of inquires about governance, the National Conference of State Legislatures and the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges have asked three states—Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma—to participate in a study of how higher-education board members are selected and make recommendations on how to improve the process. Kansas legislators are gathering information on the confirmation process; Nebraska officials are compiling a list of criteria for selecting board members; and Oklahoma legislators conducted a survey of current board members to determine how much they knew about higher education before their board terms began.


What Oklahoma Trustees Say About Their Jobs
OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City
These are some of the results of a survey of trustees of 25 Oklahoma public colleges and universities. The Education Committee of the Oklahoma House of Representatives sent the questions to 155 trustees, 107 of whom responded.
NOTE: Because of rounding, numbers may not add up to 100 per cent.
Who recommended you to the Governor for appointment to the board?
Business associates 17%
Faculty members or administrators at the institution 11%
Other 2%
Don't know 21%
Volunteered 2%
Political colleague 49%
How much did you feel you knew about the duties and responsibilities of a trustee before accepting the appointment?
Good deal of knowledge 22%
Some knowledge 34%
Limited or no knowledge 44%
How long had you served on the board before you felt fully informed about the issues and confident of your knowledge to deal with them?
Two years or more 31%
One year 29%
Six months or less 40%
Did you undergo any sort of orientation program following your appointment? If so, please indicate your opinion of its thoroughness.
Minimal training 23%
Good program 34%
No program 24%
Excellent program 20%
What areas are you most eager to learn more about?
Campus operations 3.3%
Function and mission of institution 3%
Finance 9%
Recruitment and retention of students 3%
Political process 2%
Ethics 14%
Higher education issues 20%
Responsibilities of trustees 4%
State and federal law 2.8%
Quality of programs and assessment of students 4%

JOJO GRAGASIN

Non-Partisan Perspectives

Once state legislators become interested in college boards, they focus on either the selection or the education of trustees, or both.

Aims C. McGuinness, Jr., director of higher-education policy for the Education Commission of the States, says it is important for governors to appoint people who embody broad values and who have non-partisan perspectives on key issues. "Without that long-term view, short-term interests tend to dominate," Mr. McGuinness says.

Unfortunately, appointments to governing boards often get lost among the myriad of appointments that a governor must make, says Patrick M. Callan, an education consultant who has been studying boards of trustees for the Association of Governing Boards.

As a result, he says, "We just don't think we're getting the kind of lay governance that higher education needs and that governors want. There's a lot of evidence that governors are somewhat frustrated that higher education is not responding as well as they would like to critical issues."

In their frustration, Mr. Callan says state lawmakers tend to opt for more regulation. Instead, he says they should improve the quality of governing boards by establishing independent panels to help select potential board members.

The example that officials of the Association of Governing Boards like to cite is the Minnesota Legislature's creation of a Regents Candidate Advisory Council. The council recruits, screens, and sets criteria for candidates for legislative appointment to the University of Minnesota Board of Regents.

The council recommends two to four people for each opening on the 12-member Board of Regents after screening them to determine who meets its criteria for serving on the board, which include "an enthusiastic understanding and acceptance of the university's mission," a willingness to commit the time needed for the post, and a willingness to forgo any partisan political activity that could be "disruptive or harmful to the university."

'Pretty Pleased'

Janet Lund, staff director for the Legislative Coordinating Commission in Minnesota, says legislators "as a whole are pretty pleased with the process." But Elton A. Kuderer, chairman of the university's Board of Regents, says it is too early to assess the process.

The council has not completely removed politics from the selection process. Retired lawmakers, lobbyists, and politically active community leaders serve on the council. Nominees still must be approved by a vote of the Legislature. Before the council was established, prospective regents literally campaigned for support and lobbied legislators for votes. Now the lobbying takes place after the council has sent its recommendations to the Legislature.

But Mr. Kuderer says: "I don't think we should try to take the politics out. It's essential that whoever serves on the board be aware of the political process, because higher education is so dependent upon the political process."

Some officials say it is impossible to remove politics completely from the selection procedures. Andrew F. Cunningham, assistant director of the Nebraska Governor's Policy Research Office, says "a nominating committee made up solely of people who have eminent records as scholars or as boosters of higher education" might not have credibility with lawmakers.

But, says Mr. McGuinness of the Education Commission of the States, there is a middle ground. Some governors, such as William Donald Schaefer of Maryland, have appointed informal advisory committees to help them select members for college boards. Other governors get directly involved. Colorado's Gov. Roy Romer, for example, personally calls references to do background checks on some potential board appointees.

Criteria for Selection

In Nebraska, Mr. Cunningham and Larry J. Scherer, the legal counsel for the Legislature's Education Committee, developed criteria for the selection of board members as part of the NCSL-AGB study of governing-board appointments. Nebraska officials say board members should have strong planning skills and an understanding of budgets and the pertinent laws and regulations. Mr. Scherer says: "It's not likely to find someone with all those skills, but you could build a commission that collectively has those skills."

The criteria were used this year when Gov. Ben Nelson made his appointments to the state's newly strengthened coordinating board. Mr. Scherer says copies of the criteria may be sent to local newspapers and community organizations to help them evaluate candidates who must be elected to boards, such as the University of Nebraska Board of Regents.

Mr. Callan says, however, that revamping the selection process is just a starting point. "Regardless of how regents are selected, there ought to be provisions for orientation and continuing education to help people stay updated," he says.

Many states encourage board members to allocate time for retreats and educational programs. The Association of Governing Boards says in a new report that states should specifically appropriate money for continuing-education programs for board members. Lawmakers in Oklahoma went a step further in 1990 when they approved a statutory requirement that all public higher-education board members appointed after January 1, 1991, must complete 15 hours of training within two years of taking office.

Two of the 15 hours must deal with ethics. The rest of the course focuses on board duties, the history of higher education, lay governance, finances, and reviews of academic programs. The seminars are put together by a committee of col-

lege administrators, faculty members, and others. The instruction is offered by a mix of Oklahoma college officials and national experts.

Requirement Called Beneficial

Even some board members who have experience in governance say the requirement is beneficial. Anne Morgan, a member of the Oklahoma State Board of Regents who has served on two foundation boards, says: "I think it is just great that we are required to have training as regents. For me, the whole discussion of ethical issues was important. The other thing I found helpful was the analysis of what regents need to be doing in terms of academic planning.

"It was very interesting to see other regents come alive to that issue," she continues. "Making a decision about academic policy is just as important as purchasing the next computer—maybe even more important."

Donald B. Halverstadt, chairman of the Oklahoma State Board of Regents, says: "Over time, the program will definitely improve the quality of the board."

Dr. Halverstadt, a former provost of the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, adds: "Historically, the role of regents has been one of looking at a limited variety of topics brought to it and not really one of being active in policy making. Regents today are moving into situations that require a much more in-depth review.

"Any administrator who isn't insecure will welcome a well-trained board because he can speak to the board at a much different level," Dr. Halverstadt continues. "The program is not only appropriate, but it is absolutely necessary at this point in time." ■

STATE NOTES

- **Michigan holds prepaid tuition in abeyance**
- **Disclosure pact set on Wisconsin nominees**

Michigan officials decided last week to continue the suspension of sales of prepaid-tuition contracts until financial conditions change and make the program less of a risk to the state.

At the same time, the board that oversees the prepaid program, the Michigan Education Trust, endorsed a plan by State Treasurer Douglas B. Roberts that the state structure a future sale of revenue bonds that would be attractive to families saving for college.

Sales of prepaid tuition contracts were halted in September, and the MET board has been weighing whether to continue the program.

Mr. Roberts said a small portion of a previously approved $800-million bond issue—perhaps $1-million to $2-million—would be sold in small denominations suitable for people saving for college.

As in many other states that market "college savings bonds," the interest on the bonds would not be subject to state or federal income tax. The MET board has no authority over the bond sale, but Mr. Roberts said its endorsement was consistent with the board's mission of helping families save for college.

Mr. Roberts said the board's endorsement of the bonds did not mean that Michigan was giving up on its pioneering prepaid-tuition program, which guarantees that the contracts can be redeemed for the value of tuition at a state college or university.

But Mr. Roberts said current financial conditions made it impractical to sell more MET contracts because tuition prices were rising more rapidly than projected, while high-yield investment opportunities for the MET trust fund were diminishing as interest rates fall. Proceeds from the sale of contracts are placed in a trust fund and invested.

Mr. Roberts said the state might decide to sell contracts again if it can overturn a 1988 ruling by the Internal Revenue Service that requires the trust fund to pay income tax on its earnings. Having to pay the tax also cuts into the trust fund's earning potential. The state and MET have sued the federal government over the issue, and a hearing that could lead to a decision in the case is scheduled for January in a federal court in Grand Rapids.

The MET board has promised to continue to honor the 55,000 contracts that have already been sold.

—GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

■

The University of Wisconsin System and six of the state's newspapers have resolved a dispute over the release of information on candidates for top university positions.

Until January 1, 1995, the university system and the newspapers will adhere to a voluntary open-records policy under which the university system will release the names of all applicants and nominees without differentiating between finalists and semifinalists or those who have been called in for an interview and those who have not.

In exchange, the six newspapers and the Wisconsin Freedom of Information Council waived their right to request other search-related documents, such as lists of semifinalists who will be interviewed. The university system and the newspapers have been engaged in an increasingly harsh battle over the extent to which the state's open-records law applies to job searches.

University officials said the agreement achieved the board's goal of balancing the public right to information, the applicant's need for confidentiality, and the system's responsibility to recruit quality candidates.

To initiate the agreement, system officials agreed to provide the names and addresses of all applicants and nominees for 13 senior administrative positions. The positions, including the deans of the law, business, and education schools at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, were named in a 1990 lawsuit filed by the newspapers to challenge the board's refusal to release information.

—MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

'COLLIDING FREIGHT TRAINS'

Congress Fails to Clear Up Issue of Crime Reports

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

When Congress failed to pass anti-crime legislation last month, it left colleges wondering whether they could release campus crime reports to the public. Some campuses are now releasing the reports while others are refusing to do so.

The Education Department and journalism groups have pushed Congress to enact legislation stating that a 1974 privacy-protection law, known as the Buckley Amendment, does not apply to campus crime reports. The House and Senate both passed versions of a mammoth bill to fight crime that would do so, but a compromise version of the legislation was blocked in the Senate after President Bush threatened to veto it.

The President's veto threat focused on provisions of the bill that dealt with the death penalty and the rights of criminal defendants.

Back to the Courts

With no prospects for the legislation this year, the controversy over campus crime reports has returned to the courts. A federal court in Missouri and a state court in Arkansas have ruled that the Buckley Amendment does not apply to campus crime reports. But the Education Department has refused to change its interpretation of the law, which is that the department could deny federal funds to any college that releases the names of students contained in campus police records, unless the student consents.

Journalists and the judges in Missouri and Arkansas have said that the privacy law applies only to academic records and that the Education Department is misinterpreting it. The controversy has grown in the last two years as interest in campus crime has prompted more journalists to seek records kept by campus-police officials. Most such documents are covered by state open-records laws.

Since many colleges have said they will not release the records for fear of having the Education Department cut off funds, journalists have gone to federal court in the District of Columbia to seek an injunction against the department to keep it from taking action against colleges that release the documents. A federal judge granted a temporary injunction last month.

Journalists now say colleges have no reason to withhold the documents. Gwendolyn Coley, a reporter for *The Anniston Star* who covers crime at Jacksonville State University, said: "I could understand the university's taking the position that they would not release the names when they were subject to losing millions of dollars, but I don't see how they can justifiably not release the names now because the threat no longer hangs over them."

University officials turned down Ms. Coley's requests for crime reports last week, even after she told them of the injunction against the Education Department. Unless the Education Department tells the university to release the information, it will not do so, said Bascom Woodward, vice-president for student affairs. "We would welcome something from the Education Department one way or another," he said.

Some Fears Are Eased

Other universities are withholding the information, but are relying on their own lawyers to determine what to do. Salem State College turned down a request from *The Salem State Log* for crime records, pending a decision by college lawyers.

At other campuses, officials say the injunction has eased their fears and that they are now releasing complete crime reports. The University of Tennessee at Knoxville said in a statement: "The university may now treat student law enforcement records like all other law enforcement records without jeopardizing federal funding."

Looking at Old Records

Sam Cristy, editor of *The Daily Beacon*, the student newspaper at Knoxville, said student reporters were now looking at as many old police records as possible to prepare stories on how to make the campus safer.

Colorado State University has also started to release campus crime reports. Brian A. Snow, the university's general counsel, said that he was pleased with the injunction against the Education Department. He said that universities were in the awkward situation of having to determine whether to follow a federal agency's directives or a state law.

"We were caught between two orders that collided like freight trains," he said.

The Student Press Law Center has called on the Education Department to clarify the situation further by sending a letter to colleges telling them that they need not follow the department's interpretation of the law. Said Mike Hiestand, a lawyer for the center: "If they are sincere about changing the law, it would certainly help things if they would send out a letter. I think the ball is in the Education Department's court."

A spokeswoman for the department said it had no plans to send out a letter. She said: "Our posture is still that we agree that the Buckley Amendment needs to be changed legislatively and that we will work with Congress." ■

Student-Aid Official Resigned Over Management Dispute

Continued From Page A23

approved of the parts of his reorganization plan that called for adding and redistributing resources. "He has boundless optimism and enthusiasm that you can get things done through the organization the way that it exists, and I want more resources at my own immediate control," Mr. Farrell said.

Mr. Kearns said through a spokeswoman that he was "very surprised" by Mr. Farrell's remarks. He said he considered their differences to be "minor."

Comments Cause Concern

Mr. Farrell's comments caused concern among some aides on Capitol Hill. They worried that the Education Department might not be willing to put money behind its promise to improve its management.

Congressional aides said lawmakers would watch closely to see whether the department would replace Mr. Farrell's reorganization plan—which has not been released to the public—with a low-cost plan that would make cosmetic changes without markedly improving oversight of trade schools, colleges, banks, and other parties involved in student-aid programs.

Mr. Farrell said his plan had called for restructuring the student-aid office and assigning new tasks to nearly every senior manager. The plan also would have added accountants to the department's 10 field offices to improve reviews of institutions' finances, he said.

Department officials and Mr. Farrell, however, insisted that differences over the reorganization plan did not mean that the department was unwilling to invest in improvements.

Mr. Farrell's explanation of his reasons for resigning contradicted that which Mr. Kearns provided to department employees a week earlier. Mr. Farrell said his resignation was not related to a plan to work in Washington for only a short time, as Mr. Kearns had suggested. He said he had planned to stay until the end of 1992.

Considered Other Posts

Mr. Farrell said he had told Secretary Alexander in October that he wanted to resign from the student-aid post because of disagreements related to the reorganization plan, but had agreed to stay until Carolynn Reid-Wallace was confirmed as Assistant Secretary for postsecondary education. Mr. Farrell said he had considered taking other posts in the department, but found none to his liking. He said he had no plans beyond a six-month trip to the Amazon region. ■

would interpret the new policy. "If the message goes out that scholarships for members of minority groups are illegal, that would do great damage," he said. "We are going to have to spend a lot of time with the kids we are recruiting to explain to them what this policy really says."

Except for the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, Washington higher-education associations have been much more restrained in criticizing Mr. Alexander's proposals than they were in attacking Mr. Williams's statements last year.

'A Lot of Questions'

Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education, said he had "a lot of questions" about the regulations but believed the Education Department was committed to working with colleges on the issue. He advised colleges not to abandon their minority scholarships and simply to tell the department why they offer the grants and how their programs would be affected by the regulations.

Privately, several lobbyists said that leaders of various higher-education associations were worried

"There is an assumption implicit in the Secretary's ruling that the playing field has been leveled with respect to higher education."

about making too big a fuss about the issue because of the current political climate in which President Bush and David Duke have both criticized quotas. Mr. Duke will challenge Mr. Bush in the Republican primaries.

Several Democrats in Congress strongly criticized the proposed regulations. They said that if the department carried out the proposal, they would seek legislation to declare it legal for colleges to provide minority scholarships.

Said Sen. Paul Simon, an Illinois Democrat: "The proposed policy is better packaged than last year's statement, but it still sends the wrong message to colleges and to minority students. Federal agencies should not be raising barriers to colleges' efforts to promote campus diversity."

And Rep. Ted Weiss, a New York Democrat, said: "This proposed rule is the same misguided policy the Department of Education attempted last year. Despite the sugar coating, the Administration continues to deny the legality of race-specific scholarships and the economic hardships faced by minority students."

The Washington Legal Foundation, a conservative group that has criticized colleges for offering minority scholarships, praised Mr. Alexander. "We are heartened that the Department of Education now recognizes that the U.S. Constitution and Title VI forbid colleges from judging students on the color of their skin," said Richard A. Samp, the foundation's chief counsel. ■

Scientists Hope for More Military-Research Spending

Continued From Page A23

ing investments in basic and applied research is a relatively inexpensive way to try to preserve a military advantage, many technology experts say. Advances in technology will protect the United States' ability to produce the most powerful weapons, in whatever quantity it might later need, they say. At the same time, the Pentagon would save more money by reducing its forces and producing fewer weapons than by cutting spending on new technology because the latter is a smaller item in the budget.

"Now is the time to continue a strong research program," says Anita K. Jones, a professor of computer science at the University of Virginia. "I think it's clear technology performed exceedingly well in the Desert Storm war and that we continue to need a military defense as more and more countries become armed. That technology is a very cost effective way of maintaining a strong military."

Ms. Jones is a member of the Defense Science Board, which advises the Pentagon on scientific matters.

Lawmakers Line Up

Others suggest that political circumstances could hurt research programs. Lewis M. Branscomb, director of the Science, Technology, and Public Policy Program at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, notes that as the Pentagon goes about cutting back its budget, those programs with the most political support will be the toughest to cut. Lawmakers are already lining up to oppose cuts in their districts' military bases or in weapons systems made in their districts.

Mr. Branscomb notes that research money is widely disbursed, with a relatively small number of jobs or dollars concentrated in particular Congressional districts. That makes them a much easier political target, he adds.

But he says that the very smallness of the amount of money at stake may protect research. To save large amounts, weapons production and the size of military forces will have to be cut. The total budget for research and development could be rapidly reduced, too, without necessarily cutting spending on basic and applied research and the development of technologies. The actual development of new weapons eats up the biggest chunk of the research and development budget, he adds.

The military build-up initiated by the Reagan Administration, Mr. Branscomb says, doubled the total Defense Department budget and tripled the total budget for research and development. But basic research just kept up with inflation, and basic and applied research considered together actually failed to keep up with inflation.

Scientists at the department and elsewhere argue that because research did not share in the build-up, it should be spared from the cuts. In addition, the build-up was based on military technology that existed at the time, and many weapons are becoming technologically obsolete. "The Defense Department has to pay attention to that, and I think they understand it," Mr. Branscomb says.

Robert Killoren, director of the sponsored programs and contracts office for Pennsylvania State University, says that universities may feel the pinch as the Defense Department cuts spending on its industrial contracts. Industry, in turn, may cut back to a disproportionate degree on its own support for university studies.

"It's clear technology performed exceedingly well in the Desert Storm war and that we continue to need a military defense as more countries become armed."

"In most companies, when things get tough, it seems to be the long-term research that is one of the first things to go," Mr. Killoren says. "And the long-term research is what universities are best at."

Just as those interested in research talk of "preserving the technology base" of the military, others, pushing for continued production of some weapons, argue that the preservation of the military's "industrial base" is at stake.

The two are closely related. A growing number of policy experts are urging the Defense Department to establish more partnerships with industry to develop dual-use technologies that are expected to be critical to the nation's military and economic success alike. In the approach generally supported, the Pentagon would make competitive awards to consortia led by companies but often involving universities as either members of the consortia or subcontractors to them.

For some time, supporters of the approach have been arguing that it is in the department's own interest to set up the partnerships. If American industries slip too far in international competition to profit from the new technologies, they will no longer be healthy enough—or advanced enough—to supply the needs of the Pentagon, the argument goes.

In past years, moreover, investments in military research have led to lucrative spinoffs for commercial products. The spinoffs now are mainly in the other direction—commercial research being applied to military needs. A recent report of the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government, for example, said that the Defense Department, in the field of microelectronics, "has gone from being a technological leader to a follower, as commercial demands for increasingly complex components determine research and development priorities."

A Small, Visionary Agency

Many proponents of Pentagon-industry partnerships urge the department to support them through the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, or DARPA, which has a reputation as a small, visionary agency that chooses its target technologies wisely and then effectively pushes them forward.

Other experts oppose expanding DARPA to focus more on dual-use technologies. They say its small size and undiluted mission are its strengths. DARPA and the rest of the Defense Department should pursue only technology studies that have a clear connection to military needs, says Ms. Jones of the Defense Science Board.

Some of the opponents advise the government instead to expand its support for commercial technologies through civilian agencies. Others say they fear the government's getting more involved, through any federal agency, in what they consider to be primarily a private-sector issue.

Many others, like Michael J. Kelly, who directs the Manufacturing Research Center at the Georgia Institute of Technology, want

Continued on Following Page

1992 Appropriations for Health Research

	Fiscal 1991 Actual spending	Fiscal 1992 President's request	Fiscal 1992 Approved by House	Fiscal 1992 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1992 Signed by the President
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH					
National Institutes of Health Cancer Institute	$1,713,759,000	$1,810,230,000	$1,830,509,000	$2,010,230,000	$1,989,278,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,126,942,000	1,209,924,000	1,202,398,000	1,190,396,000	1,199,398,000
Institute of Dental Research	148,918,000	160,939,000	161,235,000	158,266,000	160,493,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	615,272,000	658,557,000	667,820,000	652,861,000	664,080,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	541,743,000	583,355,000	583,355,000	583,386,000	583,378,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	907,276,000	976,711,000	972,830,000	965,952,000	971,111,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	760,010,000	833,180,000	820,160,000	815,158,000	818,910,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	478,956,000	520,584,000	524,661,000	523,826,000	524,452,000
Eye Institute	253,241,000	272,260,000	272,260,000	267,229,000	271,002,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	241,028,000	254,484,000	254,912,000	250,873,000	253,902,000
Institute on Aging	323,752,000	348,558,000	362,528,000	397,176,000	387,014,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	193,247,000	204,797,000	204,977,000	203,076,000	204,502,000
Research Resources	335,255,000	320,975,000	309,200,000	317,227,000	315,220,000
Center for Nursing Research	39,722,000	43,747,000	43,143,000	45,880,000	45,196,000
Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	134,935,000	146,321,000	144,495,000	151,608,000	149,830,000
Center for Human-Genome Research	87,418,000	110,487,000	93,115,000	109,309,000	105,261,000
International Center	17,519,000	19,922,000	19,922,000	19,922,000	19,922,000
Library of Medicine	91,408,000	100,554,000	99,565,000	100,549,000	100,303,000
Total, N.I.H.	8,276,739,000	8,774,886,000	8,824,886,000	8,978,133,000	9,010,405,000
HEALTH RESEARCH AND TRAINING					
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Mental health research and research training	482,442,000	519,455,000	520,019,000	520,850,000	534,019,000
Centers for Disease Control Occupational safety and health research and training	96,980,000	96,980,000	96,980,000	108,858,000	106,572,000

A table on 1992 Appropriations for Education appears on Page A28.

Link Is Seen Between Defense Cuts and Backing for the Space Station

WASHINGTON

White House and Congressional enthusiasm for the space station is closely related to cuts in Pentagon spending, some scientists suspect.

The space station, they note, provides jobs for the aerospace industry and other advanced technology companies—the same kinds of businesses that are being hit hard by cuts in defense contracts and by the downturn in the economy.

Some critics of the space station say the money could be better spent on more urgent science and technology projects that could still save jobs in the beleaguered industries. They say the industries' health is important, both in terms of maintaining the nation's commercial competitiveness in applying new technology and in maintaining the industrial base in the United States that the Defense Department relies upon.

But policy experts say the issue of whether major defense contractors could contribute more to federally financed civilian missions should be confronted directly as part of a national debate about technological priorities.

"We don't need a Pavlovian response to throw money into space," a Congressional aide says.

Siphoning Off Scarce Dollars

Robert L. Park, the Washington director of the American Physical Society, helped lead the battle earlier this year to end support for the space station. He believes it is a waste of money that is siphoning off scarce federal dollars from more valuable science projects.

Mr. Park argues that many of the companies that have the most money at stake in station contracts would also be the major contractors for a project that in his view is more important—the Earth Observing System. EOS involves a series of satellites for observing global environmental changes.

Congress recently approved a budget that slowed plans for EOS and many space-science programs, while providing the full budget request for the space station.

Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., a California Democrat who chairs the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, said that the job losses from declining military budgets were likely to be 10 times as great as the jobs that the space station will provide. But the station is the largest non-military project benefiting defense contractors, he added, and a halt to the space station would exacerbate problems in the aerospace industry. EOS will employ perhaps half as many people as the space station, he said.

More Assembly-Line Jobs

A higher proportion of the jobs with EOS will be for scientists and laboratory employees than will be the case for the station, he added. The station involves production of more hardware and therefore will generate more assembly-line jobs.

Mr. Brown has supported both the space station and science programs, arguing that the nation needs to maintain its leadership in space and also in its ability to advance new technologies with important commercial applications.

Southern California has already lost about 100,000 defense-related jobs, he added, and he is concerned about the state's economic health. Given the number of jobs at stake, Mr. Brown said there would be some merit in a strategy of exploring whether the same defense contractors could be used for other, high-priority public missions requiring technological advances.

If the only goal was to create more jobs, he said, the government could generate more by building new highways and increasing support for education and health programs than by financing big science and technology programs.

—COLLEEN CORDES

Scientists Seek Rise in Research Spending

Continued From Preceding Page

DARPA to pursue dual-use technologies more—but they also want the government to expand its civilian support for critical commercial technologies. Mr. Kelly calls for a new Department of Industry, which would be charged with just that mission.

Competing for a Shrinking Pot

Mr. Branscomb adds another twist to the debate. He says the Defense Department must become more involved in partnerships with industry to develop critical dual-use technologies merely to keep businesses interested in competing for its shrinking pot of money. Already, he says, Defense Department awards make up a minor part of most defense contractors' business. As its budget goes down, the Pentagon's importance as a customer will also shrink. Because the specifications for military weapons are diverging more and more from commercial requirements, businesses are less and less able to spin off the research they conduct for the Defense Department into commercial products.

Meanwhile, the pace of technical advances for commercial products has outpaced advances for military uses. Because of intense global competition in commercial markets, businesses are under great pressure to produce research results that can be used to make new products ever more quickly. That gives them less and less incentive to pursue military contracts.

Partnerships with industry would help the Department of Defense take advantage of the cutting-edge commercial technologies that it is interested in, instead of becoming increasingly isolated from technological advances, Mr. Branscomb believes. It's not an issue the Pentagon can afford to ignore, Mr. Kelly maintains. "The DOD strategy," he says, "is based on winning with technology."

He adds: "If you're going to have fewer, you've got to have better." ■

1992 Appropriations for Education

	Fiscal 1991 Actual spending	Fiscal 1992 President's request	Fiscal 1992 Approved by House	Fiscal 1992 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1992 Signed by the President
STUDENT ASSISTANCE					
Pell Grants	$5,374,282,000	$5,775,121,000	$5,450,000,000	$5,460,000,000	$5,460,000,000
Supplemental Grants	520,155,000	346,945,000	570,000,000	632,000,000	577,000,000
College Work-Study	594,689,000	396,615,000	595,000,000	618,476,000	615,000,000
Income-contingent loans	4,880,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	4,880,000	4,880,000
State Student Incentive Grants	63,531,000	0	64,000,000	76,000,000	72,000,000
Perkins Loans	156,144,000	15,000,000	169,000,000	171,000,000	156,000,000
Stafford Student Loans	5,381,422,000	3,105,711,000	3,105,711,000	3,105,711,000	4,220,459,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	14,639,000	14,639,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
GRADUATE SUPPORT					
Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships	17,566,000	0*	17,600,000	17,600,000	17,600,000
Robert C. Byrd honors scholarships	9,271,000	9,271,000	9,271,000	9,642,000	9,642,000
Jacob K. Javits fellowships	7,807,000	0*	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Patricia Roberts Harris public-service fellowships	3,198,000	0*	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
Minority participation graduate fellowships	5,953,000	0*	5,826,000	5,953,000	5,953,000
Areas of National Need fellowships	24,885,000	0*	30,000,000	25,000,000	28,000,000
INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE					
Developing institutions Aid for historically black colleges	87,831,000	87,831,000	100,000,000	87,831,000	100,000,000
Endowment challenge grants	17,462,000	7,462,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
Institutional support	87,831,000	87,831,000	90,000,000	87,831,000	87,831,000
Cooperative education	13,175,000	13,175,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000
Facilities College-housing and academic-facilities loans	37,726,000	3,598,000	3,598,000	3,598,000	3,598,000
Interest-subsidy grants	20,396,000	19,412,000	19,412,000	19,412,000	19,412,000
International education	45,867,000	45,867,000	53,000,000	53,170,000	53,000,000
Law School Clinical Experience	5,855,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,733,000	0	2,700,000	2,733,000	2,700,000
BILINGUAL EDUCATION					
Bilingual vocational training	2,888,000	2,888,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Training grants	36,066,000	36,066,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000
LIBRARY RESOURCES					
Research libraries	5,855,000	0	5,855,000	5,855,000	5,855,000
Training and demonstration	325,000	0	325,000	325,000	325,000
College-library technology grants	3,904,000	0	3,904,000	6,404,000	6,404,000
AID TO DISADVANTAGED					
College-aid migrant programs	1,952,000	2,034,000	2,500,000	2,030,000	2,265,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	2,928,000	0	3,000,000	3,045,000	3,045,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,855,000	6,101,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	333,800,000	395,075,000†	385,249,000	405,249,000	385,249,000
EDUCATION RESEARCH AND STATISTICS					
Education research	64,714,000	74,296,000	71,000,000	71,500,000	71,000,000
Education statistics	44,313,000	51,974,000	50,000,000	44,313,000	47,313,000
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED					
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	58,924,000	0	58,924,000	61,000,000	61,000,000
Research and development	20,174,000	20,174,000	24,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000
Personnel development	69,289,000	69,289,000	89,800,000	89,800,000	89,800,000
Rehabilitation training	33,353,000	0	33,353,000	36,688,000	36,688,000
Postsecondary programs	8,559,000	8,559,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
MISCELLANEOUS					
Adult education	238,828,000	250,727,000	280,000,000	280,510,000	284,760,000
Vocational education grants	856,503,000	890,656,000	1,077,000,000	947,000,000	950,000,000
Teacher training	214,849,000	245,066,000	249,423,000	253,389,000	249,634,000
Office for Civil Rights	48,405,000	56,000,000	56,000,000	51,691,000	55,000,000
Drug-abuse education, prevention for college students	19,100,000	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	14,639,000	14,639,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Student Literacy Corps	5,367,000	0	5,367,000	5,367,000	5,367,000
Women's educational equity	1,995,000	500,000	2,000,000	500,000	500,000
School, College, and University Partnerships	3,904,000	0*	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000

* President Bush proposed that these programs receive no money, but he also proposed the creation of new programs to encompass their purposes.
† President Bush requested funds for programs that he proposed to merge with these programs.

A table on 1992 Appropriations for Health Research appears on Page A27.

Report Questions Japan's Access to U.S. Research

Continued From Page A1

ing, and we found that, yes, it exists in some places," Ms. Epstein said in an interview. "Universities are granting greater access to scientific research, but not at a price that comes close to approximating what it has cost the American taxpayer to create the research base."

She added: "The report is not bashing Japan. What we raise the specter of is American institutions that are sometimes granting access and control where it might not be in our favor to do that. We only look at the Japanese because they are now our major economic rival."

Ms. Epstein said it was unclear how much money American colleges are receiving from Japan. Except in seven states that require institutions to report foreign financing above a certain level, she said, most colleges are not required to disclose such information.

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Stephanie Epstein, the report's author: "We wanted to see if that was happening, and we found that yes, it exists in some places."

'Cost to American Taxpayers'

"The anecdotal evidence we have found shows that there is some technology transfer at a cost to American taxpayers," she said. "How much? We don't know and we can't know, until we get more conclusive data."

Two other reports are forthcoming early next year on the subject of technology transfer from U.S. universities to industry, both domestic and foreign. They are being conducted by the General Accounting Office and by the House Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations.

The center's report says that since 1986 "Japanese government and business organizations have funneled more than $175-million to American colleges and universities, and two-thirds of these funds were earmarked for scientific research and teaching." The remaining money, according to the report, helps finance Japanese studies, cultural programs, scholarships, and other projects.

94 Institutions

The report lists 94 institutions that have received money from Japanese sources for a variety of purposes. The largest recipient is Harvard University. It is said to have received $93-million, including $85-million from the Shiseido Corporation, a Japanese cosmetics firm, to build a Cutaneous Biology Research Center at Massachusetts General Hospital, which is affiliated with the university. Harvard officials emphasize that the hospital is independent from the university.

Other institutions on the list range from the University of Michigan, which has received $4.7-million, to the University of California at Davis with $225,000. The list is not exhaustive, Ms. Epstein said, adding that it includes only grants that she learned of from news accounts, descriptions in journals, or interviews with university people.

By financing research, the report says, Japanese sponsors are better able to negotiate licensing agreements, arrange cooperative ventures to gain access to research, obtain information about research findings before they are made public, and create long-term relationships with universities. Many U.S. companies have similar arrangements with American universities.

Several well-known projects financed by Japanese sources at U.S. colleges are examined and criticized in the report. For example, it raises questions about a joint venture in which Hitachi Chemical Research Inc. provided $16.5-million to the University of California at Irvine for a biotechnology facility. The report suggests that Hitachi stands to benefit more than the university. It says, for instance, that university researchers do not have unrestricted access to Hitachi's portion of the research facility, but Hitachi researchers can enter the university's part of the building.

But David G. Schetter, director of the office of university/industry research & technology at UC-Irvine, strongly disagreed with the study's assertions. "We've acquired—at no cost to the taxpayer—lab space that is of the highest quality, and we're using that lab space now," he said. "Under the state's current fiscal crisis, it's highly unlikely that comparable lab space could be made available to the university at this time."

In addition, Mr. Schetter said, Irvine has written a set of guidelines governing "research interactions" between the university and Hitachi. And some mechanisms are in place for protecting the federal government's investment in research. "To the extent that federal funding gives rise to technology, we are required under the current rules to report that technology to the government," he said.

As for the restricted access to Hitachi's part of the facility, he said: "It is a private company."

A National Commission

The report calls for the creation of a national commission to examine the extent of "foreign financial participation in scientific research" at American colleges and universities as well as foreign financial support for U.S. think tanks and other sectors of American life. Such a commission would report to the President within two years, the report suggests, on such questions as whether colleges should be required to disclose "any sizable funding" they receive from foreign sources. (The House version of the bill to reauthorize the Higher Education Act has a provision that would require reporting of all foreign gifts in excess of $250,000.)

Ms. Epstein said the federal government may need to develop more specific policies on foreign sponsorship of, and access to, research here. Developing good public policy in that area, she said, is dependent on the disclosure of more information.

'Undifferentiated Anxiety'

Some campus officials said they find it troubling that the report dwells on Japan.

Said Stephen H. Atkinson, director of Harvard's office of technology licensing and industry-sponsored research: "It's a little dangerous to focus only on Japanese companies, because it feeds into this undifferentiated national anxiety about competing with Japanese business."

In fact, he said, the issues that universities face in negotiating corporate support of research and licensing of technology are the same whether the companies are Japanese, European, or American. And campus officials do argue that all corporations should recognize the huge national investment that the federal government has made in research universities. "That draws a blank," he said.

Mr. Atkinson said the questions raised by industry's tapping into the nation's research base probably need to be dealt with at a national policy level. But he said many companies feel they're already paying universities too much for access to research.

Mr. Schetter of Irvine said that only 5 per cent of the money the University of California received for research came from industry, and most of that was from domestic companies.

"It's very difficult to license technology and to get industry to sponsor research," Mr. Schetter said. "If there is a problem, it's not the presence of foreign firms, it's the absence of domestic firms who are interested and willing to participate with universities in long-term, fundamental research."

Copies of the report may be obtained for $10 each from the Center for Public Integrity, 1910 K Street, N.W., Suite 802, Washington 20006. ■

University Libraries Cancel Thousands of Journal Subscriptions

Continued From Preceding Page

that the cuts this year are more severe—and widespread.

Some librarians and faculty members at Princeton University were so outraged when they first saw Pergamon's increases that they wanted to cancel all subscriptions from the company. Then they decided to weed out those that were not used frequently, were of lower quality, or were extremely costly.

"You do reach a point where no journal is worth that much money," says Donald W. Koepp, university librarian at Princeton. "There is a limit to how much we should pay for these, regardless of their value."

Other libraries are cutting their subscriptions across the board. Oklahoma State University's Edmon Low Library, seeking to cut $109,000 in subscriptions, has asked professors to determine whether some journals are worth the price. Librarians estimate that journals they order from some foreign publishers, including Kluwer Academic Publishers, Springer-Verlag GmbH and Company, and Elsevier NV, have increased in price by roughly 22 per cent.

Fund-Raising Efforts

Sheila Grant Johnson, Oklahoma State's assistant university librarian for reference, instruction, and collection, predicts that the largest cuts will be among scientific and technical journals, which generally have had the largest price increases.

Although professors, students, and librarians, for the most part, are helping in the process, many worry about how the cancellations will affect research and learning.

"It's hard to determine the direct blows to research," says Berkeley's David Farrell, associate university librarian for collections and public services. "We certainly made the collection less convenient, and we certainly slowed down the research process."

Such concerns have led to fund-raising efforts on some campuses by students and faculty members. Students at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville started an Adopt-a-Periodical fund. By soliciting campus groups and area businesses, the group raised $4,000 and helped reinstate 50 titles for a year.

The Association of Research Libraries says most libraries don't expect ever to return to the level of periodical purchasing that was once possible. As a result, groups of libraries will be forced to share journals.

Says Berkeley's Mr. Farrell: "I think we're going to survive with strong collections, but the shape of the collections is changing." ■

PRIVATE SUPPORT

Foundation Grants

KRESGE FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 3151
3215 West Big Beaver Road
Troy, Mich. 48007-3151

Facilities. For construction projects: $700,000 to Connecticut College.
—For facilities for the school of business and telecommunications: $400,000 to Christian Brothers U.
—For a computer-science and mathematics building: $600,000 to Furman U.
—For renovation of a residence hall: $500,000 to GMI Engineering and Management Institute.
—For the science hall: $600,000 to Simpson College.
Science. For scientific equipment: $500,000 to U. of Minnesota.

LILLY ENDOWMENT
2801 North Meridian Street
P.O. Box 88068
Indianapolis 46208

Students. To develop seminary-student information forms: $200,000 to Educational Testing Service.

HENRY LUCE FOUNDATION
111 West 50th Street
New York 10020

Economics. For an international research project on the economic history of Southeast Asia: $180,000 to Australian National U. (project director: Anthony Reid).

Museums. For an exhibition and catalogue of the university's collection of American portrait miniatures: $200,000 to Yale U. Art Gallery.

Gifts & Bequests

Brown University. For the library: $500,000 from the estate of John Crawford, Jr.
DePauw University. For programs in biological sciences: $3-million from Ruth Lilly.
Duke University. For a professorship in management accounting: $1-million from Lafe P. Fox.
—For the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs for a program in leadership: $1-million from Milledge A. Hart, III.
Earlham College. For the capital campaign: $1-million from the estate of Geraldine Cox Leatherock.
—For the Quaker Archives in the library: $500,000 from an anonymous donor.
Harding University. For support of programs: $1.2-million from an anonymous donor.
Iowa State University. For scholarships in the college of agriculture: $250,000 from Gerald and Karen Kolschowsky.
Morris College. For support of programs: $112,068 from the estate of Victoria Wines.
Ripon College. For scholarships: $450,000 from Donald and Marilyn Anderson and $240,000 from the estate of Eugene Graham.
—For the library: $100,000 from Charles and Joan Van Zoeren.
St. Olaf College. For the endowment: $3.2-million from the estate of Marie Gedge.
Salt Lake Community College. For support of programs: $2.3-million from an anonymous donor.
University of Kansas. For the school of engineering and for scholarships: $322,000 from John J. and Margaret Miller.

United States Agency for International Development
Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Fellowship Program

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR

Scientific Research Opportunities in India, 1992

Opportunities for U.S. scientists to conduct collaborative work with Indian scientists in India will be available in 1992 under the Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Fellowship (STF) Program. Fields of research will include Atmospheric/Environmental Sciences, Biology, Biotechnology, Chemistry, Computer Software, Electronics, Forestry, Geology, Marine Science, Materials Science, Microelectronics, Oceanography, Physics, Solid State Electronics, Water Resources, and other appropriate scientific fields. Applicants must be United States citizens under 40 years of age, who have completed a doctoral degree and maintain an ongoing affiliation with a U.S. institution.

U.S. scientists will receive round-trip airfare from their home institution to the research site in India, a settling-in allowance upon their arrival, and a monthly stipend throughout the period of their research. Research fellowships will be of a duration of 3-12 months.

Applications and proposals must be received no later than February 1, 1992.

For application and proposal guidelines, please contact:

Jeanine M. Daniels
Academy for Educational Development
1255 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
Telephone: (202) 862-1900

Athletics

Sidelines

The University of Notre Dame may enlarge its stadium—a move it has resisted for decades.

The university said last month that it was studying the feasibility of expanding the 60,000-seat Notre Dame Stadium. The Notre Dame Alumni Association Board had adopted a resolution in September asking the university to study the idea of adding seats to the stadium, citing frequent complaints by alumni about their difficulty in getting football tickets.

The board said that fewer than half of the alumni who participate in the university's annual lottery for football tickets actually get them. Notre Dame has sold out 100 football games in a row, and 148 of 149 since 1964. The only exception was a Thanksgiving Day game in 1973 when students were on break.

University administrators have frequently been pressured by alumni and other Notre Dame faithful to expand the stadium.

But the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, who served as the institution's president for 35 years until his retirement in 1987, always resisted the idea, fearing that it would send the wrong message about the relative value of athletics and academics at the university.

Father Hesburgh's successor, the Rev. Edward (Monk) Molloy, has said repeatedly that the university had no intention of expanding the stadium. Last year he said in an interview that the idea of expanding the stadium or building a new one was "not on my priority list."

Should Notre Dame decide to go ahead with the expansion, it will probably encounter some of the same criticism that greeted its 1990 decision to sign a $38-million agreement with NBC to televise Fighting Irish football games. When Notre Dame pulled out of the College Football Association's television package, some college-sports officials accused the university of selling out.

The university justified the decision, in part, by saying it wanted to reach alumni who could not get tickets to games.

■

The College Football Association has announced its inaugural "Scholar-Athlete Team," honoring 22 junior and senior football players with cumulative grade-point averages above 3.0. The players were selected from among 90 nominees from the football association's 64 member universities.

■

Four sports officials from the University of Miami told a federal grand jury last week that they did not know federal-aid applications had been falsified on behalf of Miami athletes.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Education Department are investigating charges that a former Miami adviser falsified forms to get increased Pell Grants for athletes.

Michigan State Says Perles Will Drop Job as Athletics Director

President expects board to back demand that coach quit one job

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

George Perles will stay on as Michigan State University's football coach but step aside as athletics director, the university's president has announced.

Michigan State's trustees were scheduled to meet last week, where they were expected to ratify President John DiBiaggio's demand that Mr. Perles relinquish one of his jobs. Mr. DiBiaggio also was set to ask the trustees to delegate to him the authority to hire the athletics director and the football, men's basketball, and hockey coaches, a power now held by the board.

Mr. DiBiaggio said last week that he hoped the board would support him and that the university could put behind it a controversy that had marred its image for nearly two years. In January 1990, the trustees gave Mr. Perles the athletics director's job over the president's objections, and since then the institution has struggled to overcome the perception that it cares more about sports than academics.

"We're hopeful that all the ambiguity and uncertainty is gone now. We're also going to announce soon the process for the athletics-director search."

Mr. DiBiaggio hoped the matter had been settled last month when, based on a review of the two-job arrangement, Michigan State's provost recommended that Mr. Perles relinquish the coaching job. The president then announced that he would offer Mr. Perles a 3½-year contract as athletics director, if he quit as coach.

Face-to-Face Meeting

But in public comments following the president's announcement, Mr. Perles balked, saying he had a right to both jobs.

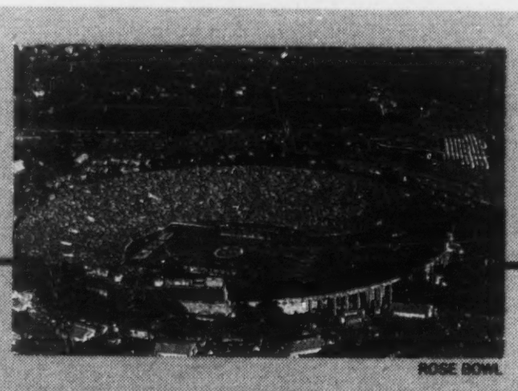
When the two men finally met face to face two weeks ago, the president reiterated his offer that Mr. Perles be the director through June 1995. Mr. Perles rejected the offer, saying his coaching contract ran through 1997 and insisting that he be given the director's job for a comparable period.

Mr. DiBiaggio countered by dumping Mr. Perles from the director's job and permitting him to continue to coach.

"I was asked to sign this proposal, and I refused to sign it," Mr. Perles told local reporters, "and this was the result."

Mr. Perles has suggested that he might sue Michigan State if he were not allowed to keep both jobs. He didn't comment on that possibility last week, however.

Said Terry Denbow, a spokesman for Michigan State: "We're hopeful that all the ambiguity and uncertainty is gone now. We're also going to announce soon the process for the athletics-director search."



ROSE BOWL

Bowl Games: The Teams and What They'll Collect

Bowl	Date	Location	Teams	Per team*
Aloha	Dec. 25	Honolulu	Stanford vs. Georgia Tech	$ 650,000
Blockbuster	Dec. 28	Miami	Alabama vs. Colorado	1,600,000
California	Dec. 14	Fresno, Cal.	Fresno State vs. Bowling Green	250,000
Citrus	Jan. 1	Orlando, Fla.	Clemson vs. California	1,350,000
Copper	Dec. 31	Tucson, Ariz.	Baylor vs. Indiana	650,000
Cotton	Jan. 1	Dallas	Florida State vs. Texas A&M	3,100,000
Fiesta	Jan. 1	Tempe, Ariz.	Penn State vs. Tennessee	2,000,000
Freedom	Dec. 30	Anaheim, Cal.	San Diego State vs. Tulsa	650,000
Gator	Dec. 29	Jacksonville, Fla.	Virginia vs. Oklahoma	1,200,000
Hall of Fame	Jan. 1	Tampa, Fla.	Ohio State vs. Syracuse	1,000,000
Heritage	Dec. 21	Miami	Alabama State vs. North Carolina A&T	150,000
Holiday	Dec. 30	San Diego	Brigham Young vs. Iowa	1,300,000
Independence	Dec. 28	Shreveport, La.	Georgia vs. Arkansas	650,000
John Hancock	Dec. 31	El Paso	Illinois vs. UCLA	1,000,000
Liberty	Dec. 29	Memphis	Air Force vs. Mississippi State	900,000
Orange	Jan. 1	Miami	Miami vs. Nebraska	4,200,000
Peach	Jan. 1	Atlanta	East Carolina vs. N. C. State	900,000
Rose	Jan. 1	Pasadena, Cal.	Michigan vs. Washington	6,500,000
Sugar	Jan. 1	New Orleans	Notre Dame vs. Florida	3,600,000

* Estimated. A team that belongs to a conference may be required to share its payment with the other teams in its league, based on the conference's revenue-sharing plan. A team that does not belong to a conference will keep the entire estimated payment, after expenses.

JOJO GRAGASIN

IRS Rules That 2 Bowls Must Pay Taxes on Money They Received From Corporate Sponsors

WASHINGTON

The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that the Cotton Bowl and the John Hancock Bowl must pay taxes on the money they receive from corporate sponsors.

Although the rulings apply only to the Cotton and John Hancock football bowl games and establish no official precedent, they are part of a pattern of tougher tax scrutiny that could have great implications for college sports.

The revenue service ruled that Mobil Corporation's contribution to the Cotton Bowl—about $1.5-million—and John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company's $1-million payment to its bowl should be taxed as unrelated-business income.

Tax law says that non-profit groups must pay unrelated-business tax on income that is not "substantially related" to their primary mission—which, for the bowl games, is education. The IRS ruled that the donations given to the bowl games by the corporations were, in effect, payments made in exchange for advertising. The revenue service dismissed claims by lawyers for the bowl games that the contributions were not made in exchange for any benefit.

In line with its policy, the IRS did not identify the Cotton and Hancock Bowls.

But Bruce Bernstien, a tax partner at Arthur Andersen who represents the Cotton Bowl, said last week: "We have received indication from the service that it plans to maintain its position that the funds we receive from our sponsor are taxable."

The non-profit groups that sponsor the bowl games may appeal the rulings to the IRS or challenge them in either the Tax Court or U.S. District Court. If the rulings stand, the bowls must pay a tax of about 34 per cent on the corporate contributions.

Seeking Legislative Relief

College and bowl-game officials also are hoping for legislative relief. Bills in the House and Senate would amend the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1986 to protect the tax-free status of groups that sponsor amateur athletic events. However, a competing bill, introduced by Rep. Paul B. Henry, a Michigan Republican, would declare all revenues from television and gifts taxable as unrelated-business income.

Officials of the bowl games note that most of the money they get from corporate sponsors goes directly to the colleges that participate in their games. National Collegiate Athletic Association rules, in fact, require that bowl games return 75 per cent of their gross receipts to the teams.

"The real losers are the institutions that participate in the games," said Mr. Bernstien.

—DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Democracy is not wholly free from contradiction, but it rests on a certain bedrock of stability that is fairly impressive."

Francis Fukuyama, discussing the "end of history": A9

"People will assume that if it gets bad we could just lob shells into the stratosphere. This will keep them from making hard decisions, like reducing carbon dioxide and CFC's."

A scientist, on proposals to counteract man-made atmospheric problems: A7

"I learned how incredibly difficult curricular reform is. Trying to reconcile the needs of engineers and musicians is all but impossible."

A professor at the U. of Miami: A18

"Do you put people out of nursing homes to pay for higher education? It's a terrible choice."

A state higher-education leader, on the bleak budget picture: A25

"Bob Atwell is a functionary who either should represent all higher education equitably or step aside."

The president of a lobbying group for black colleges: A37

"If things become horrendous, then you're going to see scientists coming over here by the tens of thousands and driving taxicabs."

A director of Russian studies, on the problems Russian scientists face: A46

"I saw nothing terribly incriminating."

An Auburn U. trustee, on audio tapes broadcast on "60 Minutes": A44

"Underclass is a particularly nasty label. Earlier terms such as pauper, vagrant, and tramp were openly pejorative, but underclass is a technical-sounding word that hides its pejorative meaning."

The sociologist Herbert J. Gans: A56

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-56
Athletics	A43-44
Business & Philanthropy	A39-40
Gazette	A47
Government & Politics	A24-38
Information Technology	A19-23
International	A45-46
Personal & Professional	A15-18
Scholarship	A6-14
Students	A41-42
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-92**
Bulletin Board	B8-91
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-7

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Francis Fukuyama: "Democracy ... rests on a certain bedrock of stability that is fairly impressive."

BACK IN PRINT

Author Revisits Disputed Thesis About the 'End of History'

By ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

WASHINGTON

In the summer of 1989, Francis Fukuyama declared that history had come to an end.

In an essay in *The National Interest*, he argued that history, in the philosophical sense of an evolutionary process that culminates in a worldwide ideological consensus, was over; with the impending collapse of communism, liberal democracy was triumphant.

Mr. Fukuyama, a political scientist at the RAND Corporation, says that developments since then—the disintegration of the Soviet Union being a prime example—have borne out his argument.

It's a good thing for Mr. Fukuyama that events seem to be conspiring in his favor. He is about to come out with an expanded version of his thesis, a book called *The End of History and the Last Man*, to be published this month by the Free Press.

If the book provokes anything like the reaction the essay did—more than two years later, scholars are still reacting to it

Continued on Page A8

President of Black-College Lobbying Group Stirs Furor With Claim ACE Is Racist

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

The president of the major lobbying group for historically black colleges has accused the American Council on Education of racism and the council's president of hostility toward black colleges.

The charge, in a letter from Samuel L. Myers, president of the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, stunned many of the black-college presidents to whom it was sent. While most of the presidents who agreed to comment said Mr. Myers had raised a few good points, they all said they believed the American Council and its president, Robert H. Atwell, had been strong supporters of black colleges and minority students.

Several black-college officials said the letter reflected poor leadership of NAFEO. They added that the lobbying group that needed to provide better services to black colleges was not the ACE, but NAFEO itself. They also expressed fear that the controversy would undermine the existing support for black colleges, both in the American Council and among government officials.

Mr. Atwell said he was "saddened and angered" by the letter, which he said was inaccurate in its descriptions of the ACE. Mr. Myers said that almost all of the black-college presidents who responded to his letter had indicated "support for my

Continued on Page A37

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Samuel L. Myers: His letter alleges "the persistence of racism at the American Council on Education under Bob Atwell's presidency."

Russia Is Struggling to Salvage Sciences; New Academy Formed

By KIM A. McDONALD

With the demise of the Soviet Union and the re-emergence of Russia as an international power, the Soviet Academy of Sciences, which once controlled a vast network of 250 government-financed research institutes, has transferred its authority to the newly formed Russian Academy of Sciences.

The leaders of the new academy promised reforms to improve the quality of Russian science. But whether the body will be capable of making major changes in the current system as it struggles to maintain its scientific enterprise is unclear.

Deteriorating research facilities, shortages of currency to pay for equipment and chemicals, and a government pay scale that gives the typical researcher only half the salary of a Moscow bus driver are now all threatening the health of Russian science and raising fears of a massive "brain drain" of researchers to Western countries.

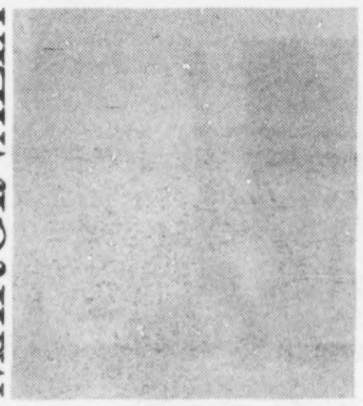
Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, said many American scientists returning from Russia had

Continued on Page A45

A Bleak Legislative Outlook for Higher Education

The dismal financial conditions confronting legislators in most states will result in another year of hardships for public colleges and universities, a *Chronicle* survey indicates. College officials and lawmakers predict further layoffs, sharp increases in tuition, and limits on student enrollment. See story on Page A25. A preview of the issues in each of the 50 state legislatures begins on Page A26.

MARGINALIA



Headline on a flyer from the American Council on Education / Macmillan Series on Higher Education:

PROGRAM-ORIENTED
LEADERSHIP IN HIGHER EDUCATION
NEW IDEAS FOR
PROBLEM SLOVING

Here's one: Don't create problems that need sloving in the first place.

■

Alarming news from a newsletter, *Bricks and Mortar*, about a temporary closing of the library at Mankato State University:

"The move necessitates the complete disruption, removal, and reinstallation of all computer systems, telephones, library materials and staff. . . ."

■

Credit line under a picture in *The Chronicle:*

PERDUE UNIVERSITY

"One of the Big Hen institutions?" a reader asks.

■

A bill of fare at the University of Massachusetts–Boston assures us: "Menu prices include the necessary disposable serviceware and staff."

■

Picture caption in the *Texas Medical Center News:*

"Mike Templeton, 33, was the center of attention as he showed off the battery-powered heart assist device that saved his life for reporters during a press conference."

Talk about drama!

■

Notice in *The Stallion*, the newspaper at Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College:

"Students should look at the lists posted on the bulletin boards outside the Registrar's Office for the location of their advisor-advisee meetings, which were held yesterday from 8:30 a.m.-9 a.m."

Of historical interest, probably.

■

Note in *Library Hotline* about the Department of State library:

"A new addition is the Rare Book and Special Collections Room where some of the library's treasurers that had previously been in storage can be displayed."

They're well preserved, we hope.

■

Several readers have clipped and returned to us a front-page headline that we published recently:

LIMITED SUPPLIES
OF BRAIN TISSUE
HAMPER RESEARCH

SHORTAGES A PROBLEM FOR THOSE STUDYING PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

"Applies to *all* the disciplines, wouldn't you say?" one reader writes.

—C.G.

In Brief

Stop animal research, Florida professor told

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—A University of Florida committee has suspended a faculty member's right to use animals in research, after finding he had conducted such work without university approval and taken poor care of some of the animals.

The university's committee on animal care and use ordered Jack Gaskin, associate professor of infectious diseases, to suspend animal research for six months, the panel's chairman said.

The committee found Mr. Gaskin kept rodents, birds, and a snake without authorization on university property in overcrowded conditions. The committee also found that some of the animals did not appear to be getting enough food and water. Mr. Gaskin said he had permission to keep some of the animals and did not mistreat any of them. ■

Thief steals teeth from cadavers

PHILADELPHIA—A thief stole the gold teeth from several cadavers used by medical students at the University of Pennsylvania.

University police are investigating the incident, in which someone apparently broke into the university's anatomy laboratories and stole the teeth, valued at $20 to $40 each. The laboratories are restricted to students, faculty members, and the university medical center's employees.

University officials now plan to remove valuable teeth from cadavers before students dissect the corpses. The teeth will be reinserted before the bodies are cremated. ■

AP/WIDE WORLD

Nine die in stampede at City College

NEW YORK—City investigators have told reporters that the City College of the City University of New York may be to blame for failing to provide adequate security at a basketball game between rap stars. Fans pushing to get into the college gym caused nine people to be crushed to death. Campus officials have declined to comment. ■

Temple U. fires financial director

PHILADELPHIA—Temple University has fired one of its top financial officials, Raymond A. Riley, who has been charged with embezzling university funds. Mr. Riley, who was director of accounts payable, was fired last month after a week-long internal investigation. The police charged him with forgery and theft by deception.

Mr. Riley is believed to have embezzled more than $125,000 from the institution over an 18-month period, according to university officials. Mr. Riley, who had worked for Temple since December 1988, could not be reached for comment. ■

Pharmacist resigns over birth-control pill

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—A pharmacist at the University of Florida's student health center has resigned under pressure from university officials after repeated complaints from students that he refused to dispense the prescription drug Ovral, which can be used to terminate a pregnancy.

Ovral, also known as the "morning-after pill," prevents the implantation of a fertilized egg if a woman takes the pill within 72 hours of having sex.

The pharmacist, Michael Katsonis, had worked for the university's Student Health Services for two years. He refused to fill prescriptions for the drug because he said its use conflicted with his religious beliefs.

According to a spokesman for the university, the pharmacy tried to accommodate Mr. Katsonis's beliefs by putting another pharmacist on call when Mr. Katsonis worked alone so students could have access to Ovral. The university said the arrangement had failed after Mr. Katsonis ordered a pharmacy employee not to give out a prescription for Ovral that was filled by another pharmacist.

Mr. Katsonis, who could not be reached for comment, resigned last week, but the university agreed to pay him until his contract expires in June. ■

Professor says Clemson violated his rights

CLEMSON, S.C.—The head of the political-science department at Clemson University will not be reappointed when his term ends in June amid allegations that he used his classroom to preach his religious beliefs.

Charles W. Dunn, who is a Baptist, has been head of the department for 20 years and is also chairman of the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board. Campus officials said the department needed a new leader.

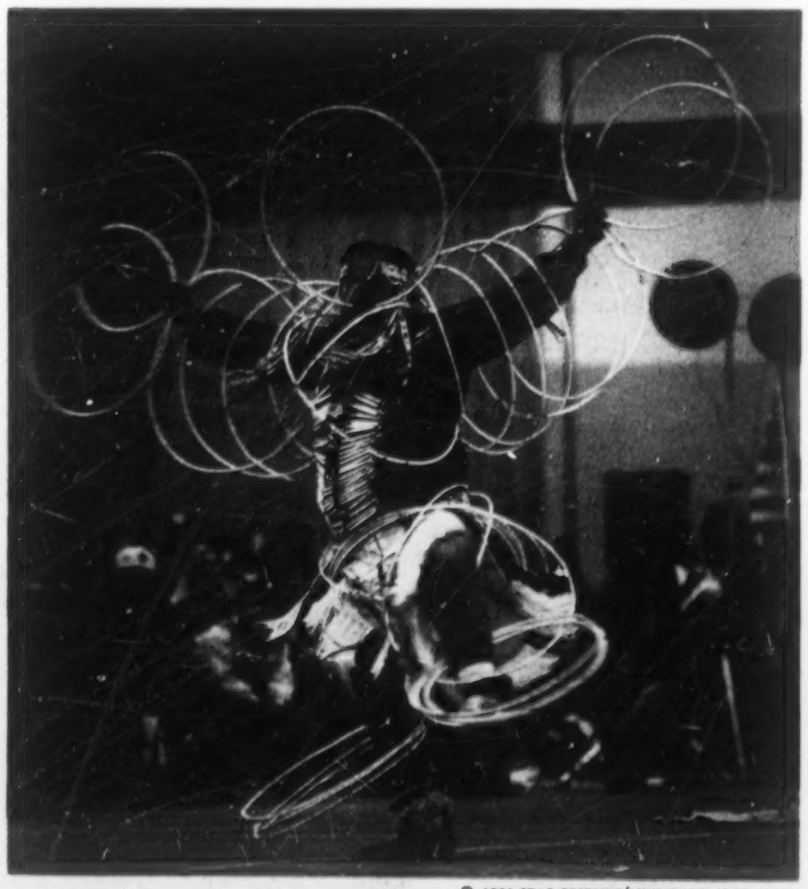
Last month *The Charlotte Observer* obtained a copy of an internal letter from 1989 in which four members of the department contended that Mr. Dunn had held prayer sessions in his office and had pressured students about their religious beliefs.

Robert A. Waller, dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Clemson, said the decision not to reappoint Mr. Dunn had nothing to do with the allegations. Clemson investigated and found no evidence to support the claims, he said.

Mr. Dunn said his First Amendment rights had been violated. "Since when is it wrong to pray in your office?" he asked, adding: "I have never imposed my religious beliefs on others." ■

Correction

■ Due to a miscalculation by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, an article on a draft report of CASE's proposed campaign accounting rules (*The Chronicle*, November 27, 1991) contained an error. The article should have said that a $100,000 pledge made in the will of a 65-year-old man, after being discounted according to a proposed formula, would be reported as a commitment of $48,158. ■



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Indians powwow at St. Thomas U.

ST. PAUL—More than 5,000 American Indians from around the United States and Canada gathered for a powwow at the University of St. Thomas field house last month.

The two-day event, a "contest powwow," featured two competitions—a dance contest and a drum contest—and awarded $21,000 in prize money.

According to a university official, 300 dancers and 19 drum groups competed in the powwow, which was sponsored by the university and an area corporation. ■

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A BLEAK OUTLOOK

HIGHER EDUCATION *and* THE STATES

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK and MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

AS BAD AS THE FINANCIAL PICTURE HAS BEEN for higher education in this academic year, 1992-93 could be even worse.

With many state legislatures beginning their 1992 legislative sessions this month, the recession and continuing budget crises in the states are expected to preoccupy lawmakers and overwhelm all the other issues affecting higher education.

A *Chronicle* survey of college officials and lawmakers in the 50 states found most predicting that their states' dismal financial condition would result in another year of hardship for public colleges, bringing still more layoffs, steep tuition increases, and limits on enrollment.

"If in fact we get no more money, we'll take no more students," says Barry Munitz, chancellor of the California State University System. He says his request for a 7-per-cent increase in 1992-93 is for a "survival budget."

The woes will also mean lean times for private colleges and students who depend on their states for financial support. Though college costs are rising, there will be few increases for student aid.

Other studies bear out the projections. According to the National Governors' Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers, state budgets "are as weak as they have ever been."

That grim assessment is reflected in a recent survey of legislative leaders on their top priorities for 1992. Conducted by the National Conference of State Legislatures, the survey found that lawmakers considered balancing their budgets to be their highest priority, and that many were prepared to include education, and "higher education in particular" in spending cuts.

The financial picture for states is more complicated today than it was in the early 1980's, experts say, because governments are confronting revenue shortfalls as a result of the recession while still trying to meet spiraling expenses for such programs as corrections and health care for the poor.

In that environment, it is difficult for higher education to compete, says Gary Cox, executive director of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education. "Do you put people out of nursing homes to pay for higher education?" he asks. "It's a terrible choice."

Julie K. Phelps, vice-president for business and finance at Delaware State College, says higher education's image is not always an advantage. "The public does not automatically see higher education as a public responsibility," she says. "It's seen as just another special-interest group."

That image is likely to be reinforced by the ambitious—and, college officials acknowledge, often unrealistic—appropriations requests that many higher-education systems are submitting to their governors and legislatures. In 26 states, the requests call for increases above 10 per cent. Many are seeking increases above 20 per cent, in part to recoup money cut from their budgets in 1991.

In virtually all cases, college leaders say they do not expect to receive amounts even close to their requests. But many say they have a responsibility to show public officials what their financial needs are.

The squeeze is being felt even by states that have been relatively untouched by the recession or were not scheduled to discuss budget issues this year. In Washington State, Gov. Booth Gardner, a Democrat, is proposing large and unexpected tuition increases as part of his deficit-reduction plan. "We were booming along there for a while, but it caught up with us," says Ann Daley, executive director of the state's Higher Education Coordinating Board.

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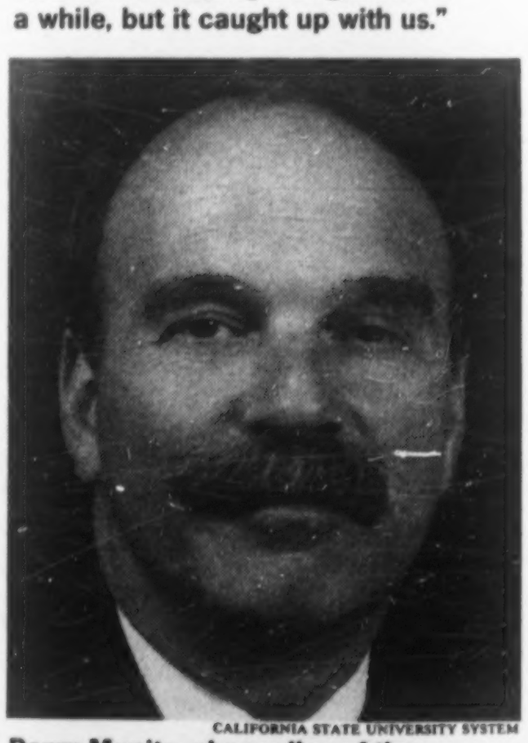
Ann Daley, executive director of Washington State's coordinating board: "We were booming along there for a while, but it caught up with us."



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Barry Munitz, chancellor of the California State University System: "If in fact we get no more money, we'll take no more students."

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Gary Cox, executive director of Kentucky's council: "Do you put people out of nursing homes to pay for higher education? It's a terrible choice."

The outlook, however, is not altogether bleak.

In several states, college and community leaders are working to promote higher education's cause. The Friends of the 14 Pennsylvania Universities, the Citizens Council for Michigan Public Universities, and a less-formal group of public-college alumni and supporters in Florida are just three of the groups that have been organizing recently to campaign for increased financing for higher education.

AT LEAST NINE STATES may consider tax increases or tax-reform measures that could benefit higher education directly or indirectly this year. Those states are Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming.

In Georgia, Gov. Zell Miller, a Democrat, has proposed increasing user fees to help finance construction of 15 major projects for the university system and to "scrape together enough money" for a 3-per-cent salary increase for faculty members.

"As Bulldog fans," says Governor Miller, "we know that there's a time to hunker down and there's a time to call a daring play that heads you straight for the goal line. I hope you will agree that the time for hunkering down is over. I want to score."

Tennessee Gov. Ned Ray McWherter, a Democrat, will be championing a tax increase that could free up money for higher education. But in at least two other states—Connecticut and New Jersey—legislators are expected to battle their governors in an attempt to repeal taxes enacted in 1991 and 1990, respectively. The public anger unleashed by those tax increases is expected to make lawmakers in other states cautious about approving similar measures.

In many states, the budget problems have inspired governors and legislators to consider changes in the way public colleges are run. Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, and Oregon are among those where new governance proposals will be on the table. Lawmakers in Missouri, North Carolina, and Utah also are expected to consider legislation to make public colleges more accountable for the way they educate students and spend public funds.

Tight money situations often prompt "hard looks at bureaucracies," says Ross A. Hodel, deputy director of the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

While proposals that cost money will be rare, a few other issues affecting higher education will surface in legislatures this year. In Indiana, some lawmakers want to cut or eliminate the subsidy for out-of-state students who attend public colleges. Louisiana and Kansas will consider proposals to improve postsecondary education in vocational-technical fields. And lawmakers in at least four states—Maryland, Mississippi, Michigan, and Tennessee—are likely to consider increased regulation of proprietary schools. ■

A summary of the outlook in each of the states begins on Page A26.

The Outlook for Higher Education in the 50 State Legislatures This Year

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
ALABAMA			
February 4—May 18 ■ For the four-year colleges and universities, $769.5-million, an 11.1-per-cent increase. ■ For the two-year institutions, $215.7-million, a 45.9-per-cent increase.	■ Prospects for colleges' winning a major increase will depend on whether lawmakers decide to increase taxes, which would be difficult in this generally conservative state. A recent survey found that a majority of voters said they would be willing to support tax increases for education, but support declined when specific tax proposals were presented.	■ The Legislature will consider a bill to make it a felony, punishable by up to 10 years in prison, to give cash or gifts to college athletes who receive scholarships. The legislation would also make it a felony for college athletes to receive such benefits if the benefits would violate the terms of their scholarships.	■ Private colleges are requesting more money for student aid.
ALASKA			
January 13—mid-May ■ $180.6-million, a 7.4-per-cent increase.	■ The University of Alaska wants to increase the share of the overall state budget that goes to higher education from the current 7 per cent. College programs to serve the south-central part of the state, including Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula, are expected to fare well in the budget process because enrollment is growing there.	■ Although no specific legislation has been introduced, lawmakers are expected to push the university to do more research on global-climate change and on techniques to improve efficiency in harvesting fish. ■ Lawmakers are also likely to increase pressure on the university system to improve educational opportunities for Native Alaskans. The legislative interest follows a controversy at the University of Alaska at Anchorage, where a faculty member accused her colleagues of coddling Native students with unearned high grades.	■ Private colleges are asking the legislature to continue support for student aid. ■ Alaska Pacific University is pushing the legislature for more money for a library operated jointly with the University of Alaska at Anchorage.
ARIZONA			
January 13—late-April ■ For the universities, $764.2-million, a 12.4-per-cent increase. ■ For the community colleges, $108.7-million, a 27.5-per-cent increase.	■ Gov. Fife Symington's no-tax-increase stance will be a formidable obstacle for colleges hoping to win budget increases. There have been several studies and reports on the need to increase tax revenue, but neither the Legislature nor the voters seem ready to enact a new tax system.	■ Mr. Symington, a Republican, has proposed that the Board of Regents, which currently governs the three state universities, be abolished and replaced with governing boards for the individual institutions. Board members oppose the move, but some legislators support the Governor's proposal. The measure's fate is uncertain. ■ Lawmakers are expected to debate tuition policy because the Board of Regents, under strong student pressure, has voted to freeze tuition even though the state budget situation may force cuts in college budgets.	
ARKANSAS			
No regular session ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.		■ The Legislature's new Joint Interim Oversight Committee on Higher Education Reform is expected to discuss the number of students who require remedial courses when starting college and may recommend legislatively mandated minimum standards for admission to college. ■ The committee may propose further restrictions on the amount of state money that institutions may use to offset deficits in intercollegiate athletics programs.	
CALIFORNIA			
January 6—September 13 ■ For the University of California system, $2.4-billion, a 9.8-per-cent increase. ■ For the California State University System, $1.77-billion, a 7-per-cent increase. ■ For the California Community Colleges, $1.9-billion, a 14.7-per-cent increase.	■ With the state facing a huge budget deficit and a "no more taxes" pledge by many Republicans in the Legislature, full financing of higher education's budget requests is unlikely. Gov. Pete Wilson, a Republican, pushed through the biggest tax increase in the state's history last year, but he will not be able to repeat that feat this year. Should more state money be available, legislators have said they would try to reduce tuition. Students in the community-college and state-university systems saw tuition climb by 20 per cent last year. The University of California had a 40-per-cent tuition increase.	■ The Legislature will consider a request by college officials to place a $900-million bond measure on the 1992 ballot. The money would be used to finance renovation and construction at existing campuses and would be divided among the three higher-education systems. ■ California State University officials want more budgetary flexibility. They complain that too many of the system's expenditures must be approved by the state's Department of General Services or other agencies. Some legislators support the idea, but others are skeptical because of past scandals concerning the management of the system. ■ Hispanic legislators may re-introduce a bill to provide additional money for educating the state's 1.6 million new immigrants. Community colleges have complained about not having enough money to meet the need.	■ Private colleges will push for more money for the Cal Grant Program, which provides aid to state residents attending private colleges. ■ Private colleges are worried about gradual changes in state laws that could diminish their tax-exempt status, and they will try to prevent further changes.

Note: Above is the outlook for higher education in the 50 state legislatures this year. Appropriations requests show the amount sought by statewide coordinating boards or by individual colleges or higher-education systems, not by governors. Except where noted, all appropriations requests are for operating expenses for the 1992-93 fiscal and academic years. The percentage comparisons with the 1991-92 budgets reflect mid-year budget cuts and so refer to money colleges actually received. Items included in operating budgets vary from state to state.

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
COLORADO			
January 8—May 6 ■ $445.9-million, a 15.5-per-cent increase.	■ The unusually high request includes nearly $40-million for the costs of past and expected increases in public-college enrollment and enough money for colleges and universities to recoup the 3-per-cent cut in appropriations made in 1991-92. College officials do not expect to get the entire amount but were encouraged that Gov. Roy Romer, a Democrat, recommended a $25-million increase.	■ Restructuring of public-college governance will probably be an issue this year, with some legislators interested in merging or abolishing some of the six governing boards and perhaps providing community colleges and state colleges with their own boards. ■ Legislators may vote to require public colleges to involve alumni, students, and local business leaders in developing assessment programs to measure what students are learning. ■ Financial management is expected to be a major issue. Some lawmakers want legislation to crack down on what they see as extravagance in public higher education.	■ Private institutions support a bill that would guarantee a state tax credit for donors of life-insurance policies to charitable organizations. ■ Private colleges want to change a law that requires college students to be immunized for the measles before they register. They want it to apply only to younger students who live on the campuses, excluding older, commuter students.
CONNECTICUT			
February 5—May 6 ■ $576.7-million, a 14.9-per-cent increase.	■ The state's financial future remains cloudy. In 1991, at the insistence of Gov. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., lawmakers reluctantly adopted the state's first income tax. Many legislators want to repeal the tax. If they succeed, colleges could find themselves facing severe budget cuts. Even if the tax stays in place, major increases for colleges are unlikely. The request itself is primarily designed to maintain existing programs.	■ Governance will be an issue. A state commission is looking at reorganizing state government and that could result in a renewed call to merge some of the 12 community and 5 technical colleges. A merger of the Board of Governors for Higher Education, the state coordinating board, with the Department of Education is also possible. ■ State higher-education officials may propose changes in the way financial aid is made available so that the state money would be distributed from a central agency to students, rather than through colleges. The change could also make it possible for Connecticut residents to use the aid at colleges outside the state.	■ Because of the state's budget crisis, the private institutions are not making any legislative proposals. They hope to maintain current appropriations levels for existing financial-aid programs.
DELAWARE			
January 14—June 30 ■ For the University of Delaware, $71-million, a 3.6-per-cent increase. ■ For Delaware State College, $22.4-million, a 10-per-cent increase. ■ For two-year technical and community colleges, $35.7-million, a 6.6-per-cent increase.	■ Gov. Michael N. Castle, a Republican, has warned that money will be tight this year and has asked state agencies to prepare for budgets that would represent 96 per cent of the current year's appropriation.		
FLORIDA			
January 14—April 3 ■ For the State University System, $1.85-billion, a 30.7-per-cent increase. ■ For community colleges, $730.9-million, a 29.2-per-cent increase.	■ Public colleges are asking for a lot of money to keep up with growing enrollment and to recoup funds they lost in December, when the Legislature revoked 3.5 per cent of their 1991-92 appropriation. Higher-education leaders have rallied their alumni to campaign for more money and new taxes, so it is likely that lawmakers and Gov. Lawton Chiles, a Democrat, will agree to extend the state sales tax to some services and other items that are now exempt. But a looming state deficit could keep colleges from getting large increases.	■ Lawmakers will probably discuss a report to be issued by the Legislature's Auditor General. That office has been studying the "accountability" standards the state universities propose to use in their public "report card" on the performance of higher education. Last year the university system won more autonomy over its budget in exchange for promising to report on the universities' performance. ■ Community colleges will ask the Legislature to relieve them from having to include detailed background information on the many reports they are required to file on such things as their progress in recruiting minority students and faculty members.	■ Since the Florida budget could face up to a $2-billion shortfall, the top priority for the private colleges is to keep their student voucher system intact. The program provides non-need–based subsidies to residents who attend private colleges in the state.
GEORGIA			
January 13—mid-March ■ $1.1-billion, a 30-per-cent increase.	■ The full increase is not likely, but higher education is one of Gov. Zell Miller's top priorities and is assured of special attention during the legislative session. Mr. Miller, a Democrat, will ask legislators to increase state fees on such services as motor-vehicle registration to finance 3-per-cent pay increases for faculty and staff members, as well as other state employees.	■ Higher-education officials are seeking legislative approval for a state constitutional amendment that would allow the university system to use guaranteed revenue bonds to finance construction of revenue-generating facilities, such as dormitories. ■ Governor Miller has endorsed legislation to issue $140-million in bonds to finance capital improvements for public colleges. ■ He also wants lawmakers to support the creation of new research programs, to be conducted by a consortium of public and private universities, in genetics, environmental technology, and telecommunications.	■ Private institutions want the legislature to restore money taken in past cuts to the Georgia Tuition Grant Program, a state subsidy for private-college students.
HAWAII			
January 15—April ■ A supplemental request of $21.7-million, a 6.1-per-cent increase over the 1992-93 budget approved by the Legislature in last year's session.	■ Only a small increase is likely, as economic growth has slowed down. Gov. John Waihee, a Democrat, recommended less than a 1-per-cent increase for the university system.		

The Outlook for Higher Education in 50 State Legislatures CONTINUED

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
IDAHO			
January 6—late-March ■ For the four-year colleges and universities, $145.2-million, a 6.4-per-cent increase. ■ For the two-year institutions, $8.77-million, an 8.0-per-cent increase.	■ College officials abided by guidelines set by Gov. Cecil D. Andrus, a Democrat, who asked them to be especially frugal and to cut spending on such things as supplies, travel, and utilities by 3 per cent. At the request of legislators, they have also prepared a request for a larger increase. Idaho's economy is stable, so college officials expect some increases this year, although probably not as much as they requested.	■ Governance may be an issue, as some lawmakers have proposed that the state create separate governing boards for higher education and public schools. Currently, one board oversees all education in the state. Lawmakers may also consider a plan to replace appointed board members with elected ones. ■ Governor Andrus has said he expects to focus the 1992 session on public schools. That could result in additional financing for colleges that specialize in teacher education and counseling.	
ILLINOIS			
January 8—December ■ For the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities' institutions, $268.1-million, a 22.8-per-cent increase. ■ For the Board of Regents' institutions, $284.3-million, a 17.1-per-cent increase. ■ For the Southern Illinois University system, $284.5-million, a 20.5-per-cent increase. ■ For the University of Illinois, $776.7-million, a 12.7-per-cent increase. ■ For the community colleges, $258.4-million, an 11.1-per-cent increase.	■ Gov. Jim Edgar, a Republican, has already called the requests unrealistic, so most college officials would consider themselves lucky to get small increases, or even to avoid budget cuts. Any increases will probably be used for faculty salaries.	■ Public-college governance will be a hot topic. The Speaker of the House, Michael Madigan, has created a committee to study the effectiveness of higher-education governing boards. The interest is prompted in part by the lobbying by some institutions, particularly Northern Illinois University, for their own governing boards. ■ Lawmakers are expected to consider an early-retirement incentive for higher-education employees, who were excluded from a retirement program in 1991. ■ Legislators concerned about the paucity of medical services in the rural, southern portion of the state may propose financial incentives to encourage the state's medical schools to establish outpatient clinics in rural areas.	■ The private colleges are looking to the legislature for protection for student-aid programs, which could face cuts.
INDIANA			
January 6—March 15 ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.		■ Gov. Evan Bayh, a Democrat, has proposed legislation to "guarantee" the training of graduates of college technical programs. Under the bill, graduates unable to do entry-level work would be retrained free of charge. ■ The Indiana Commission for Higher Education says it will urge legislators to eliminate the state subsidy that institutions receive for out-of-state students. Currently, institutions receive $2,483 for each new student. The commission says payment is an incentive for institutions to enroll out-of-state students. College officials argue that out-of-state students help increase their institutions' diversity.	
IOWA			
January 13—April ■ For the universities, $502.3-million, a 9.6-per-cent increase. ■ For the two-year technical and community colleges, $125.6-million, a 20.7-per-cent increase.	■ Two factors will probably limit increases this year. Gov. Terry Branstad, a Republican, has projected shortfalls in state revenue and has asked state agencies to submit budgets that reflect a 5-per-cent decrease. In addition, a report by the Governor's committee on government efficiency will fuel calls for the reallocation of existing support, rather than substantial increases in state financing.	■ The General Assembly has vowed to block double-digit tuition increases at the universities. ■ The reluctance of the Board of Regents to cooperate with the Governor's efficiency committee has prompted recommendations that the budget for the board's staff be reduced or eliminated. The General Assembly probably will not approve such a drastic step, but the board will be under fire from many students and lawmakers.	■ The biggest issue facing private institutions is maintaining spending levels for student-aid programs. ■ The private colleges will also fight proposals they fear will subject them to increased state regulation.
KANSAS			
January 13—April 11 ■ For the four-year institutions, $429.4-million, a 9.3-per-cent increase. ■ For the community colleges $52.5-million, a 20.3-per-cent increase. ■ For Washburn University, a municipally operated, state-assisted institution, $6.6-million, a 10.7-per-cent increase.	■ The budget is so tight this year that colleges aren't even asking lawmakers for money to complete the Margin of Excellence program. The program was to have provided an additional $50-million to higher education between 1988 and 1991, but lawmakers gave it only $28-million. Gov. Joan Finney, a Democrat, has warned college leaders to expect no increases in their budgets.	■ A brouhaha over how much control the state Board of Regents should exercise over colleges and universities is likely to reverberate through the Legislature. The board will present a master plan for higher education to lawmakers, and some are wary over how much power the plan might give the regents. ■ The issue of admissions standards at public colleges is expected to surface again. Higher-education officials want the right to impose standards at some institutions—in part to contain enrollment. But legislators have steadfastly resisted such limits. ■ Legislation that would allow the state's 14 Area Vocational Schools to merge with community colleges is expected to be enacted. The schools are now supported and operated by local public schools.	■ The top goal for private institutions is to maintain current appropriations for student aid.

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
KENTUCKY			
January 7—mid-April ■ $814.6-million in 1992-93, a 19.1-per-cent increase; and $966.3-million in 1993-94, an 18.6-per-cent increase over the 1992-93 request.	■ The requests are based on what the system would receive if the university system's financing formula was fully met. College officials don't expect to receive the full requests because they amount to almost all of the new money the state anticipates spending in the next biennium.	■ Reflecting the state's interest in school reform, college officials are asking for the creation of new programs for colleges to buy computers and other equipment for use in training teachers. ■ The new Governor, Democrat Brereton C. Jones, is expected to propose a screening system to nominate members of university governing boards and the Council on Higher Education. ■ Legislators are reviewing Kentucky's open-records laws, and some higher-education officials are concerned that an expansion of the law could infringe on the confidentiality of the tenure process. ■ Legislators may introduce bills to remove some political control in the way construction contracts are awarded because of charges of favoritism in the award of a contract for a dormitory at Northern Kentucky University last year.	■ Adequate support for financial-aid programs is the most pressing issue for Kentucky's private institutions. ■ Private colleges want the General Assembly to require that at least one member of the Council on Higher Education hold a degree from a private college in the state. ■ Private colleges will ask the legislature to be included in the state's communications network for inter-library loans.
LOUISIANA			
March 30—June ■ Appropriations request will submitted in the spring.	■ The state's ability to provide more money for colleges is unclear. The economy is in bad shape, but Gov.-elect Edwin W. Edwards, a Democrat, has said he may propose tax increases that would enable the state to increase spending. Mr. Edwards has also pledged to use 75 per cent of the revenues from the state lottery for all levels of education.	■ Mr. Edwards is expected to propose legislation to improve the quality of state vocational-technical institutions. ■ Higher-education officials and legislators want three new nursing-education programs created because of the state's shortage of nurses. ■ Desegregation of the state's higher-education systems continues to be an issue. Lawmakers are expected to discuss the implications of a Mississippi desegregation case, currently before the U.S. Supreme Court, once a ruling is handed down.	■ Last year was the first time in six years that the Legislature provided funds for a private-college student-aid program, and private institutions will work to preserve the appropriation.
MAINE			
January 8—April 15 ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, and colleges did not make supplemental requests because the state budget picture is so bleak.		■ Legislators will monitor a committee established by the University of Maine's Board of Trustees to determine whether the system's administrative structure is cost effective.	
MARYLAND			
January 8—April 7 ■ For the four-year institutions, $632.2-million, a 10.2-per-cent increase. ■ For the community colleges, $138.1-million, a 35.1-per-cent increase.	■ The outlook for the budget requests is not great. The state's fiscal condition continues to worsen. But spurred in part by angry protests by college students and faculty members, a group of legislators has proposed a plan that would restore funds cut from college budgets in 1991, and allow for modest increases in 1992-93. Under their plan, about $70-million would be recouped by diverting tax money from the Transportation Trust Fund. An additional $38-million would be raised by increasing the state tax on gas and electric utilities.	■ The University of Maryland System is seeking approval to merge the University of Maryland at Baltimore with University of Maryland–Baltimore County. The new institution would focus on health sciences, technology, social work, law, and public policy. Gov. William Donald Schaefer, a Democrat, favors the idea but some legislators are wary of the costs and of the possibility that a new research institution would compete with the flagship campus at College Park. ■ St. Mary's College of Maryland has requested legislation that would make it a state-related institution. In exchange for a one-time increase in financing, college leaders pledge to raise additional operating funds through higher tuition. They also want more freedom from state regulations. ■ The Higher Education Commission wants more oversight over proprietary schools. The legislation would give the commission authority to fine institutions or to take other action, such as suspending operations, if they violate state regulations.	■ Maryland's private colleges are asking that the institutional grants they receive from the state, which were cut by 25 per cent last year, be maintained at current levels. ■ Private colleges will be lobbying against proposals to cut student aid that is not based on financial need. ■ Private colleges are backing bills that would broaden the sales tax, hoping that some of the money the state would raise would be spent on higher education.
MASSACHUSETTS			
January 1—December ■ $537-million, a 10.7-per-cent increase.	■ With a projected deficit of $1.6-billion on an overall state budget of $12-billion, 1992-93 is shaping up as another lean year for public colleges, and for students who depend on the state for financial aid.	■ A commission appointed by Gov. William F. Weld, a Republican, has been studying ways to refocus the nine state colleges so that each has a distinctive mission. Legislators probably will take a keen interest in those changes, particularly if it appears the commission is inclined to close or merge institutions. ■ The commission may also recommend a financing formula for higher education. If it does so, legislation may be required. Piedad Robertson, the new Secretary of Education and a former community-college president, has said the current method of financing colleges hurts community colleges that offer certain necessary, but expensive, training programs.	■ More scholarship money is the only issue on the private institutions' agenda.

The Outlook for Higher Education in 50 State Legislatures CONTINUED

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
MICHIGAN			
January 8—December ■ Budget requests will be made later this month.	■ Gov. John Engler, a Republican, has made education a top priority, but his ability to finance significant increases may be hampered by the recession. Higher education was protected from the brunt of the budget cuts that were made last year to eliminate a $1.5-billion revenue shortfall. Budget analysts in the Legislature, however, predict more shortfalls before the end of the fiscal year in 1992.	■ College officials want legislative approval for a bond measure to finance some deferred maintenance. ■ Higher-education officials and legislators are looking for new ways that four-year institutions and community colleges can collaborate. ■ The Legislature is expected to complete work on a bill that would increase regulation of proprietary schools. It would require trade schools to provide more information on their fiscal condition to the state and more information to prospective students about programs, graduation rates, placement rates, and tuition-refund policies.	■ The private institutions' top issue is to preserve and possibly to increase the appropriation for student aid.
MINNESOTA			
January 6—April ■ This is the second year of a biennial budget, and the only supplemental appropriations request is expected to come from the University of Minnesota, which hopes to restore about $23-million vetoed from the 1992-93 appropriation of the biennial budget approved last year. The money was for several research and science programs and included $3.4-million that the state provides for women's athletics.	■ Although Minnesota faces a deficit, university officials hope that lawmakers will restore the money on the grounds of fairness. Last month the state Supreme Court invalidated Gov. Arne H. Carlson's vetoes of another $23-million from the budgets of the three other public-college systems. Governor Carlson, a Republican, has since said he favors restoring the money.	■ The Legislature is expected to reconsider 1991 legislation that calls for a merger of the state university, community-college, and technical-college systems by July 1995. ■ A Governor's Commission on the Future of Postsecondary Education has been discussing a wide variety of higher-education issues, including ways to make college more affordable, to assure that institutions are measuring what students learn, and to assure state support is sufficient. The commission's findings—expected this month—could result in some legislation.	■ Private colleges want an increase in student aid, and they support legislation that would change the way aid is granted. The change would allow the state to issue aid directly to students. The aid currently is given to colleges.
MISSISSIPPI			
January 7—May 10 ■ For the four-year institutions, $476.5-million, a 61-per-cent increase. ■ For the two year institutions, $109-million, a 56.8-per-cent increase.	■ Colleges will have a tough time winning any budget increases because the state's economy is doing poorly and Gov.-elect Kirk Fordice, a Republican, is a strong opponent of tax increases. He has called for the elimination of many academic programs at public colleges rather than an increase in state support for them.	■ The State Board for Community and Junior Colleges is seeking responsibility for regulating proprietary schools. The Education Department now regulates the schools. ■ The U.S. Supreme Court is expected to rule this year on the desegregation of Mississippi's higher-education system. The ruling could fuel requests by historically black institutions for more money or it could bolster efforts to consolidate and eliminate duplicative programs. ■ State revenue shortfalls could prompt proposals to close institutions. Particularly vulnerable is Mississippi Valley State University, a historically black institution that has been the target of previous closure plans.	
MISSOURI			
January 8—May 30 ■ For the four-year institutions, $559.9-million, a 12.2-per-cent increase. ■ For the two-year institutions, $94.4-million, a 34.3-per-cent increase.	■ Voters in November rejected an increase in sales and income taxes for education, and the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee already has said his main priority is to provide additional money for public schools. So higher-education could find itself battling simply to maintain the same level of financing in 1992-93 as it is receiving in 1991-92.	■ Community-college leaders will be lobbying for a change in their financing formula, which is now based on enrollment. The colleges instead want the state to establish a base budget for each institution and then to provide colleges additional funds that reflect the costs of programs they offer. ■ Some of the higher-education reforms that would have accompanied the new education tax may still make it into law. Gov. John Ashcroft, a Republican, and several lawmakers have urged the General Assembly to consider enacting some of the reforms. Measures that may be considered include requirements that each college report annually on how its students are being taught and how its programs fit into the institution's mission.	■ Private institutions want more student-aid money, but they doubt they will get much.
MONTANA			
Begins January 6 ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.	■ Gov. Stan Stephens, a Republican, called the Legislature into a special session to deal with a $100-million revenue shortfall. Lawmakers have said they want to avoid cuts to the budgets of public colleges, but some may be unavoidable.	■ Lawmakers and college officials are expected to consider a variety of moves to cut costs, including reducing enrollments, dropping academic programs, and reducing the number of faculty and staff positions.	

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
NEBRASKA			
January 8—mid-April ■ For the University of Nebraska System, $53,000 over the appropriation already approved for 1991-92, less than a 1-per-cent increase, and $3.17-million over the appropriation for 1992-93, a 1 per-cent increase. ■ For the state colleges, $521,000 over the appropriation already approved for 1991-92, a 2.3-per-cent increase, and $1.3-million over the appropriation for 1992-93, a 5.6-per-cent increase. ■ For the two-year colleges, no supplemental increases for either year of the biennial budget.	■ Gov. Ben Nelson, a Democrat, has asked state agencies to tighten their belts, so supplemental budget increases may not be possible. The Governor, however, has said he will provide some new money for research.	■ The Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education is supposed to complete a comprehensive plan for higher education and present it to the Unicameral for review. The plan is to set out policies on tuition rates and admissions standards. ■ The Unicameral will start using new guidelines to confirm members of the commission.	■ Private institutions are lobbying for a bill to provide more aid to their students. The bill passed last year but was vetoed by the Governor. ■ Along with other non-profit organizations, private colleges want the Unicameral to pass a law to guarantee a tax credit for charitable donors in the state.
NEVADA			
No regular session ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.			
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
January 8—early May ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.		■ The legislature may consider a bill to set procedures for transferring academic credits from technical colleges to four-year institutions. Students have complained that existing procedures are too vague and sometimes cause them to lose credits when transferring.	■ Private institutions seek an increase in student-aid funds. ■ Legislators may also review the current laws governing the exemption from the property tax for non-profit organizations, and private colleges are monitoring the review.
NEW JERSEY			
January 14—December ■ $1.056-billion, a 9.8-per-cent increase.	■ New Jersey officials are unlikely to get anything close to their budget request. Gov. James J. Florio, a Democrat, suggested that they request about $960-million, but obtaining even that much may be difficult if the Legislature votes to repeal a tax increase that the Governor won in 1990. With tuition rising in the state, however, college officials have made student aid a priority and will push hard for their requests for a 24-per-cent increase for such aid.	■ Some legislators have proposed revising the law governing tenure for state- and community-college faculty members to require that institutions pay more attention to a faculty member's record on teaching undergraduates. State higher-education officials oppose making tenure a subject of legislative debate. ■ Student groups back legislation to require college and university governing boards to include a student member. ■ The Department of Higher Education supports a bill to prohibit all forms of hazing and to allow colleges to impose sanctions on offending groups, including a ban on serving alcoholic beverages.	■ Rider and Monmouth Colleges want the Legislature to change its criteria for determining which institutions are colleges and which are universities. Rider and Monmouth want to be called universities. ■ Some private institutions may seek legislation to make the state share some of the costs they incur in complying with state regulations concerning low-level radioactive-waste disposal and state fire codes.
NEW MEXICO			
January 21—February 19 ■ $392.3-million, a 12.6-per-cent increase.	■ Colleges are not likely to gain the whole request because state revenues are expected to grow by only 4.7 per cent.	■ Higher-education officials will seek approval of a $102-million bond measure for capital improvements and equipment purchases. ■ The University of New Mexico is expected to be under more legislative pressure to recruit Hispanic students and faculty members.	■ Private institutions are lobbying lawmakers to increase by 10 per cent the support for the Student Choice Act, a student-aid program for New Mexico residents who attend the state's private colleges.
NEW YORK			
January 8—December ■ For the four-year and technical colleges of the State University of New York, $1.47-billion, a 3.1-per-cent increase. ■ For SUNY's community colleges, $294.3-million, a 14.1-per-cent increase. ■ For the four-year colleges and universities of the City University of New York, $646.0-million, a 12.5-per-cent increase. ■ For CUNY's community colleges, $123.6-million, a 14.5-per-cent increase.	■ Before they can even think about lobbying for increases, SUNY and CUNY officials will have to negotiate with legislators and Gov. Mario M. Cuomo over potentially substantial cuts in their budgets for the current fiscal year, which ends March 30. One scenario that could ease the pain is a proposal from Mr. Cuomo, a Democrat, to roll this year's projected deficit of nearly $900-million into the fiscal 1992-93 budget, which may have a budget gap of as much as $4-billion. The overall state budget is about $30-billion.	■ The top priority for CUNY officials is to get the state to resume its financial support for associate-degree programs at two CUNY colleges. State officials maintain that the $23-million for those programs should come from New York City. ■ CUNY's leaders also want to amend the state's welfare law so that recipients will not lose benefits if they enroll in a four-year institution, rather than a community college. ■ SUNY's leaders want legislation to provide community-college trustees and employees with the same indemnification from liability in lawsuits that officials of four-year institutions now enjoy.	■ Officials at private colleges will press the Legislature to maintain support for grants to their institutions and for student-aid programs.
NORTH CAROLINA			
May 26—July ■ Supplemental appropriations requests for the second year of the biennial budget will not be submitted until the spring. Community colleges may seek an additional $20-million to pay for the costs of rising enrollment.	■ Lawmakers would probably need to raise taxes to provide more money for higher education, and they are unlikely to do so in an election year. Community colleges will probably be told to pare enrollment rather than expect the extra $20-million.	■ The University of North Carolina system hopes lawmakers will agree to put a $300-million general-obligation construction bond before the voters. ■ Legislators are interested in accountability issues, and higher-education officials expect more questions about faculty workloads and student graduation rates.	■ In the last two years, private institutions have suffered a 6-per-cent cut in their two financial-aid programs, so college officials are working to restore the lost funds.

The Outlook for Higher Education in 50 State Legislatures CONTINUED

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
NORTH DAKOTA			
No regular session ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request.		■ The Legislative Assembly's Joint Budget Committee on Government Services will examine the feasibility of privatizing some campus services. The committee might propose legislation that would curtail food-service and bookstore operations on some campuses, as well as some day-care centers operated by colleges.	
OHIO			
January 6—December ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.		■ Gov. George V. Voinovich, a Republican, has appointed a committee to determine if there is a more efficient way to run the state's colleges.	
OKLAHOMA			
February 3—May 29 ■ $633.1-million, a 13.1-per-cent increase.	■ Last year the Legislature and Gov. David Walters, a Democrat, provided $27-million in "one time" money to higher education. This year higher-education officials are asking lawmakers to make that money part of the system's permanent financing base. Prospects for some increases are fairly good.	■ Legislators will consider a proposal to establish a college savings-bond program. ■ Legislators are looking for ways to improve teacher education. College leaders hope that lawmakers do not impose specific criteria on programs. Instead, they have urged legislators to authorize the Board of Regents, in consultation with the institutions, to determine appropriate courses of study and competencies for teachers. ■ A regional conflict could also occupy lawmakers' time. Tulsa-area legislators want to convert the University Center at Tulsa, at which four universities offer courses, into a free-standing institution or a branch of Oklahoma State University or the University of Oklahoma. The Board of Regents believes the center works fine as is.	■ Student-aid issues are at the forefront of the private institutions' agenda; they are asking the legislature for more money for all student-aid programs.
OREGON			
No regular session ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request.	■ Gov. Barbara Roberts, a Democrat, may call a special session this year that could be important to the long-term budget picture for public higher education. She is expected to propose tax increases that many college officials say are needed to provide their institutions with adequate budgets.	■ Lawmakers may consider the recommendations of several reports on state government that are being prepared for the Governor. One report is expected to recommend the creation of a single board to oversee elementary, secondary, and post-secondary education.	
PENNSYLVANIA			
January 7—December ■ For the State System of Higher Education, $455.8-million, a 22-per-cent increase. ■ For the state-related institutions (the University of Pittsburgh, and Pennsylvania State, Temple, and Lincoln Universities), $619.4-million, a 12.3-per-cent increase. ■ For the community colleges, $157.7-million, a 19.4-per-cent increase.	■ The appropriations requests include funds for new programs and, in some cases, money to undertake deferred maintenance. Few of those requests are likely to be financed. But higher-education officials do expect a modest increase—about 3 per cent—in 1992-93. After raising taxes in 1991, Gov. Robert P. Casey, a Democrat, has said he does not expect to raise them again in 1992.	■ Legislators have been pushing a "right to know" measure that would require all state-aided colleges to reveal information about their salaries and budgets. The measure would have the biggest impact on the state-related institutions, which now do not routinely reveal such information. ■ The Legislative Black Caucus has threatened to cut budgets of public colleges unless they can show how they plan to attract more minority students and faculty members. ■ Community colleges want a separate budget category—and money in it—for capital equipment. In recent years they have had to drain capital-equipment funds to cover the costs of enrollment growth.	■ Private institutions have asked legislature to increase funds for student aid by 13 per cent. ■ Private institutions want lawmakers to create a new category for private colleges in the state's program of higher-education equipment grants. ■ Saying that a new tax on periodicals costs them almost $1-million a year, private colleges are asking for it to be rescinded.
RHODE ISLAND			
January 7—July ■ $130.7-million, an 18-per-cent increase.	■ If the state does not find additional tax revenues, higher education may face a 15-per-cent decrease, not an increase. Higher-education and public-school officials may ask lawmakers to enact a temporary sales-tax surcharge to pay for education programs.		

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
SOUTH CAROLINA			
January 14—June 4 ■ $786-million, a 42.6-per-cent increase.	■ With the state budget tight, higher education will probably receive only a small budget increase, and no money for new academic programs. However, Gov. Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., a Republican, has said he is finalizing plans to provide funds to purchase a supercomputer for use by colleges.	■ Some lawmakers want to include the Citadel under the state's anti-hazing law. ■ Eight of the 16 University of South Carolina trustees are up for re-election by the General Assembly, and lawmakers are expected to scrutinize the candidates carefully in the wake of a scandal over the financial decisions and personal conduct of the university's former president, James B. Holderman. ■ Four public colleges want the legislature to designate them as universities. The Commission on Higher Education does not oppose the move, provided that the name changes do not lead to requests for more state money. The institutions already called universities, while not formally opposing the switch, are concerned about the idea.	■ Private institutions are seeking more money for student aid.
SOUTH DAKOTA			
January 14—mid-March ■ $128.5-million, a 12.9-per-cent increase.	■ Gov. George S. Mickelson, a Republican, has already recommended that public colleges receive about $3.8-million in new money, plus an additional $4-million for salary increases. College officials expect the Legislature will go along with his recommendations. Given the dismal financial conditions in other states, they say they are pleased.	■ A bill to strengthen licensure requirements for out-of-state collegiate institutions will be considered this year, in response to the growth in courses being offered in South Dakota via telecommunications. ■ A proposal to establish an optional retirement system for higher-education employees, outside the state's regular retirement program for public employees, may also be considered. College leaders say such a program would help them recruit faculty members who prefer to participate in national pension programs. But some lawmakers say the issue should be resolved through negotiations between the Board of Regents and the administrators of the state retirement system, not the Legislature.	■ Private institutions are asking lawmakers to maintain the current levels of support for student aid.
TENNESSEE			
January 14—April ■ $839.9-million, a 23-per-cent increase.	■ College officials are asking for enough money to recoup the 9-per-cent cut from their budget in the 1991-92 fiscal year, and to meet the demands of continuing growth in enrollment. Prospects are uncertain. As he did in 1991, Gov. Ned Ray McWherter, a Democrat, has proposed a tax increase. But he has said he wants to earmark all of the new revenue for public schools. Legislators rejected the increase last year.	■ The Governor has said he will ask for a special session on education when the legislature convenes. Along with various public-school proposals, the General Assembly may consider a program promising financial aid and counseling to school children who prepare themselves for college. ■ Lawmakers may consider legislation to strengthen regulation of proprietary schools.	■ Private institutions are asking the legislature to add an academic-performance standard to the requirements for receiving state student aid. Private colleges say they would benefit because their students generally perform better than students in public colleges. ■ Private institutions want legislators to create a new student-aid program specifically for state residents who attend private colleges.
TEXAS			
No regular session ■ No supplemental appropriations requests are expected.		■ A Select Committee on Higher Education will examine formulas that control how colleges and universities are financed, methods to reduce drop-out rates, and ways to encourage institutions to share resources. ■ In the event a special session is called, one lawmaker has said he will introduce a bill to require colleges and universities to give free condoms to students. The lawmaker announced the idea after the basketball star Magic Johnson announced that he had the virus that causes AIDS.	
UTAH			
January 13—February 26 ■ $373.3-million, a 14.3-per-cent increase.	■ Utah's economy is strong, and lawmakers want to help higher education deal with an anticipated 13-per-cent increase in enrollment, but it is unlikely that colleges will win their full request.	■ The Legislature is looking at ways to assess what students learn and to measure faculty productivity. ■ The Board of Regents is reviewing a study, which may be presented to lawmakers, to convert Utah Valley Community College into a four-year institution.	
VERMONT			
January 8—May ■ For the University of Vermont, $27.1-million, the same total as last year. ■ For the Vermont State Colleges, $15.4-million, a 4.8-per-cent increase.	■ After seeing their budgets cut by about 8 per cent in the current fiscal year, public-college leaders have been told the best they should expect in 1992-93 is the same amount they got in 1991-92. Because the state's economy is suffering, a more likely scenario is that budgets will be cut by 2 or 3 per cent, even though the new Governor, Democrat Howard Dean, is viewed as very supportive of higher education.	■ A bill to establish an oversight board to regulate biotechnology research and commerce has some university researchers alarmed. They are concerned that the effort will lead to tough restrictions on research in the fields.	■ The top priority for Vermont's private institutions is to make sure that the legislature does not pass a bill to allow local governments to impose property taxes on colleges. ■ Because money for student-aid programs is scarce, private colleges want lawmakers to provide more funds for the Vermont Student Assistance Corporation, but they have not asked for a specific amount.

The Outlook for Higher Education in 50 State Legislatures CONTINUED

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
VIRGINIA			
January 8—March 7 ■ For 1992-93, $881.7-million, a 17.8-per-cent increase. For 1993-94, $938.3-million, a 6.4-per-cent increase over the 1992-93 request.	■ For the first time since his election in 1989, Virginia Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, a Democrat, says he will consider a bipartisan proposal to increase taxes. But unless Republicans and Democrats actually produce a plan, the prospect for budget increases for higher education is bleak. If a tax increase is not adopted, higher-education and other state officials will have budget cuts over the next two years. Colleges will probably be cut 3 per cent in the current year and 5 per cent in the first year of the biennium.	■ The State Council of Higher Education is asking for legislation to give public institutions more control over how they spend state money and set tuition rates. ■ Governor Wilder says he will consider a recommendation from his Task Force on Substance Abuse and Sexual Assault on College Campuses that would ban the sale of grain alcohol, which has more than twice the alcohol content of most liquor, near campuses. The state's Alcoholic Beverage Control Board says that 14 per cent of its sales of grain alcohol are at stores near the University of Virginia and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.	■ Private institutions plan to ask for a restoration of funds that have been cut in the last year for aid to their students. But they concede that they are unlikely to win the money.
WASHINGTON			
January 13—March 12 ■ There will be no supplemental budget requests for the second half of the 1991-93 biennium.	■ Legislators and Gov. Booth Gardner are expected to tangle over proposals for averting a $900-million deficit in the state's $15.7-million budget. Governor Gardner, a Democrat who is not seeking re-election, has proposed a package of spending cuts and tuition increases to help close the gap. His proposal would cancel a planned salary increase for college employees and would increase tuition rates from between 15 and 25 per cent at most institutions.	■ Higher-education leaders expect significant discussion about tuition policy, especially the widespread use of tuition waivers that now cost public colleges and universities about one-quarter of the revenue they would otherwise receive. Because tuition goes to the state, not the institutions, colleges have few incentives to avoid waiving tuition, and legislators find them politically popular. Institutions are expected to propose new policies that would allow them to set their tuition rates and keep some or all of the revenue.	■ Private institutions want the legislature to create a new grant program that would aid middle-class students and their families by raising the maximum income level needed to qualify for grants and by removing the family's home-equity calculation from the student-aid application.
WEST VIRGINIA			
January 8—March 7 ■ For the University of West Virginia System, $155.1-million, an 11.5-per-cent increase. ■ For the State College System of West Virginia, $88.8-million, an 11.4-per-cent increase.	■ Although West Virginia is one of the few states to make it through the last year without budget cuts, 1992 will be a tight budget year, and major increases in state spending are unlikely. College officials are trying to make funds for salary increases a top priority.	■ Legislators and higher-education officials are developing a loan program to encourage medical-school graduates to practice in West Virginia. Under the program, students would work in the state for one year for every $10,000 in scholarships they received. If they did not fulfill their agreement, the students would have to pay back three times what they borrowed.	■ Private and public institutions are asking the legislature for $1.1-million for financial-aid programs over the next five years.
WISCONSIN			
January 28—December ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.	■ The state could face a small deficit in the second year of the biennium, and the goal for the University of Wisconsin system will be to avoid budget cuts.	■ Legislation that would give the system's chancellors more influence in the tenure process may be enacted. Tenure decisions are now made by the faculty member's academic department. The bill, which the university supports, would allow chancellors to convene a panel of faculty members to hear appeals and possibly overturn those decisions. ■ Students support a bill that would freeze tuition rates until 1995 and then contain tuition increases, so that tuition would never exceed 33 per cent of the total cost of a student's education. ■ Students also will push a bill to require the Great Lakes Higher Education Assistance Agency to be regulated under the law that covers private collection agencies. Students have complained that Great Lakes, the state's guarantee agency for student loans, uses overly aggressive tactics to collect loans.	
WYOMING			
February 17—March 13 ■ For the University of Wyoming, $174.8-million, a 10.9-per-cent increase. ■ For the community colleges, $102.9-million, a 21.2-per-cent increase.	■ An estimated $152-million budget deficit has prompted Gov. Michael Sullivan, a Democrat, to cut appropriation requests and to propose giving many programs less money in 1992 than they received in 1991. So far, he has exempted higher education from cuts.	■ A group of Gillette residents want a two-year college created in their community and may appeal to lawmakers for help. ■ Community-college officials hope to persuade legislators to adopt a statewide property-tax increase that would provide additional money for the two-year colleges.	

—GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK, MARY CRYSTAL CAGE, AND ROBERT R. SCHMIDT, JR.

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Never mind that the criticisms have been implausible. We in the profession have been inept in explaining to the public what we are doing."

A speaker at the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association: A9

"Maybe a generation of women who perhaps aren't as bitter and don't have an ax to grind will bring more vitality and humor and *joie de vivre*, and we'll get a whole new kind of women's studies."

Christina Hoff Sommers, on the state of women's studies: A18

"Membership in the Klan, as despicable as it may be, is really only a subterfuge for liberal opposition to David Duke. What terrifies the liberals is not the Klan, but the message Duke is carrying."

A recent appointee to the Education Dept.'s national accreditation panel, in a newspaper column: A27

"Congress plays disease-of-the-month, shifting funds from agency to agency. It's difficult for long-term planning under those conditions."

A chemistry professor: A26

"I had chills when I read about City College."

A director of student activities: A33

"This is a very significant step forward toward more actively communicating to athletes and parents and schools the kind of work that will prepare student-athletes to get college degrees."

Head of the presidents' commission, on the NCAA's reform package: A35

"You have to have money or connections—the process is very ugly."

A Chinese student at Rutgers, on leaving China to study abroad: A38

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-48
Athletics	A35-37
Business & Philanthropy	A33-34
Fact File	A29
Gazette	A41
Government & Politics	A26-32
Information Technology	A20-25
International	A38-40
Personal & Professional	A16-19
Scholarship	A8-15
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-72**
Bulletin Board	B8-71
Opinion, Letters, Architecture	B1-7

Black-College Presidents Plan a 'Summit' Amid Displeasure With Lobbying Group

WASHINGTON

A group of black-college presidents is planning a "summit" meeting with all of their colleagues to set a new agenda for historically black institutions.

Organizers say the institutions lack an agenda for dealing with the federal government as well as with businesses and foundations, and need to establish new priorities and positions.

The organizers are trying to set up the meeting in the next month or so, in the hope that it can influence Congressional deliberations on the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

The meeting would come amid growing criticism of the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, the primary lobbying group for black colleges. Critics say the association has failed to be an effective advocate for its members.

'Nature Abhors a Vacuum'

Robert L. Albright, president of Johnson C. Smith University and one of the organizers of the summit, said the meeting would not be "anti-NAFEO," but he acknowledged that it would deal with many issues that could have been addressed by the association.

Mr. Albright said that since NAFEO was not helping to set an agenda, this meeting was necessary. "Nature abhors a vacuum," he said.

The other presidents organizing the meeting are: Johnetta B. Cole of Spelman College, Edward B. Fort of North Carolina A&T University, Norman C. Francis of Xavier University of Louisiana, Frederick Humphries of Florida A&M University, Joseph E. Johnson of Talladega College, and Gloria Scott of Bennett College.

JOHNSON C. SMITH U.

Robert L. Albright, president of Johnson C. Smith U.: Black colleges should be "much more aggressive" on a proposal to make Pell Grants an entitlement.

Samuel L. Myers, the president of NAFEO, did not return repeated phone calls last week. Many college officials in recent weeks have questioned his leadership, particularly after he sent a letter to black-col-

Continued on Page A29

NCAA Votes Higher Academic Standards for College Athletes

Presidents' reform package wins overwhelming support at meeting

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

ANAHEIM, CAL.

The presidents' commission of the National Collegiate Athletic Association continued to have its way at the association's annual meeting last week, winning overwhelming approval of its package of academic reforms despite spirited opposition from black-college presidents and a handful of other critics.

Just as it did last year, when virtually all of its cost-cutting and time-reduction measures were easily approved, the presidents' panel showed what months of intensive preparation and heavy lobbying can accomplish. This time, at the commission's urging, delegates to the group's 86th annual convention adopted rules changes —by margins of more than three to one— that will raise the academic standards athletes must meet to become eligible for competition as freshmen and to remain eligible in later years.

The most significant change, scheduled to take effect in August 1995, will require freshman athletes to achieve a 2.5 grade-point average in 13 high-school core courses to be eligible to compete, instead of the current 2.0 in 11 courses. But the new rules also will permit an athlete to qualify for competition with a grade-point

Continued on Page A35

Philosophy Professor Portrays Her Feminist Colleagues as Out of Touch and 'Relentlessly Hostile to the Family'

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WORCESTER, MASS.

Christina Hoff Sommers has "a singular talent for skewering people with their own words," says her department chairman at Clark University here.

Ms. Sommers, an associate professor of philosophy, has skewered quite a few people lately. Her prime targets are feminist philosophers, who Ms. Sommers says are doing shoddy academic work and are out of touch with most women.

A Focus on Excesses

In a series of articles in academic journals and the popular press alike, Ms. Sommers uses quotes from their work to make her points. In the process, she has become a key player in the national debates on "political correctness" and the curriculum. She has also prompted a less-publicized but equally divisive battle in her scholarly discipline.

Her supporters call her courageous for drawing attention to what they consider the excesses of feminist scholarship and political correctness. Her critics say she quotes them out of context and engages in a form of right-wing political correctness in which the ideas of radical scholars, and the scholars themselves, are made to seem silly so that they will never receive a fair hearing from academe or the public.

JOYCE DAVID

Christina H. Sommers: "These women think of themselves as victims, yet they have huge salaries, they run programs and departments."

"She is parasitic," says Allison M. Jaggar, a professor of philosophy at the University of Colorado at Boulder. "She is sniping from the sidelines, taking things out of context, and attacking people. She doesn't have any positive views to put forward."

Love her or hate her (and few people familiar with her work fall in between), Ms. Sommers is a force to be reckoned with. Her articles are widely printed and she speaks on many campuses. The chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, Lynne V. Cheney, quotes her in speeches. Education Sec-

Continued on Page A16

MARGINALIA

From the 1992 *Directory* at Loyola University Chicago:

"More than $52 million in scholarships, grants, loans, work-study pay, and other forms of support is provided for three of every four Loyola students."

That should help them get by.

■

Memorandum from the director of the library at the University Center at Tulsa, typed on a day when her secretary was off:

"The UCT library has a terrible probiem with nosie. Students often complain that they cannot concentrate. . . .

"Suggestions for dealing with nosie in the library have included using baffles made from fiberglass and fabric. . . ."

Or just tell nosie to buzz off.

■

From *Coast News*, a newsletter at the Coast Community College District in California:

"The Board of Trustees reviewed revisions to the CCCD policy on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. The revisions allow for alcohol to be served at college-sponsored events when it 'is required for a certificate program and is approved by the college president.' "

Who has sophisticated taste buds, we hope.

■

From a summary of application procedures at the University of Colorado at Denver:

"If you have attended any other post-secondary institutions, request the Registrar at ALL PREVIOUS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS you have attended to send TWO OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS of your record directly to this office. You should also have a transcript from each collegiate institution sent to you for your records. These can be sued for advising purposes."

Don't be so litigious!

■

From *University Police Newsletter*, published at Towson State University:

"Alcohol has become one of the most abused drugs on college and university campuses today. . . . Sometimes the reliance on alcohol is so demanding that one feels that one must have a drink at breakfast, a drink or two at lunch and that one night cap which usually turns into more than one.

"The fun really starts when you begin to fight each other, knock holes in the walls, break out windows, and possibly elapse into alcoholic comma. The 'social' drinkers have become so intoxicated they don't even know where they left their clothing and have to be taken to their room wrapped in newspaper."

Not in *this* newspaper, if you don't mind.

—C.G.

In Brief

Transsexual is barred from nursing program

NASHVILLE—A nursing student at Tennessee State University who is undergoing a sex change was forced to withdraw from the nursing program after local hospitals refused to accept her for clinical training.

The student, Tracy Quiring, has undergone hormone therapy and cosmetic surgery in preparation for an operation to complete the transition from male to female. She had completed two months of the two-year nursing program when a hospital refused to let her begin training there.

Said Marion G. Anema, dean of the nursing school: "The hospital thought that the way she presented her gender was incompatible with what her true gender was and that that would not be well received by patients."

Ms. Anema said Ms. Quiring could be readmitted to Tennessee's nursing program after her sex change is complete.

Ms. Quiring said she was considering whether to sue the university. She said the sex-change operation would alter only her genitals and not her overall appearance. "I didn't find any procedures that nurses perform that use their genitals," she said. ■

ROBERT V. NILES/POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL

PCB contamination forces SUNY to postpone classes

NEW PALTZ, N.Y.—Classes at the State University of New York campus here will begin at least two weeks late to give workers time to test and clean up buildings contaminated by a carcinogenic chemical. Last month, transformers containing polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCB's, overheated in five buildings after a car hit a utility pole, causing a power surge.

The New York state health department is overseeing the cleanup, which authorities expect to cost at least $500,000. Meanwhile, alternate classroom and dormitory space is being prepared. ■

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College athletic center destroyed by fire

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—A fire has gutted the athletic center at Rhode Island College (*left*). Virtually all of the equipment for the college's sports teams was destroyed, and damage is estimated in the millions of dollars. No one was injured.

Fire investigators determined that a faulty heating unit in the men's locker room had started the fire, a college spokeswoman said. The building, the Walsh Physical Education and Health Center, was insured.

Athletic-department offices in the center are being relocated. Other colleges and schools throughout the state have donated uniforms and equipment. Several have made their gyms available for the college's games. ■

Student makes threats to avoid exam

ST. CLOUD, MINN.—A student at St. Cloud University who telephoned bomb threats to the university because she needed more time to study for an exam will serve a 25-day jail sentence.

Heather Mudek, a junior, pleaded guilty to making the threats. She telephoned the university library twice on April 12 and warned tnat a bomb would go off in five minutes. The university evacuated the library, where Ms. Mudek was supposed to have taken her exam.

Ms. Mudek testified that she had asked her roommates to call the library for her. But the roommates refused and told the campus police about the calls.

While she serves her sentence, Ms. Mudek will be allowed to commute from jail to the campus to take classes.

She also must perform 40 hours of community service and pay the university $2,000. ■

Professor fired in course scheme

AUGUSTA, ME.—A department chairman at the University of Maine was fired because he allegedly arranged a scheme to give a colleague's son two years' worth of credits for courses he never attended. Russell Cotnoir, who had been chairman of the division of Business and Governmental Sciences and a tenured professor of public administration, was dismissed following a university investigation. Mr. Cotnoir, who could not be reached for comment, has reportedly filed a grievance with the university.

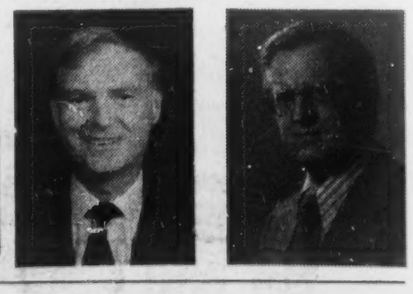
The Associated Press reported that the investigation had found that Mr. Cotnoir and four other professors, including the student's father, had arranged for the student to earn 56 credits and a grade for an internship that he never performed. The news service obtained copies of a termination letter that Mr. Cotnoir received from the university's president, George P. Connick.

Mr. Connick would not release a copy of the letter to *The Chronicle*. ■

Corrections

■ An article about research on needle-exchange programs (*The Chronicle*, December 18, 1991) incorrectly identified Warwick Anderson. Dr. Anderson is a research associate at the Leonard Davis Institute for Health Economics at the University of Pennsylvania and a graduate student in the Department of the History and Sociology of Science.

■ A photograph of Edward P. Sheridan of the University of Central Florida that accompanied an article about the American Psychological Association (*The Chronicle*, January 8), was incorrectly identified as Lee Sechrest of the University of Arizona. Mr. Sheridan is at left below, and Mr. Sechrest is at right.



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Seeking New Agenda, Black-College Presidents Plan 'Summit' Meeting

Continued From Page A1

lege presidents calling the American Council on Education racist. Many presidents of black colleges have dissociated themselves from the letter.

Oswald P. Bronson, Sr., the chairman of the NAFEO board and president of Bethune-Cookman College, said he had no problem with the plan for the meeting.

"I'm not going to get into NAFEO bashing," Mr. Bronson said, "NAFEO does provide a platform for various views to be heard, but evidently that platform is not seen as adequate so other approaches should be taken."

Series of Committees

Mr. Albright said that tentative plans for the summit involved the creation of a series of committees that would analyze various issues affecting black colleges and develop strategies for dealing with those issues. Some of those committees might finish their work quickly, he said, while others might operate for several years.

While no comprehensive list of issues has been established, Mr. Albright and other organizers cited the following topics on which black colleges might seek a united position:

- Student aid. Mr. Albright said black colleges should "be much more aggressive" on the proposal to make Pell Grants an entitlement, meaning that Congress would have to provide funds for all qualified students. "We really have to dig our heels in on this one," he said.
- Accreditation. Black colleges should support the idea of accrediting groups' evaluating colleges' records on recruiting minority students and faculty members, Mr. Albright said, but they should oppose measures that would penalize colleges with small endowments.
- Desegregation. Several of the organizers said black colleges needed to determine a strategy for dealing with the outcome of the Mississippi desegregation case before the U.S. Supreme Court issues a ruling later this year.
- Black faculty members. Mr. Humphries of Florida A&M said black colleges should take a leading role in promoting a national plan to attract more black students to graduate school and faculty positions. "We have got to set a course of action where all of us agree to take responsibility," he said.
- School reform. Ms. Scott of Bennett College said that black colleges, because of their experience in educating students who come from impoverished communities, should play a more central part in efforts to improve elementary and secondary schools. "We need to get people to look at our institutions as models for educating minority and non-minority students," she said.

"We need to get people to look at our institutions as models for educating minority and non-minority students."

FLORIDA A&M UNIVERSITY

Frederick Humphries of Florida A&M: The colleges must attract more black students and faculty.

SUSAN MUNIAK FOR THE CHRONICLE

Samuel L. Myers of NAFEO: His leadership has been questioned since he accused the ACE of racism.

- International education. Several presidents said the colleges needed to be more creative in international education, moving beyond exchange programs with a few institutions to more comprehensive relationships with other countries.

College officials said the underlying theme of the meeting would be the need for black colleges to set an agenda, rather than just respond to one. "We need to be more assertive," said Ms. Scott. "I think the presidents have a moral responsibility to look at what's happening."

Norman C. Francis, president of Xavier University of Louisiana, said: "It's obvious that there are a number of issues facing African-Americans, from pre-school to graduate school, and we need to figure out how to address them."

Ms. Scott said it was appropriate for the meeting to be held outside of the auspices of NAFEO. As to that organization, she said, "I'm not really sure what they're doing."

A Washington lobbyist for black colleges said he also thought it was important for the meeting to be held without sponsorship from NAFEO. "If organizations do the sponsoring, then certain people have to get featured positions," said the lobbyist, who asked not to be identified. "And sometimes those people don't really have anything to say."

Not a Rival Group

Some of the presidents who are working on the summit, however, stressed that they were acting not to create a rival organization to NAFEO, but to insure that issues they consider to be important are addressed.

Said Mr. Johnson of Talladega College: "This is not just to focus on NAFEO, because if I thought it was, I wouldn't participate. This is to bring people together to look at policies impacting on black colleges, and to do something about them."

—SCOTT JASCHIK

FACT FILE: Top 100 Institutions in Total Research-and-Development Spending, Fiscal 1990

	U.S. funds for research & development		Total funds for research & development	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins U. *	$599,851,000	1	$668,915,000	1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	233,813,000	3	311,767,000	2
U. of Michigan	180,456,000	6	310,578,000	3
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	178,862,000	7	309,841,000	4
Stanford U.	251,446,000	2	305,700,000	5
Cornell U.	171,249,000	9	300,144,000	6
U. of Minnesota	143,810,000	14	292,046,000	7
Texas A&M U.	93,001,000	27	272,800,000	8
Pennsylvania State U.	136,656,000	15	256,926,000	9
U. of California, Los Angeles	164,442,000	10	246,795,000	10
U. of Washington	203,353,000	4	245,313,000	11
U. of California, San Francisco	175,257,000	8	238,278,000	12
U. of California, San Diego	182,555,000	5	237,032,000	13
U. of California, Berkeley	131,717,000	17	231,061,000	14
U. of Texas, Austin	109,593,000	21	228,203,000	15
U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	117,170,000	19	227,742,000	16
Harvard U.	154,090,000	12	220,812,000	17
U. of California, Davis	77,424,000	35	198,075,000	18
U. of Arizona	92,920,000	28	195,633,000	19
U. of Pennsylvania	133,747,000	16	189,390,000	20
Columbia U.	156,270,000	11	182,769,000	21
Yale U.	144,962,000	13	180,706,000	22
Ohio State U.	78,878,000	34	178,569,000	23
U. of Southern California	123,714,000	18	169,102,000	24
Georgia Institute of Technology	94,842,000	26	168,193,000	25
U. of Maryland, College Park	66,410,000	42	166,022,000	26
U. of Georgia	43,864,000	70	156,742,000	27
Baylor College of Medicine	75,793,000	36	155,122,000	28
U. of Colorado	116,394,000	20	154,723,000	29
Washington U.	105,759,000	23	151,249,000	30
Duke U.	106,053,000	22	140,708,000	31
U. of Florida	64,614,000	44	139,678,000	32
Rutgers U.	40,977,000	76	137,985,000	33
Louisiana State U.	48,802,000	65	135,849,000	34
Northwestern U.	61,812,000	49	131,979,000	35
North Carolina State U.	43,787,000	71	131,133,000	36
Purdue U.	64,464,000	46	130,379,000	37
U. of Rochester	105,644,000	24	129,011,000	38
Michigan State U.	58,221,000	54	126,987,000	39
U. of Tennessee System	58,648,000	53	126,790,000	40
U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	92,468,000	29	123,113,000	41
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State U.	45,949,000	67	121,423,000	42
U. of Chicago	96,327,000	25	117,955,000	43
U. of Pittsburgh	90,700,000	30	117,716,000	44
Iowa State U.	34,043,000	82	115,945,000	45
U. of Iowa	79,046,000	33	115,778,000	46
U. of Connecticut	43,477,000	73	113,349,000	47
U. of Alabama, Birmingham	74,486,000	37	110,603,000	48
State U. of New York, Buffalo	66,876,000	40	109,190,000	49
New York U.	80,756,000	32	108,511,000	50
California Institute of Technology	90,577,000	31	105,730,000	51
U. of Massachusetts	$56,018,000	56	$101,812,000	52
Carnegie Mellon U.	64,550,000	45	100,201,000	53
U. of Virginia	58,801,000	52	96,815,000	54
U. of Miami	68,144,000	39	94,344,000	55
Case Western Reserve U.	70,515,000	38	93,384,000	56
Princeton U.	51,559,000	62	91,514,000	57
U. of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	28,889,000	94	91,283,000	58
Oregon State U.	50,544,000	64	90,688,000	59
Indiana U.	57,155,000	55	89,191,000	60
U. of Utah	62,297,000	48	89,018,000	61
Utah State U.	58,965,000	51	86,450,000	62
U. of Texas Southwestern Medical Center Dallas	54,965,000	58	85,919,000	63
U. of Illinois, Chicago	43,968,000	69	85,268,000	64
U. of Missouri, Columbia	24,422,000	104	84,311,000	65
Yeshiva U.	65,066,000	43	83,968,000	66
U. of Maryland, Baltimore	38,841,000	77	83,689,000	67
Emory U.	52,367,000	61	82,774,000	68
State U. of New York, Stony Brook	55,911,000	57	82,236,000	69
U. of California, Irvine	52,492,000	60	78,074,000	70
U. of Nebraska, Lincoln	22,686,000	106	77,598,000	71
U. of Hawaii, Manoa	42,665,000	74	76,525,000	72
U. of South Florida	30,481,000	87	76,404,000	73
Rockefeller U.	36,788,000	80	75,245,000	74
Vanderbilt U.	66,747,000	41	75,062,000	75
U. of Kentucky	29,612,000	90	74,959,000	76
U. of Cincinnati	44,966,000	68	74,461,000	77
Colorado State U.	50,744,000	63	73,967,000	78
Boston U.	60,459,000	50	73,655,000	79
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	62,356,000	47	71,747,000	80
New Mexico State U.	54,688,000	59	71,288,000	81
Washington State U.	26,884,000	98	66,856,000	82
Auburn U.	14,629,000	128	66,795,000	83
Clemson U.	14,221,000	134	66,664,000	84
Oklahoma State U.	17,744,000	119	65,685,000	85
U. of Alaska, Fairbanks	31,896,000	85	65,571,000	86
U. of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	33,185,000	83	64,229,000	87
City U. of New York Mount Sinai School of Medicine	43,607,000	72	63,752,000	88
Florida State U.	32,927,000	84	62,933,000	89
Virginia Commonwealth U.	41,606,000	75	62,730,000	90
Wayne State U.	28,488,000	95	62,455,000	91
U. of Kansas	26,786,000	100	61,144,000	92
U. of California, Santa Barbara	47,873,000	66	59,750,000	93
Arizona State U.	26,590,000	101	58,652,000	94
U. of Oklahoma	16,871,000	123	58,645,000	95
Mississippi State U.	21,426,000	110	58,492,000	96
U. of New Mexico	25,449,000	103	57,728,000	97
Tulane U.	28,331,000	96	56,407,000	98
U. of California, Riverside	15,806,000	124	54,892,000	99
Georgetown U.	36,093,000	81	50,867,000	100

Note: Figures cover only research-and-development expenditures in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, the humanities, law, and physical education.

*Includes the Applied Physics Laboratory with $406-million in federally financed research-and-development expenditures and $416-million in total.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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THE CHRONICLE
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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"When you look at what will be happening at the elementary and secondary schools, you see that the students are definitely going to be there. An important question for the colleges is whether they will be able to secure the funds to accommodate these people."
Co-author of a report on projections of enrollments for next 10 years: A1

"Everybody feels there's a treasure of Soviet intellectual activity that needs help, needs to be saved before it goes down the drain."
Executive officer of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences: A1

"Unfortunately, we come very quickly to the forefront of mathematical knowledge."
A professor who studies ways to reduce traffic snarls: A11

"Students won't have to kiss the bride through a veil."
A professor on the Jewish Theological Seminary's plan to offer courses in Yiddish: A20

"We can take pride in what has been accomplished, but it would be naïve not to think that the real major steps are still ahead of us."
A college president on NCAA's efforts to reshape college sports: A38

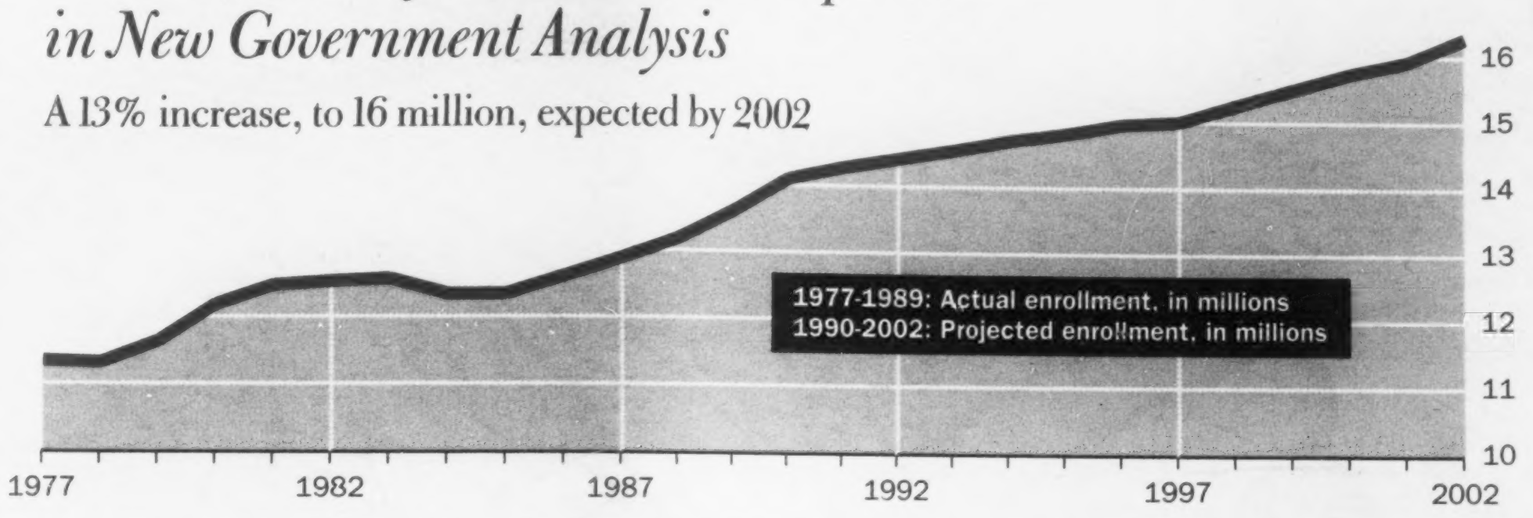
"Museums are supposed to be in the business of shaping, not reflecting, taste. A steady diet of commodified culture can only dull the public's critical capacities."
An art-history professor: B3

"Getting astronomers to make choices among telescopes is a far cry from getting the scientific community to agree on the relative importance of molecular genetics, atmospheric chemistry, and materials science."
Official of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: A52

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-52
Athletics	A38-40
Business & Philanthropy	A31-32
Gazette	A45
Government & Politics	A25-30
Information Technology	A21-24
International	A41-43
Personal & Professional	A17-20
Scholarship	A7-16
Students	A33-37
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-52**
Bulletin Board	B5-51
Opinion & Letters	B1-4

Enrollment Projections Revised Upward in New Government Analysis

A 13% increase, to 16 million, expected by 2002



By JEAN EVANGELAUF
WASHINGTON

In findings that present a rosier outlook for college enrollments than previous studies did, the U.S. Department of Education estimates that the number of college students will climb from 14.1 million in 1991 to 16 million in 2002.

The projected 13-per-cent increase is largely the result of rising college-enrollment rates and the growth, beginning in 1996, of the 18- to 24-year-old population.

A table detailing enrollment and other projections appears on Page A36.

53 Million Schoolchildren

The department has also revised upward its estimate of enrollments in elementary and secondary schools. By 1998, the number of schoolchildren will surpass the peak of 51.3 million reached in 1971, and will climb to 53 million by 2002. Those projections are some 6 per cent higher than earlier ones because they take into account updated Census Bureau statistics indicating increased fertility and immigration rates.

The new projections should help colleges conduct long-range planning, said Debra E. Gerald, a co-author of the report and a statistician with the department.

"When you look at what will be happening at the elementary and secondary schools, you see that the students are definitely going to be there," she said. "An important question for the colleges is whether they will be able to secure the funds to accommodate these people."

Commenting on the projections, Elaine El-Khawas, vice-president for policy analysis and research at the American Council on Education, agreed that college enrollment would continue to climb.

"In our society, beginning workers need some college-level training," she said. "Jobs for high-school graduates have dried up, and college training has become the new minimum."

For the first time, the department forecast college enrollment by racial and ethnic group. The figures, which the department termed "preliminary," go through 2000 only. They indicate that minority enrollment will grow faster than white enrollment, continuing the trend of the 1980's.

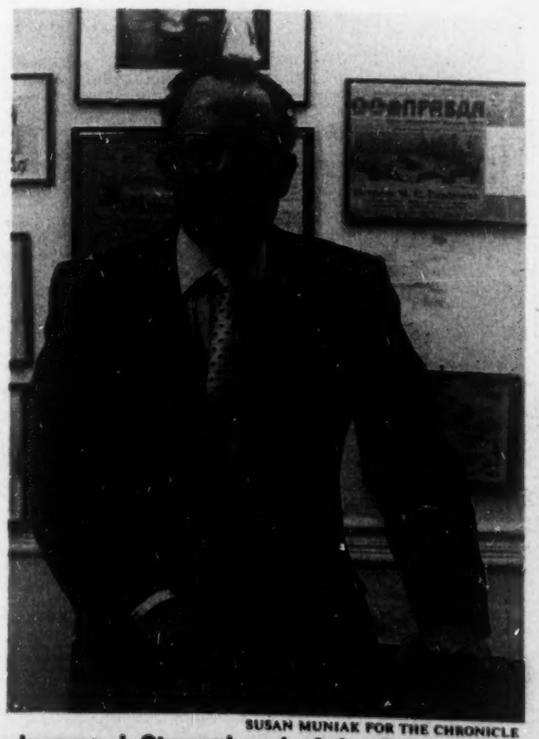
Over all, the proportion of enrollment made up of minority-group members is expected to rise to 22 per cent in 2000 from 20 per cent in 1991. That increase would be due in large part to growth in minority populations rather than to a rise in the college-attendance rates of those groups, Ms. Gerald said.

Shift in the Age Distribution

The number of female students will rise at twice the rate of male students, according to the department. From 1991 to 2002, female enrollment is projected to rise 18 per cent, to nearly 9 million, while the number of male students will increase 9 per cent, to 7 million. By 2002, women will account for 56 per cent of all college students, compared with 54 per cent in 1991.

A shift is expected in the age distribution of college students, with a growing proportion of them expected to be 35

Continued on Page A36



SUSAN MUNIAK FOR THE CHRONICLE

Jeremy J. Stone, head of the Federation of American Scientists: "Let's put this on a capitalist basis. Let the American scientists figure out who's who."

Plight of Russian Scholars in Weak Economy Prompts New U.S. Efforts to Support Them

By KIM A. McDONALD

Concern over the survival of Russian scholars in their country's deteriorating economy has prompted some American foundations and scholarly organizations to explore new ways to help.

Among the ideas being considered are competitive grants to Russian scholars or institutes, subcontracts to Russian researchers, and a system of "sister institutions" linking American universities with Russian institutes in cooperative research.

Most of the proposals have been crafted in recent weeks, in response to reports of deteriorating working conditions for Russian scholars and the threat of a massive emigration of Russian scientists and intellectuals.

While the ideas for the new programs have grown out of a concern for the academics' welfare, the assistance is intended to be much more than a humanitarian gesture. In disciplines in which Russians are acknowledged leaders, such as mathematics and theoretical physics, many American scholars say they fear the inability of key individuals to conduct research or the demise of certain institutes would eliminate important resources used by the rest of the world.

"Everybody feels there's a treasure of

Continued on Page A41

Olin Fund Gives Millions to Conservative Activities

The John M. Olin Foundation has been called the country's most effective private philanthropy, but it draws fire from critics who dislike its goals.

STORY ON PAGE A31

MARGINALIA

It's no-comment week:

■

Memo at Monroe Community College:

The college community is invited to attend an informational meeting

AGENDA
PHASE I CONSTRUCTION
E. KENT DAMON CENTER
ENERGY RETROFIT PHASE II
RESURFACE PARKING LOTS
PERIMETER ROAD PAVING, . . .
WIDOW RETROFIT

■

From the catalogue of the University of Colorado at Denver:

"Legislators eventually designed a compromise. Denver received the state capitol. Boulder and Canon City, two other ambitious towns, also sought state institutions. Canon City, at least in legend, was given a choice between the state university and the state penitentiary. City fathers in the southern Colorado town reckoned that the prison would be better attended. Prisoners, they figured, would be better behaved than university students and, in those days, prisoners could be hired as cheap labor. Furthermore, college professors were a poor and strange lot, sometimes as dissipated as their students. So Canon City chose the prison and Boulder received the state university as a consolation prize."

■

From Evergreen State College:

"The College's Affirmative Action Policy and the policy of non-discrimination which assure equal employment opportunity and access to programs are based on the following state and federal laws, and executive orders:

". . . 14) Equal Pay Act of 1963 (requires equal sex for equal work)."

■

From the report of a "risk-management assessor" to the University of California at Irvine:

"It has been noted by University officials that the eucalyptus trees which proliferate the campus, have an inherent natural tendency to suddenly drop their branches. Their brittleness seems particularly susceptive to strong winds which can be prevalent at any time of the year."

■

From *Falcon Times*, the student paper at Miami-Dade Community College–North:

"Daughtrey said the three best things about Miami-Dade are that it is 'local, affordable and the quality of the education is next to none.' "

■

A job notice in this month's American Society for Microbiology *News* asks that applications be sent to the "Uninformed University of the Health Sciences." —C.G.

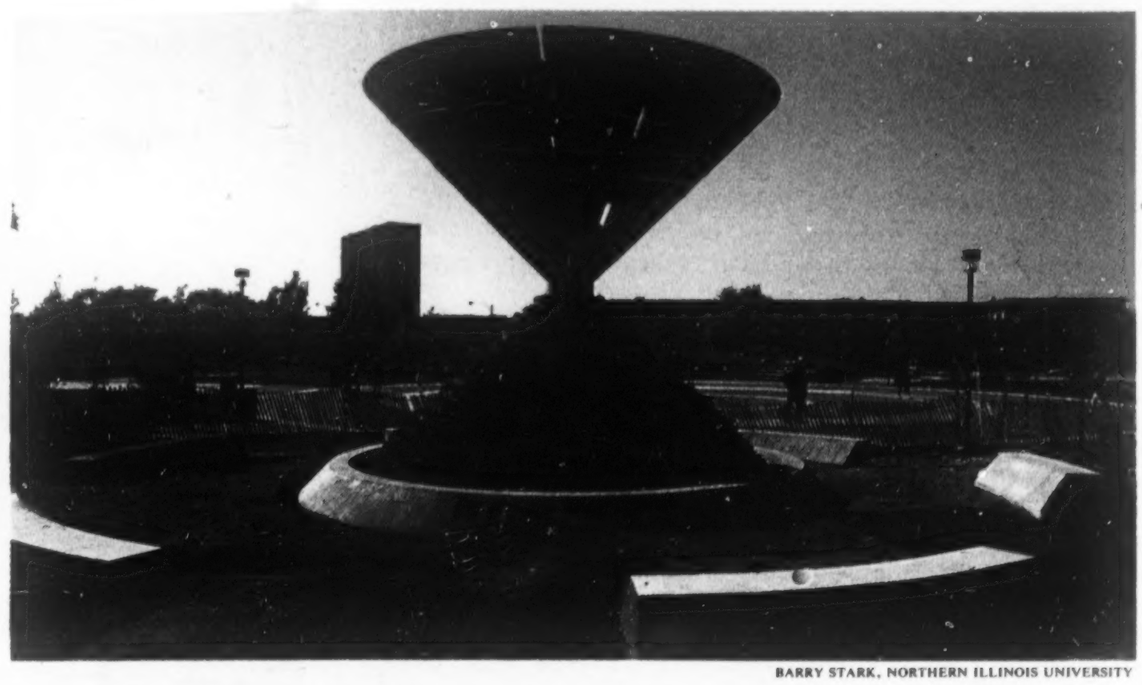
In Brief

Report on stampede criticizes City College

NEW YORK—An investigation into a stampede before a basketball game at the City University of New York's City College has found that a wide array of people—including college and system officials—were to blame for the tragedy that left nine dead last month.

A 67-page report on the investigation, which was commissioned by New York Mayor David Dinkins, made several recommendations for improving security on the campus. College officials said they had already made many of those changes in the wake of the incident.

The report, "A Failure of Responsibility," concluded that the college provided inadequate security for the celebrity basketball game, which drew as many as 5,000 people to a gym that holds far fewer. The report also faulted city police and the head of the campus's evening student government. ■



BARRY STARK, NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

A tribute to King at Northern Illinois U.

DE KALB, ILL.—A 17-foot-tall concrete sculpture called "The Balance of Equality" has been built on the campus of Northern Illinois University to honor the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. The abstract sculpture has sparked controversy. Some critics have suggested that a representational statue of King would have been more suitable.

The work, created by the sculptor Dann Nardi, was the winner of a $75,000 competition sponsored by the university to honor King. Jurors who selected his work said an abstract sculpture would generate more discussion than would a statue of King. ■

Colby College embarks on artistic 'time share'

WATERVILLE, ME.—The Colby College Museum of Art will open an exhibition next month that will include world-famous pieces of European Impressionist art.

The exhibit is the result of an unusual agreement between the college and the Portland Museum of Art, and was arranged by John Payson, an art dealer who owns the collection.

In what Edward Hershey, the director of communications at Colby, termed "a kind of artistic time-share arrangement," the college museum will house the 26-painting collection of works, including Renoir's "Confidences" (*above*), until June, and then exhibit it every other year. The Portland Museum will have the collection when it is not at Colby. ■

PORTLAND MUSEUM OF ART

U. of Bridgeport unveils plan for possible merger

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Trustees of the financially strapped University of Bridgeport voted last week to work with nearby Sacred Heart University on a plan that could lead to the merger of the two institutions.

Walter Wager, a Bridgeport spokesman, said officials were calling the agreement a "comprehensive association." It is unclear whether the end result will be a merger into a single institution, he said, but he added: "It's certainly moving in that direction."

The plan would keep the Bridgeport campus open. Sacred Heart University is located in Fairfield, Conn.

Bridgeport's law school, which would be included in the agreement with Sacred Heart, has been seeking to break away and affiliate with Quinnipiac College. About 200 law-school supporters disrupted the news conference where last week's plan was announced. ■

Armed man arrested at Notre Dame

SOUTH BEND, IND.—A man armed with a handgun and a knife was arrested last week outside the office of University of Notre Dame President Edward A. Malloy.

The man, Gerald V. Zitkus, said he was there to serve Father Malloy with court papers. Mr. Zitkus had sued Notre Dame claiming that the university had violated his religious rights by banning him from the campus. The university banned him from the grounds because, officials said, he had caused two previous disturbances. ■

13th fire hits Mankato State U.

MANKATO, MINN.—The worst in a series of fires that have hit the Mankato State University campus since June caused more than $120,000 in damage to the institution's art department this month.

No one was injured in the blaze, which like the others is believed to have been the work of arsonists.

The fire was the 13th to break out on the campus since last summer and caused significant damage to art studios and classrooms (*right*) and destroyed collections of artwork.

The other fires were relatively minor.

State and local police are investigating the cause of the fires, a university spokesman said. ■

MARK JAMIESON

Clarification

A story on a group of black-college presidents planning a "summit meeting" of all of their colleagues said that Edward B. Fort, the chancellor of North Carolina A&T University, was among those involved in the effort (*The Chronicle*, January 15). While organizers said Mr. Fort was involved, he said last week that he was not involved and would not become involved. ■

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Note Book

A new study has found that black and Hispanic students stand a better chance of going to college than do white students when all have the same socioeconomic background.

Robert M. Hauser, director of the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, based his study on Current Population Surveys from 1972 to 1988. The surveys are conducted every October by the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. Hauser said that minority students might be more likely to attend college than whites from similar backgrounds because they are more likely to have difficulty finding jobs after they graduate from high school. "When you don't have opportunities in the labor market, you have to keep going to school," said Mr. Hauser. "In the black community, more schooling has been the traditional route to mobility and prestige."

The report on the study also notes that although the number of black students entering college has been increasing, the proportion of black high-school graduates who go on to college has been declining since the late 1980's.

Copies of the report: "Trends in College Entry Among Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics, 1972-1988," are available for $3.50 each from the Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, 3412 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.

■

A University of Houston fraternity, whose members have long been criticized for holding unruly parties and vandalizing property, has been shut down.

The decision to revoke the charter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's campus chapter was made last month by the fraternity's national organization. The action followed an incident last summer in which a woman's fingertip was bitten off, allegedly by a fraternity member.

National fraternity leaders will consider reinstating the chapter in four years. University officials had earlier suspended the chapter's registration because of complaints from the community.

■

Students from a historically black college and a predominantly white institution are getting to know each other better by living in each other's dormitories, attending conferences together, and staging joint performances.

The partnership between the predominantly white Lynchburg College and historically black Virginia Union University is intended to promote racial harmony among students and to improve their understanding of cultural diversity.

Established by a two-year grant from the Jesse Ball duPont Religious, Charitable, and Educational Fund, the program encourages interaction between students and faculty and staff members on the two campuses.

Students

Minority-Group Enrollment at Colleges Rose 10% From 1988 to 1990, Reaching Record Levels

Black students showed largest two-year gain since 1980, to reach high of 1.2 million, U.S. reports

By JEAN EVANGELAUF
WASHINGTON

The college enrollment of minority-group members rose 10 per cent from 1988 to 1990, reaching record levels for all groups, the U.S. Department of Education said last week.

In a report of its biennial survey on the racial and ethnic characteristics of college students, the department cited the following figures:

- From 1988 to 1990, the enrollment of American Indians and Alaskan Natives rose 10.8 per cent, to 103,000.
- The enrollment of Asian and Pacific Islanders climbed 11.7 per cent, to 555,000.
- The number of black, non-Hispanic students increased 8.2 per cent, to 1,223,000.
- The ranks of Hispanic students rose 11.5 per cent, to 758,000.
- The number of white, non-Hispanic college students went up 3.8 per cent, to 10,675,000.
- The enrollment of foreign students—non-resident aliens studying in the United States on a temporary basis—grew 10 per cent, to 397,000.

Over all, white students accounted for 77.9 per cent of the 13.7 million students enrolled in 1990, followed by blacks, 8.9 per cent; Hispanics, 5.5 per cent; Asians, 4 per cent; foreigners, 2.9 per cent; and American Indians, 0.8 per cent.

The American Council on Education, in a new report that included the Education Department's 1990 enrollment statistics, called the minority-group figures "encouraging signs for the future" but warned that the gains were threatened by the current economic recession.

"We cannot allow attempts to balance federal and state budgets to eradicate efforts on behalf of minorities in higher education," said Robert H. Atwell, the council's president.

"We would be wrong to look at the numbers, see progress, and conclude that recruitment and retention programs on behalf of underserved groups are no longer necessary," he continued. "We made that mistake in the late 1970's, and we have been struggling ever since to regain those lost advances."

The enrollment of black students, a key concern among educators and policy makers, showed the largest two-year gain since 1980.

1990 Racial and Ethnic Enrollment and 2-Year Gains

	Enrollment	2-year gains
American Indian	103,000	10.8%
Asian	555,000	11.7
Black	1,223,000	8.2
Hispanic	758,000	11.5
White	10,675,000	3.8
Foreign	397,000	10.0
Total	**13,710,000**	**5.1%**

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Education

From 1988 to 1990, the number of black male students grew 7.4 per cent, to 476,000. That total edged past the previous high of 470,000 reached in 1976, the year the survey was first conducted. The number of black female students rose 8.7 per cent from 1988 to 1990, reaching a record high of 747,000.

College-Going Rate Is Stable

Although black enrollment rose 10.5 per cent during the 1980's, the college-going rate of blacks remained stable. During the decade, the proportion of 18-to-24-year-old black high-school graduates enrolled in college averaged about 28 per cent, according to Census Bureau statistics cited in the department report.

The enrollment of Hispanic students followed a similar pattern. The number of such students jumped nearly 61 per cent from 1980 to 1990, but the college-going rate of 18-to-24-year-old Hispanic high-school graduates remained steady at about 29 per cent.

In contrast, the college-going rate of white youths increased from 33 per cent in 1981 to 40 per cent in 1989, while the number of white students rose 8.6 per cent from 1980 to 1990.

Because of an inadequate sample size, figures on the college-participation levels

Continued on Page A37

More Freshmen Say They Are Choosing Colleges Based on Costs

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

More than in the past, students now let their pocketbooks guide them when it comes to choosing a college, a wide-ranging survey of freshmen has found.

The survey was conducted last summer and fall by the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles. The results are based on responses from 210,000 students enrolled at 421 colleges and universities.

Twenty-seven per cent of the students surveyed said they had selected their colleges because of low tuition. In 1990, 23 per cent of the freshmen reported doing so.

The proportion of students who said they had chosen a college based on offers of financial aid also increased—to 28 per cent, up from 25 percent in 1990. In addition, more students said they had chosen their college or university because it was close enough that they could commute to the campus and hence save money. Twenty-one per cent of the students questioned in 1991 said they had selected a college because it was near their home, compared with 20 per cent in 1990.

More Plan to Get Jobs

More students also must work to pay their college expenses, the survey found. Thirty-seven per cent of the students surveyed in 1991 said there was a "very good chance" that they would have to get a job to help pay for college. In 1990, 34 per cent thought they would have to work. The number of students who said they would have to work full time to pay their college expenses rose to 4.8 per cent in 1991 from 3.5 per cent in 1988.

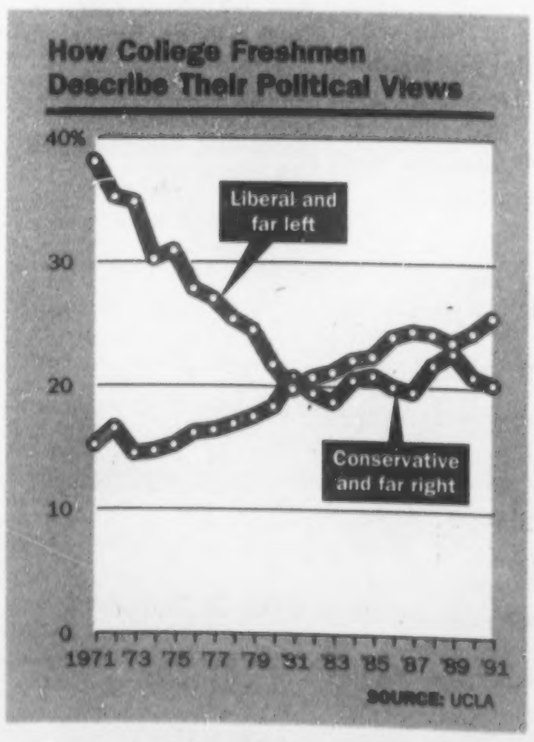
"Taken together, these figures suggest that neither financial aid nor personal or family resources are keeping pace with the costs of attending college," said Eric L. Dey, associate director of the survey, in a report describing the findings.

"Apparently, economic realities are forcing many students not only to go to work while attending college, but also to choose colleges on the basis of economic, rather than educational considerations," Mr. Dey said.

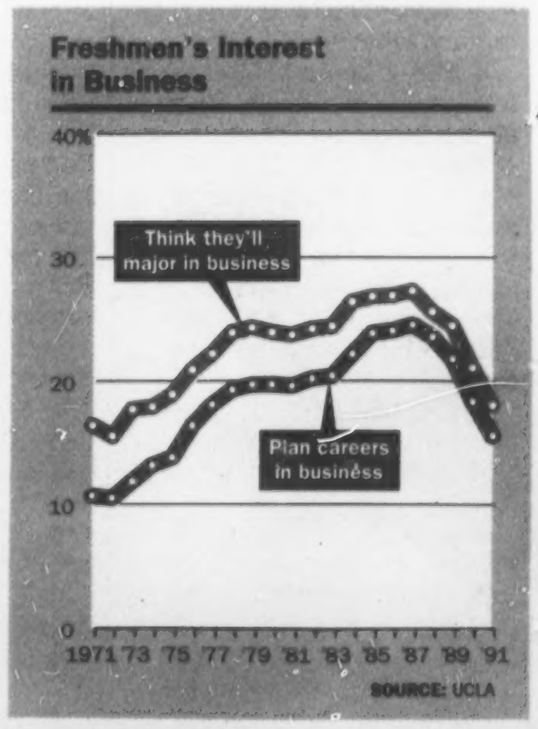
Steep tuition increases at many colleges made students look to the institutions that

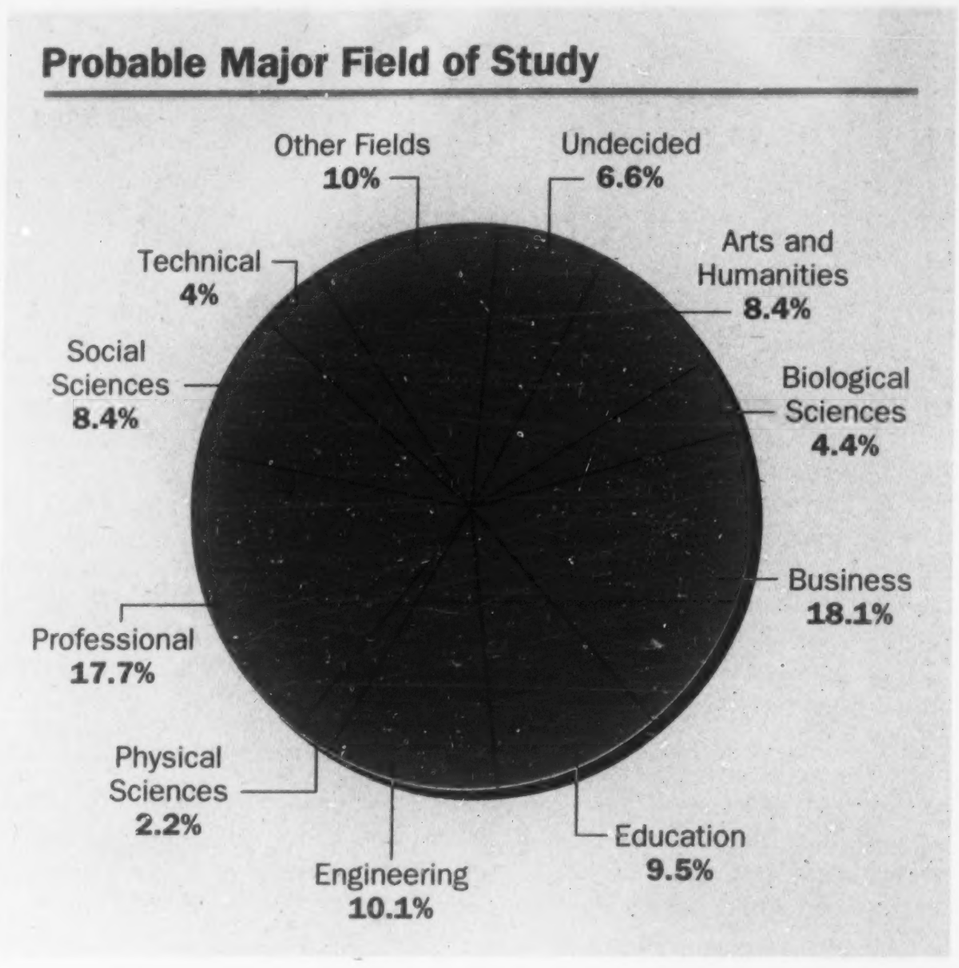
Continued on Page A36

How College Freshmen Describe Their Political Views



Freshmen's Interest in Business





Fact File

This Year's College Freshmen: Attitudes and Characteristics

JACK PARDUE

Age on December 31, 1991

16 or younger	0.1%
17	2.0
18	66.4
19	23.6
20	2.6
21-24	2.3
25-29	1.3
30-39	1.3
40-54	0.4
55 or older	0.0

Racial and ethnic background

American Indian	1.5%
Asian-American	3.1
Black	9.2
White	83.4
Mexican-American	2.7
Puerto Rican-American	0.6
Other	1.9

Average grade in high school

A or A+	11.0%
A–	12.5
B+	18.3
B	24.4
B–	14.3
C+	12.2
C	7.0
D	0.4

Year of high-school graduation

1991	90.9%
1990	2.9
1989	0.9
1988 or earlier	3.4
High-school equivalency (GED test)	1.6
Never completed high school	0.3

Have had remedial work in:

English	6.5%
Reading	6.2
Mathematics	11.1
Social studies	4.6
Science	4.9
Foreign language	4.6

Current religious preference

Baptist	17.6%
Buddhist	0.3
Eastern Orthodox	0.4
Episcopal	2.1
Islamic	0.3
Jewish	1.5
Latter Day Saints	0.3
Lutheran	6.7
Methodist	8.8
Presbyterian	3.9
Quaker	0.3
Roman Catholic	33.1
Seventh-Day Adventist	0.3
United Church of Christ	2.1
Other Protestant	4.3
Other	5.5
None	12.3

Born-again Christian

Yes	29.0%
No	71.0

Disabilities

Hearing	0.9%
Speech	0.5
Orthopedic	1.2
Learning	2.2
Health-related	1.3
Partially sighted or blind	2.2
Other	1.6

Residence planned during fall term

With parents or relatives	29.1%
Other private home or apartment	8.2
College dormitory	59.6
Fraternity or sorority house	0.3
Other campus housing	1.7
Other	1.1

Miles from college to home

5 or less	7.4%
6 to 10	7.9
11 to 50	30.7
51 to 100	16.6%
101 to 500	28.5
501 or more	8.9

Father's occupation

Artist (including performer)	0.7%
Businessman	25.9
Member of clergy or religious worker	1.1
Engineer	7.7
Farmer or forester	4.0
Lawyer	1.5
Military career officer	2.2
Physician or dentist	1.9
Other health professional	1.2
Research scientist	0.5
Teacher or administrator, college	0.7
Teacher or administrator, elementary school	0.9
Teacher or administrator, secondary school	3.4
Worker, skilled	10.9
Worker, semi-skilled	4.9
Worker, unskilled	3.5
Other occupation	26.0
Unemployed	3.0

Father's education (highest level)

Grammar school or less	4.1%
Some high school	7.7
High-school diploma	28.2%
Postsecondary other than college	4.9
Some college	15.7
College degree	20.7
Some graduate school	2.4
Graduate degree	16.3

Mother's occupation

Artist (including performer)	1.3%
Businesswoman	13.7
Member of clergy or religious worker	0.2
Clerical worker	10.0
Engineer	0.3
Farmer or forester	0.6
Homemaker (full-time)	15.0
Lawyer	0.2
Nurse	8.0
Physician or dentist	0.4
Other health professional	1.9
Research scientist	0.1
Social, welfare, or recreation worker	1.6
Teacher or administrator, college	0.5
Teacher or administrator, elementary school	7.7
Teacher or administrator, secondary school	4.1
Worker, skilled	2.2
Worker, semi-skilled	2.8
Worker, unskilled	2.1
Other occupation	21.3
Unemployed	5.9

Mother's education (highest level)

Grammar school or less	2.9%
Some high school	6.2
High-school diploma	33.7
Postsecondary other than college	7.5
Some college	17.8
College degree	19.4
Some graduate school	2.7
Graduate degree	9.8

Status of parents

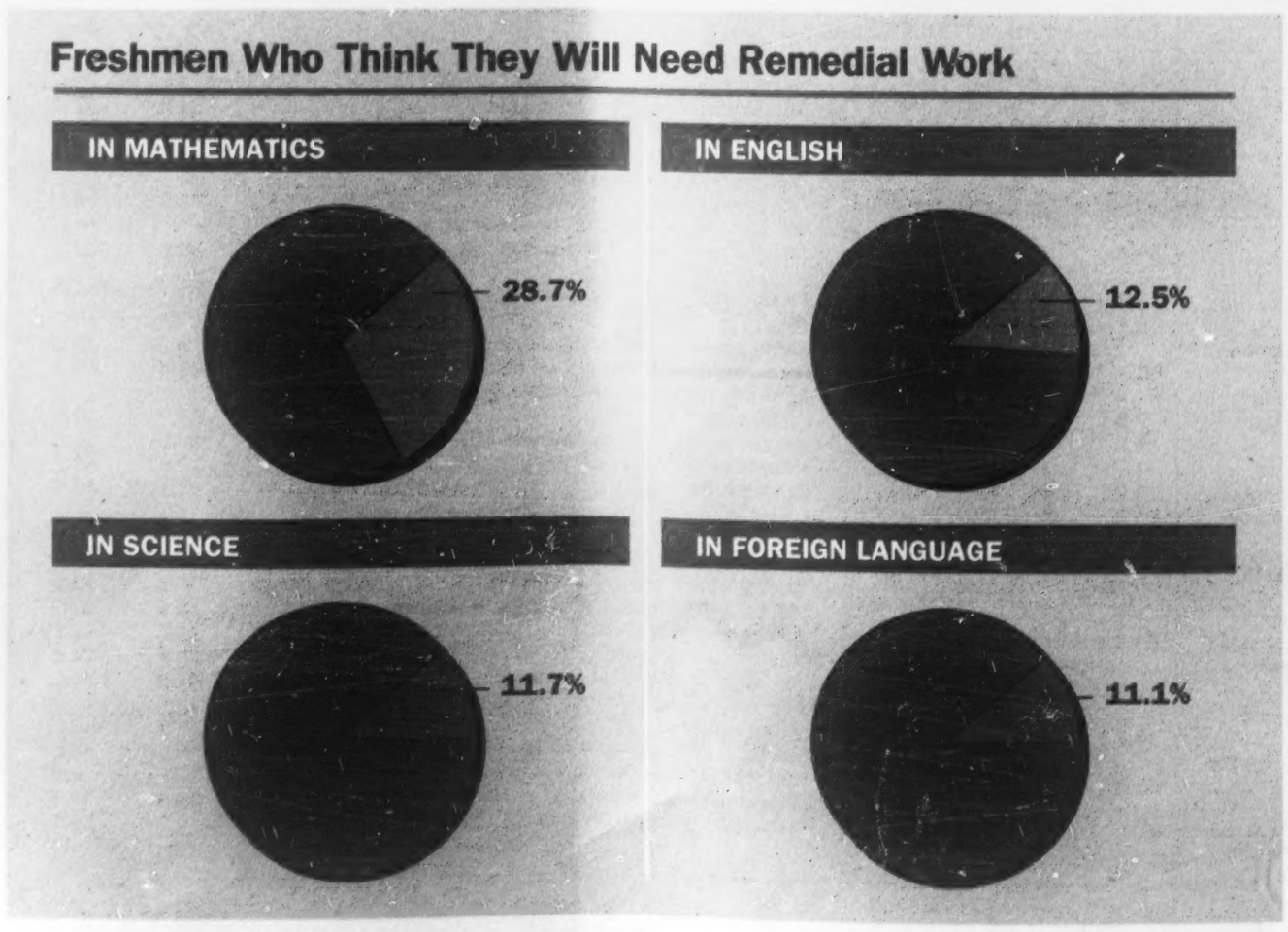
Living with each other	71.1%
Divorced or separated	23.6
One or both deceased	5.3

Students estimate chances are very good that they will:

Change major field	11.7%
Change career choice	11.1
Fail one or more courses	1.5
Graduate with honors	13.6
Be elected to student office	3.0
Get a job to pay college expenses	37.5
Work full-time while attending college	4.8
Join a social fraternity or sorority	16.3
Play varsity athletics	14.4
Be elected to an honor society	7.7
Make at least a B average	42.0
Need extra time to complete degree	8.5
Get tutoring in some courses	14.7
Work at outside job	23.2
Seek vocational counseling	4.6
Seek individual counseling on personal problems	3.7
Get bachelor's degree	64.0
Participate in student protests or demonstrations	5.9
Transfer to another college	13.0
Drop out permanently	0.8
Drop out temporarily	1.0
Be satisfied with college	51.1
Find job in preferred field	70.8
Marry while in college	6.6
Participate in volunteer or community-service work	14.6

Student rated self above average or in highest 10 per cent in:

Academic ability	52.3%
Artistic ability	24.2
Competitiveness	53.4
Cooperativeness	69.2
Drive to achieve	65.9
Emotional health	56.0
Leadership ability	49.7
Mathematical ability	36.4
Mechanical ability	27.2
Physical health	56.7
Popularity	40.7
Public speaking ability	28.3
Reading speed and comprehension	36.1
Self-confidence (intellectual)	51.3
Self-confidence (social)	45.8
Understanding of others	65.1
Writing ability	39.4



Number of other colleges applied to for admission this year

None	37.6%
One	14.7
Two	15.8
Three	13.7
Four	7.8
Five	4.7
Six or more	5.6

College attended is student's:

First choice	73.7%
Second choice	19.6
Third choice	4.3
Other	2.4

Reasons noted as very important in selecting college attended

Relatives' wishes	9.1%
Teachers' advice	4.3
Good academic reputation	51.6
Good social reputation	22.1
Offered financial assistance	27.8
Offered special education programs	22.2
Low tuition	27.7
Advice of guidance counselor	8.5
Wanted to live near home	21.3
Friend's suggestion	9.5
Recruited by college	3.9
Recruited by athletic department	5.0
Graduates go to top graduate schools	22.2
Graduates get good jobs	43.5
Religious affiliation of college	4.5
Size of college	35.0
Racial or ethnic makeup of student body	7.4
Not accepted anywhere else	2.2

Highest degree planned at college attended

None	4.4%
Vocational certificate	2.5
Associate (or equivalent)	26.1%
Bachelor's	48.7
Master's	12.8
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	1.8
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	1.2
LL.B. or J.D.	0.7
B.D. or M.Div.	0.2
Other	1.5

Highest degree planned anywhere

None	1.4%
Vocational certificate	1.8
Associate (or equivalent)	7.3
Bachelor's	28.2
Master's	35.5
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	12.5
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	6.9
LL.B. or J.D.	4.4
B.D. or M.Div.	0.3
Other	1.8

Probable career occupation

Accountant or actuary	4.7%
Actor or entertainer	0.9
Architect or urban planner	2.2
Artist	1.6
Business (clerical)	1.3
Business executive	7.3
Business proprietor	2.5
Business salesperson or buyer	1.1
Clergy (minister or priest)	0.2
Clergy (other)	0.1
Clinical psychologist	1.5
Computer programmer or analyst	2.4
Conservationist or forester	1.1
Dentist	0.5
Dietitian or home economist	0.2
Educator (college)	0.5
Educator (elementary)	5.2
Educator (secondary)	3.5
Engineer	9.0
Farmer or rancher	0.7
Foreign-service worker	0.7
Homemaker (full-time)	0.3
Interior decorator	0.4
Interpreter	0.2
Journalist or writer	1.9%
Lab technician or hygienist	0.6
Law-enforcement officer	1.9
Lawyer or judge	4.5
Military service	0.9
Musician	1.0
Nurse	5.2
Optometrist	0.3
Pharmacist	1.1
Physician	4.4
Research scientist	1.5
School counselor	0.4
School principal	0.1
Social, welfare, or recreation worker	1.2
Statistician	0.1
Therapist	3.4
Veterinarian	1.1
Skilled trades	1.8
Other occupation	9.5
Undecided	11.2

Estimated parental income

Less than $6,000	3.3%
$6,000-$9,999	3.3
$10,000-$14,999	5.3
$15,000-$19,999	5.3
$20,000-$24,999	6.7
$25,000-$29,999	7.2
$30,000-$39,999	14.0
$40,000-$49,999	13.7
$50,000-$59,999	11.9
$60,000-$74,999	11.4
$75,000-$99,999	8.0
$100,000-$149,999	5.0
$150,000-$199,999	2.1
$200,000 or more	2.8

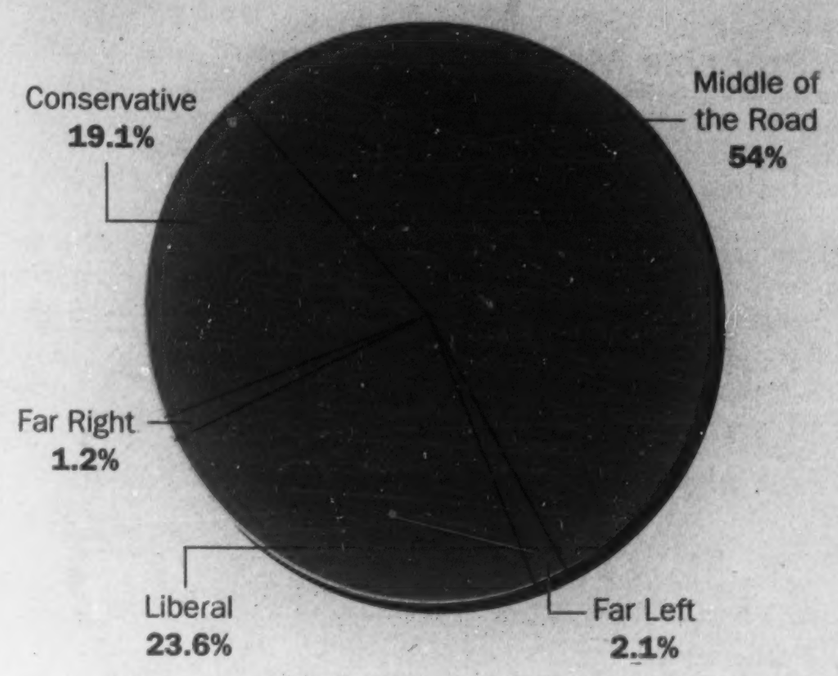
Received any aid from:

Parents, relatives, or friends	76.1%
Spouse	1.9
Savings from summer work	49.6
Other savings	28.5
Part-time job on campus	19.7
Part-time job off campus	23.7
Full-time job while in college	2.8
Pell Grant	23.2
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	6.5%
State scholarship	13.4
College Work-Study	10.9
Other college grant	22.4
Other private grant	9.4
Other govt. aid (ROTC, GI, etc.)	2.6
Stafford Loan	22.1
Perkins Loan	6.9
Other college loan	5.2
Other loan	5.4
Other source	3.0

Received $1,500 or more from:

Parents, relatives, or friends	48.1%
Spouse	0.4
Savings from summer work	6.5%
Other savings	5.7
Part-time job on campus	1.5
Part-time job off campus	1.4
Full-time job while in college	0.7
Pell Grant	7.2
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	1.4
State scholarship	3.7
College Work-Study	1.8
Other college grant	10.5
Other private grant	2.4
Other govt. aid (ROTC, GI, etc.)	1.5
Stafford Loan	13.1
Perkins Loan	1.8
Other college loan	2.9
Other loan	3.2
Other source	1.3

Political Views



Their Opinions, Activities, and Goals

	Total	Men	Women
Activities in the past year:			
Attended a religious service	82.7%	78.9%	86.1%
Was bored in class *	30.0	30.8	29.3
Participated in organized demonstrations	39.0	36.8	40.8
Failed to complete homework on time	65.6	70.9	61.0
Tutored another student	44.7	43.6	45.6
Did extra work or reading for a class *	10.6	8.8	12.1
Studied with other students	84.1	83.0	85.1
Was a guest in teacher's home	27.9	28.1	27.7
Smoked cigarettes *	11.3	10.4	12.1
Drank beer	57.3	63.8	51.6
Drank wine or liquor	56.8	54.8	58.6
Stayed up all night	78.8	79.9	77.9
Spoke a language other than English at home *	6.3	6.2	6.3
Felt overwhelmed by all I had to do *	20.2	13.3	26.2
Felt depressed *	8.9	6.1	11.3
Performed volunteer work	64.7	62.1	66.8
Came late to class	54.0	57.0	51.4
Played a musical instrument	37.2	34.8	39.4
Asked a teacher for advice after class *	18.6	16.3	20.6
Voted in a student election	78.0	77.6	78.4
Used a personal computer *	37.5	38.9	36.2
Typed a homework assignment *	31.1	28.8	33.0
Discussed politics *	20.5	23.9	17.6
Discussed sex *	31.5	35.8	27.9
Demonstrated for change in some military policy	9.2	10.2	8.3
Reasons noted as very important in deciding to go to college:			
Parents wanted me to go	33.7%	31.9%	35.2%
Could not find job	7.3	6.7	7.9
To get away from home	15.6	15.5	15.7
To be able to get a better job	78.6	77.7	79.4
To gain a general education and appreciation of ideas	60.7	53.5	66.9
To improve reading and study skills	37.4	32.6	41.6
Nothing better to do	2.8	3.4	2.3
To become a more cultured person	37.2	30.5	43.0
To be able to make more money	74.7	77.1	72.6
To learn more about things that interest me	73.2	69.4	76.4
To prepare for graduate or professional school	54.2	48.8	58.9
Agree strongly or somewhat that:			
Government is not doing enough to protect the consumer from faulty goods and services	69.1%	65.1%	72.6%
Government is not doing enough to control pollution	85.5	84.4	86.5
Taxes should be raised to reduce the federal deficit	25.5	29.3	22.2
There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals	65.3	67.6	63.4

* Frequently only; all other activities frequently or occasionally.

	Total	Men	Women
Military spending should be increased	26.0%	28.1%	24.1%
Abortion should be legal	63.0	63.0	63.0
The death penalty should be abolished	21.1	18.8	23.2
It is all right for two people who really like each other to have sex even if they've known each other for a very short time	50.1	65.0	37.2
Married women's activities are best confined to home and family	26.0	31.9	20.8
Marijuana should be legalized	20.9	24.2	18.0
Busing to achieve racial balance in schools is all right	54.7	54.7	54.8
It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships	42.2	53.4	32.5
The chief benefit of college is that it increases one's earning power	71.0	75.2	67.3
Employers should be allowed to require employees or job applicants to take drug tests	80.8	79.1	82.3
The best way to control AIDS is through widespread, mandatory testing	66.4	66.3	66.5
Just because a man thinks that a woman has "led him on" does not entitle him to have sex with her	87.1	80.4	92.8
The government should do more to control the sale of handguns	78.1	66.8	87.8
A national health-care plan is needed to cover everybody's medical costs	75.8	72.1	79.0
Nuclear disarmament is attainable	63.7	64.8	62.7
Racial discrimination is no longer a major problem in America	20.3	22.8	18.0
The federal government should do more to discourage energy consumption	78.5	78.2	78.8
Realistically, an individual can do little to bring about changes in our society	31.3	35.0	28.0
Objectives considered essential or very important:			
Becoming accomplished in a performing art	10.1%	9.7%	10.5%
Becoming an authority in own field	67.6	69.4	66.1
Obtaining recognition from colleagues for contributions to field	53.2	53.9	52.6
Influencing the political structure	17.9	19.5	16.5
Influencing social values	39.6	33.6	44.7
Raising a family	67.7	66.4	68.9
Having administrative responsibility for the work of others	41.2	41.9	40.6
Being very well-off financially	73.7	77.3	70.5
Helping others who are in difficulty	60.3	50.2	68.9
Making a theoretical contribution to science	15.8	18.5	13.5
Writing original works	12.0	12.0	12.1
Creating artistic work	11.3	11.4	11.2
Becoming successful in own business	42.0	47.3	37.5
Becoming involved in programs to clean up environment	31.3	30.4	32.0
Developing a meaningful philosophy of life	43.2	41.6	44.6
Participating in a community-action program	23.5	19.9	26.6
Helping to promote racial understanding	33.7	29.9	36.8
Keeping up to date with political affairs	37.1	39.9	34.7

Number of hours per week in the last year spent on these activities

None:	
Studying or doing homework	1.7%
Socializing with friends	0.3
Talking with teachers outside of class	8.8
Exercising or sports	4.9
Partying	14.9
Working	26.8
Volunteer work	47.0
Student clubs or groups	29.2
Watching television	4.3
6 or more hours:	
Studying or doing homework	38.1%
Socializing with friends	77.1
Talking with teachers outside of class	5.6
Exercising or sports	48.2
Partying	33.3
Working	60.2
Volunteer work	6.5
Student clubs or groups	15.7
Watching television	34.1

High-school activities and awards

Was elected president of one or more student organizations	18.7%
Received a high rating in a state or regional music contest	10.5
Had a major part in a play	11.1
Won an award in an art competition	7.9
Took an SAT or ACT preparation course	35.4
Edited a school publication	11.4
Participated in course-related community-service projects	17.9
Won an award in a state or regional science contest	5.1
Was a member of a scholastic honor society	27.0

Note: The statistics are based on survey responses of 210,739 freshmen entering 431 two-year and four-year institutions in the fall of 1991. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent the total population of 1.6 million first-time, full-time freshmen. Because of rounding or multiple responses, figures may add to more than 100 per cent.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN FRESHMAN: NATIONAL NORMS FOR FALL 1991," BY ALEXANDER W. ASTIN, PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

More Freshmen Choose Colleges Based on Costs, Study Finds

Continued From Page A33

cost less this academic year. Admissions officials have said that the stagnant economy made students and their parents more price-conscious and prompted some of the more expensive private colleges to offer more scholarships.

The survey, which has been conducted annually for the past 25 years, questioned students on a wide range of personal and academic issues. It also found:

■ Students make far greater use of their personal computers than they have in the past. The number who said they frequently used personal computers increased to 37 per cent in 1991, up from 28 per cent in 1989.

■ More students have completed remedial work in high school or will need such work in college. For example, 12 per cent of the students questioned in 1991 said they expected to need remedial help in English, compared with 10 per cent of the students in 1990.

■ High-school students had had less interaction with teachers outside the classroom than in previous years. The proportion of students who reported they had visited a high-school teacher's home was at an all-time low of 28 per cent.

■ Students' interest in business declined for the fourth year in a row. In 1991, only 15.6 per cent of the freshmen surveyed said they wanted to major in business, compared with 27 per cent in 1987, the peak year. By contrast, interest in the health professions is rising. Thirteen per cent of the students said they wanted to major in the health professions, up from 7 per cent in 1987. And after years of declining interest, more students expressed interest in nursing careers: 5 per cent of those surveyed in 1991, compared with a low of 2 per cent in 1987.

"These figures suggest that neither financial aid nor personal or family resources are keeping pace with the costs of attending college"

■ The proportion of students who call themselves politically liberal increased slightly for the second straight year, to 26 per cent. The proportion of those who call themselves conservative declined to 20 per cent, down from 22 per cent in 1989. The report said that the figures did not reflect the "widespread claim of growing conservatism" among students.

■ Eighty-seven per cent of those surveyed agreed with the statement, "Just because a man thinks a woman 'has led him on' does not entitle him to have sex with her." Eighty-three per cent agreed with the statement when the question was first asked in 1987.

Copies of the report on the survey, "The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991," are available for $20 each from the Higher Education Research Institute, UCLA Graduate School of Education, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles 90024. ■

U.S. Projections of Enrollment Revised Upward

Continued From Page A1

and older. Such students will account for 23 per cent of the enrollment in 2002, up from 19 per cent in 1990. The share of enrollment of those under age 25 will remain at about 57 per cent over the period, while the proportion of those from the ages of 25 to 34 will drop to 20 per cent from 25 per cent.

The number of new high-school graduates is expected to remain stable at about 2.4 million a year over the next several years. Beginning in 1995, the number of graduates will rise, leveling off at about 2.9 million from 1999 to 2002.

Following the pattern of enrollment increases, the number of academic degrees awarded annually by colleges is expected to rise steadily throughout the next decade. From 1991 to 2001, the number of associate degrees awarded will rise 15 per cent, to 539,000; bachelor's degrees will increase 12 per cent, to 1.2 million; and doctoral degrees will increase 7 per cent, to 41,400.

SUSAN MUNIAK FOR THE CHRONICLE

Elaine El-Khawas: "Jobs for high-school graduates have dried up, and college training has become the new minimum."

Copies of the department's 218-page forecast, "Projections of Education Statistics to 2002," are available for $12 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Mail Stop SSOP, Washington 20402-9328. Request stock number 065-000-00473-9. ■

FACT FILE: Projections of College Enrollment, Degrees and High-School Graduates, 1991 to 2002

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
College enrollment												
Total	14,105,000	14,235,000	14,366,000	14,512,000	14,621,000	14,803,000	14,978,000	15,227,000	15,462,000	15,692,000	15,865,000	16,030,000
Men	6,473,000	6,516,000	6,531,000	6,549,000	6,575,000	6,647,000	6,691,000	6,774,000	6,853,000	6,922,000	6,991,000	7,052,000
Women	7,632,000	7,719,000	7,835,000	7,963,000	8,046,000	8,156,000	8,287,000	8,453,000	8,609,000	8,770,000	8,874,000	8,978,000
Public	10,982,000	11,083,000	11,187,000	11,305,000	11,393,000	11,537,000	11,673,000	11,864,000	12,043,000	12,220,000	12,355,000	12,478,000
Private	3,123,000	3,152,000	3,179,000	3,207,000	3,228,000	3,266,000	3,305,000	3,363,000	3,419,000	3,472,000	3,510,000	3,552,000
Full-time	7,844,000	7,871,000	7,895,000	7,949,000	7,988,000	8,095,000	8,212,000	8,408,000	8,588,000	8,770,000	8,906,000	9,035,000
Part-time	6,261,000	6,364,000	6,471,000	6,563,000	6,633,000	6,708,000	6,766,000	6,819,000	6,874,000	6,922,000	6,959,000	6,995,000
Full-time-equivalent *	10,106,000	10,171,000	10,232,000	10,321,000	10,385,000	10,519,000	10,656,000	10,871,000	11,070,000	11,270,000	11,418,000	11,561,000
Four-year institutions												
Total	8,844,000	8,923,000	8,990,000	9,066,000	9,120,000	9,227,000	9,334,000	9,500,000	9,655,000	9,810,000	9,927,000	10,041,000
Public	5,993,000	6,045,000	6,088,000	6,139,000	6,175,000	6,247,000	6,320,000	6,434,000	6,539,000	6,646,000	6,727,000	6,803,000
Private	2,851,000	2,878,000	2,902,000	2,927,000	2,945,000	2,980,000	3,014,000	3,066,000	3,116,000	3,164,000	3,200,000	3,238,000
Two-year institutions												
Total	5,261,000	5,312,000	5,376,000	5,446,000	5,501,000	5,576,000	5,644,000	5,727,000	5,807,000	5,882,000	5,938,000	5,989,000
Public	4,989,000	5,038,000	5,099,000	5,166,000	5,218,000	5,290,000	5,353,000	5,430,000	5,504,000	5,574,000	5,628,000	5,675,000
Private	272,000	274,000	277,000	280,000	283,000	286,000	291,000	297,000	303,000	308,000	310,000	314,000
Undergraduate												
Total	12,084,000	12,165,000	12,247,000	12,356,000	12,449,000	12,610,000	12,768,000	12,998,000	13,216,000	13,436,000	13,598,000	13,748,000
Public	9,747,000	9,818,000	9,892,000	9,987,000	10,065,000	10,196,000	10,322,000	10,501,000	10,670,000	10,841,000	10,969,000	11,084,000
Private	2,337,000	2,347,000	2,355,000	2,369,000	2,384,000	2,414,000	2,446,000	2,497,000	2,546,000	2,595,000	2,629,000	2,664,000
Graduate												
Total	1,712,000	1,752,000	1,793,000	1,826,000	1,842,000	1,859,000	1,872,000	1,888,000	1,901,000	1,908,000	1,915,000	1,926,000
Public	1,108,000	1,134,000	1,160,000	1,182,000	1,192,000	1,204,000	1,212,000	1,223,000	1,231,000	1,236,000	1,241,000	1,248,000
Private	604,000	618,000	633,000	644,000	650,000	655,000	660,000	665,000	670,000	672,000	674,000	678,000
Professional												
Total	309,000	318,000	326,000	330,000	330,000	334,000	338,000	341,000	345,000	348,000	352,000	356,000
Public	127,000	131,000	135,000	136,000	136,000	137,000	139,000	140,000	142,000	143,000	145,000	146,000
Private	182,000	187,000	191,000	194,000	194,000	197,000	199,000	201,000	203,000	205,000	207,000	210,000
Degrees												
Associate												
Total	470,000	477,000	476,000	478,000	480,000	487,000	491,000	500,000	507,000	519,000	529,000	539,000
Men	200,000	205,000	204,000	204,000	203,000	204,000	205,000	208,000	209,000	213,000	216,000	219,000
Women	270,000	272,000	272,000	274,000	277,000	283,000	286,000	292,000	298,000	306,000	313,000	320,000
Bachelor's												
Total	1,064,000	1,081,000	1,101,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,098,000	1,100,000	1,102,000	1,114,000	1,129,000	1,164,000	1,189,000
Men	492,000	495,000	514,000	511,000	510,000	507,000	505,000	503,000	507,000	509,000	523,000	528,000
Women	572,000	586,000	587,000	589,000	590,000	591,000	595,000	599,000	607,000	620,000	641,000	661,000
Master's												
Total	327,000	338,000	343,000	350,000	354,000	354,000	355,000	357,000	362,000	368,000	376,000	383,000
Men	150,000	157,000	159,000	162,000	165,000	164,000	164,000	165,000	168,000	173,000	179,000	184,000
Women	177,000	181,000	184,000	188,000	189,000	190,000	191,000	192,000	194,000	195,000	197,000	199,000
Doctorate												
Total	38,700	39,300	39,800	40,000	40,200	40,400	40,600	40,900	41,100	41,200	41,400	41,400
Men	24,200	24,300	24,400	24,100	23,800	23,600	23,400	23,300	23,200	22,900	22,700	22,400
Women	14,500	15,000	15,400	15,900	16,400	16,800	17,200	17,600	17,900	18,300	18,700	19,000
First-professional												
Total	73,800	80,100	82,600	85,500	87,800	88,100	88,100	89,100	90,900	92,200	92,900	94,400
Men	44,200	49,000	50,400	51,500	52,500	52,800	52,800	53,500	54,600	55,300	56,000	57,000
Women	29,600	31,100	32,200	34,000	35,300	35,300	35,300	35,600	36,300	36,900	36,900	37,400
High-school graduates												
Total	2,465,000	2,446,000	2,470,000	2,464,000	2,563,000	2,615,000	2,719,000	2,831,000	2,885,000	2,932,000	2,943,000	2,882,000
Public	2,210,000	2,193,000	2,215,000	2,209,000	2,298,000	2,345,000	2,438,000	2,538,000	2,587,000	2,629,000	2,639,000	2,584,000
Private	255,000	253,000	255,000	255,000	265,000	270,000	281,000	293,000	298,000	303,000	304,000	298,000

Note: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
* Estimate based on full-time enrollment plus the full-time equivalent of part-time enrollment as reported by institutions

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Minority-Group Rolls Rise 10%, Reaching a Record Level

Continued From Page A33

of American Indian and Asian students are not available.

Minority students were more likely than whites to be enrolled in undergraduate programs, according to the department report. Among minority students, 91.2 per cent were undergraduates and 8.8 per cent were graduate and professional-school students. For white students, the comparable figures were 86.5 per cent and 13.5 per cent.

Black and white students selected public institutions over private ones at the same rate, with about 78 per cent of each group attending public colleges in 1990. The representation of students of other racial and ethnic backgrounds in public colleges was higher, with such institutions attracting 87 per cent of American Indians, 86 per cent of Hispanics, and 80 per cent of Asians.

"We cannot allow attempts to balance federal and state budgets to eradicate efforts on behalf of minorities."

Following the pattern of the 1980's, minority students were more likely than white students to enroll at two-year colleges. In 1990, 45 per cent of minority and 37 per cent of white students attended two-year institutions.

Citing technical problems with the 1990 survey, the department urged that caution be used in interpreting data for public two-year institutions. Because of incomplete responses from such colleges in California, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, and South Dakota, the department estimated the distribution of enrollment by race and ethnicity for about one-third of community-college enrollments. The department typically applied the 1988 distribution to the 1990 figures on total enrollment.

Progress 'Uneven at Best'

The Education Department statistics cover students enrolled in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and exclude those in Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

The American Council on Education's annual report included a special section on racial and ethnic employment trends in colleges and universities.

Minority progress in college employment has been "uneven at best," the report said, with American Indians, blacks, Hispanics, and U.S.-born Asians "severely underrepresented" on most college faculties. In 1989, about 11.5 per cent of full-time faculty members were members of minority groups, up from 9 per cent a decade earlier.

Efforts 'Still Much Needed'

The share of minority faculty members with tenure remained stable during the 1980's at about 60 per cent, while the proportion of white faculty members with tenure went up three percentage points, to 72 per cent.

From 1979 to 1989, the proportion of full-time college workers who were minority-group members rose from 18 per cent to 20 per cent. However, American Indians, blacks, and Hispanics were more likely than white men to hold non-faculty and non-managerial jobs.

"Affirmative and targeted efforts are still much needed, and, in fact, must be strengthened during the 1990's if higher education is to increase the representation of people of color in faculty and leadership positions," the council said in its report.

The council called on colleges to work to increase the number of minority Ph.D. recipients, to make the faculty hiring process more fair, and to insure that once hired, minority faculty members are "supported and mentored to achieve success in teaching, research and publication."

Copies of the American Council on Education study, "The Tenth Annual Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education," are available for $10.50, prepaid, from ACE, Publications Department, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036.

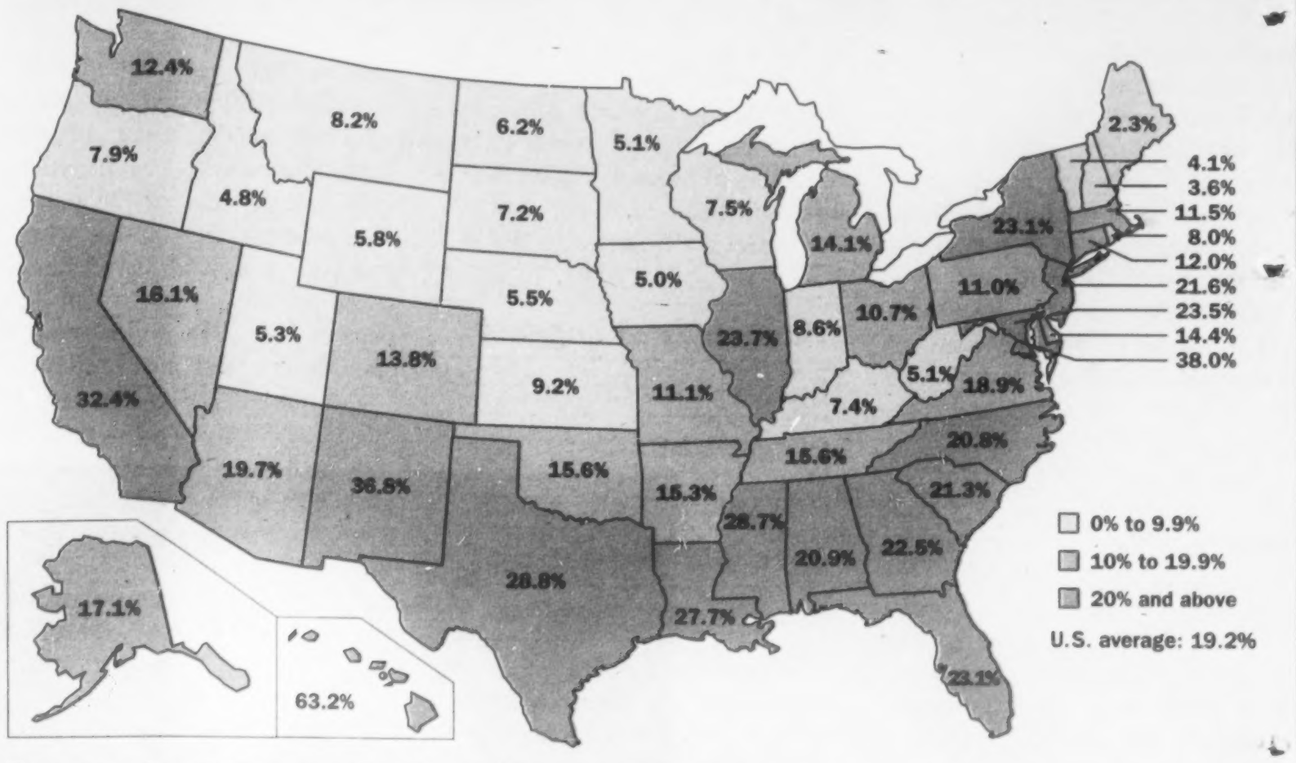
Copies of the U.S. Department of Education report, "Trends in Racial / Ethnic Enrollment in Higher Education: Fall 1980 through Fall 1990," are available free of charge from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Education Information Branch, Room 300, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington 20208-5641; (800) 424-1616. ■

1990 Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group
(In thousands)

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Total	103	555	1,223	758	10,675	397
Public	90	445	952	648	8,340	265
Private	12	109	271	110	2,335	132
Men	43	287	476	344	4,841	248
Women	60	268	747	414	5,834	149
Four-year	48	343	715	344	6,757	322
Two-year	54	212	509	414	3,918	75
Undergraduate	95	485	1,124	702	9,231	226
Graduate	6	52	84	46	1,221	165
Professional	1	18	16	10	222	5

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FACT FILE: State-by-State Enrollment by Race, 1990



The map shows the proportion of enrollments in each state comprising American Indian, Asian, black, and Hispanic students.

	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Alabama	247,117	591	1,699	48,180	1,138	190,920	4,589
Alaska	29,833	2,648	740	1,079	634	24,264	468
Arizona	264,735	8,845	6,116	7,585	29,618	205,676	6,895
Arkansas	90,425	438	740	12,188	431	75,157	1,471
California *	1,771,746	21,005	215,416	114,804	222,749	1,131,741	66,031
Colorado	231,547	2,315	5,417	6,943	17,319	194,943	4,610
Connecticut	169,480	433	4,362	9,952	5,648	144,265	4,820
Delaware	42,004	99	710	4,710	546	35,155	784
D.C.	80,669	270	3,222	24,770	2,406	40,977	9,024
Florida *	538,389	1,616	10,871	53,400	58,490	397,880	16,132
Georgia	251,810	548	4,241	49,199	2,740	189,189	5,893
Hawaii *	53,772	162	31,356	1,457	1,002	16,132	3,663
Idaho	51,881	485	706	310	1,004	48,024	1,352
Illinois	729,246	2,245	32,353	89,218	48,932	541,347	15,151
Indiana *	283,015	720	3,913	15,323	4,380	251,389	7,290
Iowa	170,515	441	2,430	4,044	1,587	155,204	6,809
Kansas	163,478	1,969	2,717	6,798	3,538	143,116	5,340
Kentucky	177,852	506	1,343	10,491	738	162,549	2,225
Louisiana	186,599	856	2,683	44,738	3,448	130,361	4,513
Maine	57,186	398	418	296	195	55,487	392
Maryland	264,862	852	11,694	44,582	5,026	195,079	7,629
Massachusetts	418,874	1,220	16,144	18,376	12,501	349,516	21,117
Michigan	569,803	3,547	10,693	56,786	9,094	475,505	14,178
Minnesota	253,789	2,002	4,948	4,143	1,936	235,231	5,529
Mississippi	122,883	377	783	33,699	395	85,699	1,930
Missouri	289,407	1,132	4,487	23,050	3,434	250,758	6,546
Montana	35,876	2,427	120	114	280	32,200	735
Nebraska	112,831	729	1,178	2,723	1,559	104,620	2,022
Nevada	61,728	1,043	2,559	2,931	3,408	50,910	877
New Hampshire	59,510	229	760	669	490	56,522	840
New Jersey	323,947	776	14,340	33,113	21,642	241,666	12,410
New Mexico	85,596	4,596	1,125	2,176	23,635	52,573	1,491
New York	1,040,484	3,914	49,171	112,173	74,835	753,074	47,317
North Carolina	351,990	3,082	5,622	62,032	2,528	273,874	4,852
North Dakota	37,878	1,616	285	246	195	34,380	1,156
Ohio	555,702	1,422	7,356	45,270	5,467	482,201	13,986
Oklahoma	173,221	9,609	2,904	11,816	2,635	140,865	5,392
Oregon	166,641	1,694	6,321	2,153	2,990	145,797	7,686
Pennsylvania	604,060	1,011	13,588	44,009	7,709	523,157	14,586
Rhode Island	78,273	222	1,891	2,558	1,606	69,974	2,022
South Carolina	159,302	334	1,494	31,177	911	122,964	2,422
South Dakota *	34,208	1,912	198	250	94	31,106	648
Tennessee	226,238	476	2,283	31,240	1,302	186,541	4,396
Texas	901,437	3,006	27,907	80,458	148,296	617,626	24,144
Utah	121,303	1,322	2,243	661	2,233	110,150	4,694
Vermont	36,398	131	569	375	428	34,178	717
Virginia	353,442	860	11,400	49,566	4,803	280,786	6,027
Washington	263,278	3,854	15,424	7,361	6,122	225,213	5,304
West Virginia	84,790	139	688	3,160	360	78,795	1,648
Wisconsin	299,774	2,050	4,991	10,667	4,692	271,096	6,278
Wyoming	31,326	444	184	284	905	28,952	557
Total	13,710,150	102,618	554,803	1,223,303	758,054	10,674,784	396,588

*High proportions of enrollment figures for public two-year institutions were imputed based on 1988 data because institutions did not provide complete statistics on 1990 enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"A $50,000 penalty gets people's attention."
A director of services for students with disabilities, on federal rules taking effect this week: A1

"Colleges are just now starting to try to catch up with what most of the corporate sector has been doing for a number of years."
A health-care consultant: A1

"The academic world has shut its doors on the murder of John Kennedy. They think it's beneath them."
A historian who uses the collections of the Assassination Archives and Research Center: A5

"I work for a wonderful agency that does marvelous things I cannot tell you about."
A mathematician who works for the National Security Agency: A17

"This has been a terrible waste."
A college president on a U.S. antitrust investigation: A25

"We spend so much time talking about problems, it's impossible to talk about solutions."
A student in a freshman seminar: A33

"High-school graduates usually get just one chance at college. If we don't offer the most talented among them a first-rate public education, everybody—they themselves and the society that needs them—loses out."
A professor of English at the University of Massachusetts: A48

"Most writers who can't teach are like the centipede who, when asked which foot it moved first, thought about it a moment or two, couldn't figure it out, and became paralyzed."
A novelist on teaching writing: B3

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-48
Athletics	A36-37
Business & Philanthropy	A31-32
Gazette	A41
Government & Politics	A25-30
Information Technology	A21-24
International	A38-40
Personal & Professional	A17-20
Scholarship	A8-16
Students	A33-35
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-48**
Bulletin Board	B6-47
Opinion & Letters	B1-5

MANY LAWSUITS POSSIBLE

New Federal Regulations on Rights of the Handicapped May Force Colleges to Provide Better Access to Technology

By DAVID L. WILSON

Disabled students and faculty members say that federal regulations that take effect this week will provide a powerful new tool to compel colleges and universities to give the handicapped better access to campus computers and other technology.

The vast majority of colleges are not up to speed in providing the kind of technology that allows handicapped people to participate fully in higher education, computer experts say. The new regulations are expected to spur disabled students to sue institutions that they believe have failed to provide access.

'You'd Better Pay Attention'

Many institutions are unclear about the changes they must make. Computer experts believe that although the new rules are not fundamentally different from those that have been on the books for nearly two decades, the publicity surrounding them will force many campuses to spend more time and money devising systems that suit handicapped people's needs.

"Members of the disability community will be more likely to exercise their rights than they have heretofore," says Bob Silverstein, staff director and chief counsel for the Senate Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Disability Policy. To colleges that have failed to follow existing regulations and eliminate barriers for the handicapped, he says: "If you haven't paid attention before, you'd better pay attention now."

About 10.5 per cent of all college students have some dis-

Continued on Page A21

MICHAEL VAUGHN FOR THE CHRONICLE

Sophomore Andrea D. Dutton: She feels "cheated" because many computers at Purdue are inaccessible to her.

Tying Student Loans to National Service Gets Campaign Spur

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

The idea of linking student loans and national service is gaining new visibility in the Presidential campaign—and new scrutiny from critics.

Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas, a leading candidate for the Democratic nomination, has made national service a major part of his platform.

He would replace the existing federally subsidized student-loan system with a government trust fund. Students could borrow money for college and then repay it either as a proportion of their income over time, or by working for two or three years as teachers, police officers, child-care workers, or in other public-sector fields.

"We could revolutionize the social landscape of America," Mr. Clinton says, describing the impact of his "domestic GI Bill."

For many college officials and students, Governor Clinton's proposal is far more attractive than a national-service proposal

Continued on Page A26

More Colleges Tighten Benefit Programs to Meet Big Rise in Health-Insurance Costs

By DENISE K. MAGNER

The soaring cost of employee benefits, combined with a bleak fiscal outlook, is prompting many colleges to reexamine and tighten their benefits packages.

Most of the changes involve health-care benefits. Nationally, health-care costs continue to rise much faster than the rate of inflation, and colleges have not been immune. Some institutions report their costs for providing health benefits have jumped by as much as 20 to 30 per cent annually.

As a result of that trend and a broader fiscal crunch that has led to layoffs on some campuses, changes are being made in the benefits arena. More colleges are requiring employees to foot a larger share of the bill for health insurance. They are offering new health plans that limit their employees' choice of doctors and manage more closely the care they receive. Some are considering whether, and how, to limit medical benefits for retirees. And a growing number have been using early-retirement incentives as a tool to reduce their work force.

"I'm not hearing of any universities adding any new benefits," said Judith T. Muñoz, director of human resources at the University of San Diego and benefits adviser for the College and University Personnel Association. "We're all trying to do things to control costs."

Pressure Intensifies

She and other personnel managers in higher education say the need to control further the cost of employee benefits has intensified amid today's heightened financial pressures.

"Colleges need to look at the particulars of their benefits plans to see if they represent what a college would do if it created that program today," said Robert M. Wilson, who retired last month as vice-president for personnel at the Johns Hopkins University. He is now an adviser to the Washington office of Foster Higgins & Co., a benefits consulting firm.

He added: "They need to see if the shar-

Continued on Page A18

Fund Raising by Public Colleges: Will Legislators Cut Support?

As public colleges show how well they can generate private contributions, even their own officials are concerned about the financial ramifications.

STORY ON PAGE A31

MARGINALIA

From *The Signpost*, the student paper at Weber State University:

"Several errors were made in the story 'Weber State chosen to build European satellite.'

"The satellite will be built for AMSAT International, rather than the European Space Agency. AMSAT International has worked with Weber State on previous occasions.

"The satellite will be constructed of an aluminum alloy, rather than the rocket's mounting cone.

"The satellite will act as a weight balance for the rocket, replacing materials which are usually used.

"The satellite will receive stress testing at Hill Air Force Base, rather than Thiokol. The satellite's orbit, while named by Soviet scientists, was not created by them; rather, it is one they normally use.

"Also, an error was made in the telephone number for the Gay and Lesbian Support Group listed in the Campus Calendar. . .

"*The Signpost* regrets the errors."

Think nothing of it.

■

But *we* should talk. This one is from *The Chronicle:*

"Legislators and Gov. Booth Gardner are expected to tangle over proposals for averting a $900-million deficit in the state's $15.7-million budget."

Don't be so picky!

■

Masochism at the University of California at Riverside (from the student paper, *Highlander*):

"To oversee the honors thesis, each student chooses a faulty advisor."

■

From the Ithaca College *Ithacan:*

"With more women entering the work force, the image of the typical housewife is fading . . . , according to the Vice President and Management Supervisor of Saatchi and Saatchi Advertising, Jane Rohman. . . .

" 'Although 75 percent of all women ages 25-54 work, women continue to smolder most of the home responsibilities such as laundry, dry cleaning, and child care,' Rohman said."

To keep the home fires burning?

■

From *The Daily Tar Heel*, the paper at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill:

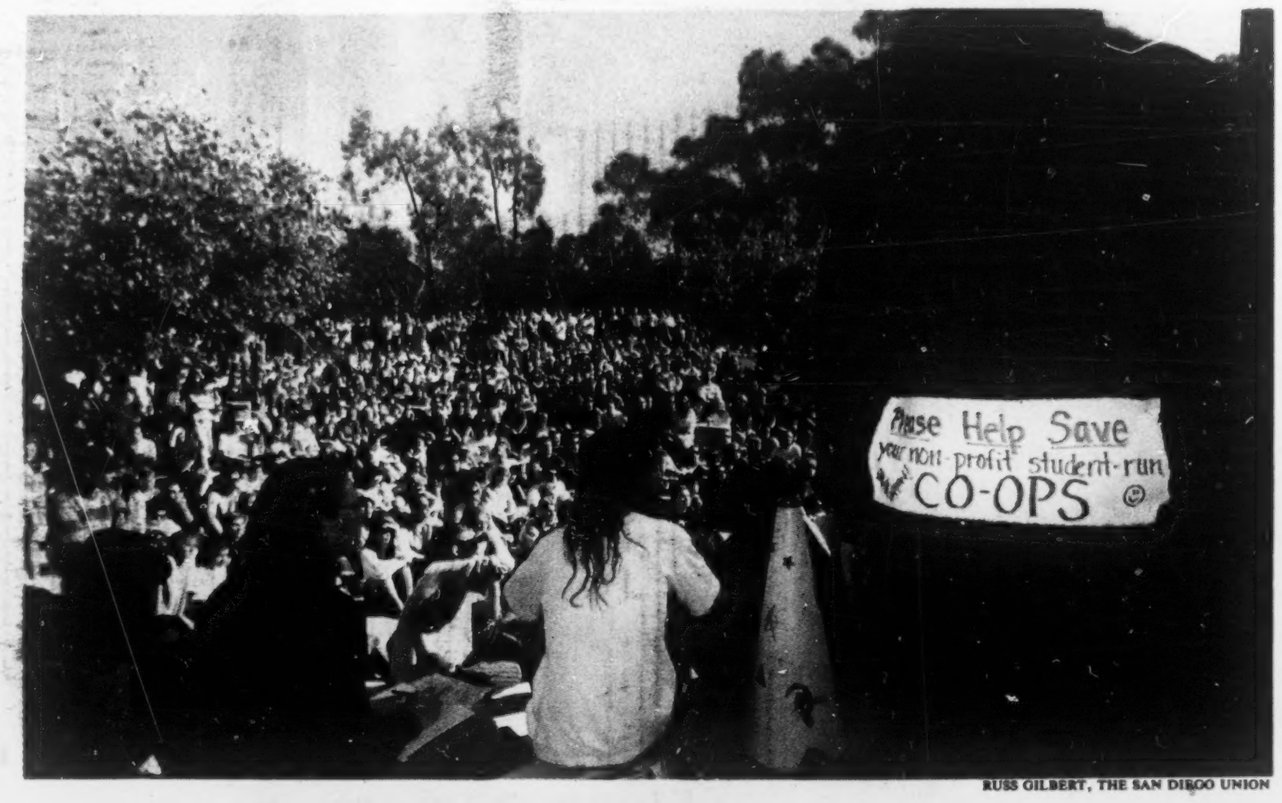
"The Daily Tar Heel recently was awarded one of five 1990-91 Pacemaker Awards for excellence in college journalism.

" 'The Pacemaker is widely recognized as the Pulitzer Prize for college newspapers,' said Kenneth Schwartz, DTH General Manager.

. . . "The last time the DTH won a Pacemaker was in 1969, Schwartz said. 'The paper is at its highest quality that its probably ever been.' "

Don't blow it *now!* —C.G.

In Brief



RUSS GILBERT, THE SAN DIEGO UNION

Students clash with administrators over co-op

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—A crowd of angry students shattered two storefront windows in a student-run cooperative at the University of California campus here and surged into the building after it was closed by police in a dispute over an audit sought by the university.

The dispute began in the evening, when the General Store Co-op was closed. University officials had entered the building and had changed the locks to gain control of the store. Alerted by an alarm company, students went to the store and broke the locks.

When students opened the store in the morning, university officials went in and locked the doors but were ousted by a crowd of more than 100.

Later the students obtained a temporary restraining order, allowing the store to remain open and requiring students to hand over co-op records that university officials have been seeking for several months.

The students have opposed the university's request for an audit because they believe it is merely a ploy by the institution to take over the co-op. University officials have said that is not their intention. ■

Kidnaper wanted couple to crack university safe

MOSCOW, IDAHO—A husband and wife who work at the Washington State University bookstore were kidnaped by a man who tried to force them to open the store's safe.

The incident began when a man in his 40's, wearing a Washington State University sweat shirt, knocked at the door of the couple's home here, brandishing a large, stainless-steel revolver. He knew the couple worked at the bookstore, which is on the university campus, nine miles from here.

The intruder demanded that the couple go with him to the bookstore to crack its safe. They told him they did not know the combination.

Police said the incident occurred at the beginning of the university semester, when the kidnaper might have expected to find a lot of money in the safe. The couple, who were not hurt in the incident, told police the gunman said he would drive them to the store, but he did not appear to have a car. He took them outside and forced them to walk ahead of him along the street. They did so until they noticed he had disappeared. ■

Police use 'dummies' to thwart bag thieves

NORMAN, OKLA.—In an effort to curb a rash of book-bag thefts at the University of Oklahoma, campus police have been placing "dummy" book bags equipped with loud alarms around the campus.

About 20 of the bags have been put in dormitories, cafeterias, the student union, and the university's main library. Anyone who picks up one of the bags is greeted by a siren of 110 decibels—a sound that can be heard several blocks away, according to university police.

Two students have been caught trying to steal the bags from a dormitory cafeteria. When the alarms sounded, campus police arrested the students. The students could receive penalties ranging from reprimands to suspensions.

Such thefts are common on many campuses because students tend to leave their bags unattended, said Joe Lester, director of public safety at the university.

Students often keep expensive laptop computers and calculators in the bags, as well as money and credit cards. Thieves at Oklahoma have netted about $10,000 a year over the last several years.

"We recognize larceny as a real problem at this university, and we had to do something about it," Mr. Lester said. ■

MICHAEL MARSLAND, YALE U.

Yale adds wasps to vast insect collection

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The insect collection at Yale University's Peabody Museum of Natural History has expanded dramatically with the addition of 85,000 specimens previously owned by the federal government.

Most of the insects are 50- to 80-year-old miniature wasps that were bred by U.S. Forest Service scientists in an effort to discover a parasite capable of devouring gypsy-moth caterpillars.

The 300 glass cases that contain the specimens had been stored for years in a former missile silo and had been inaccessible to all but a handful of researchers. Yale received the collection after the National Museum of Natural History waived its right to house the specimens.

The Peabody Museum already possesses one of the largest insect collections in the world. It has more than 1.5 million specimens, according to Charles L. Remington (*above*), a biology professor who is also the museum's chief entomologist. ■

At Florida Atlantic U. it's cats: 1; owls: 0

BOCA RATON, FLA.—The stray cats at Florida Atlantic University will be allowed to stay.

In November, a group of biology professors proposed that the 34 cats be removed from the campus. The group charged that the cats were destroying the burrowing-owl population at Florida Atlantic. The owl, which is the university mascot, is an endangered species.

President Anthony James Catanese, saying that other predators and environmental pressures might be harming the owls, announced that the cats could stay as long as they were immunized and neutered. A librarian who has fed the cats is coordinating the effort. A committee also will be set up to monitor the owls. ■

Corrections

A chart previewing the legislative sessions in the 50 states (*The Chronicle*, January 8) contained these errors:

■ It said that Nebraska Gov. Ben Nelson had vetoed a bill to provide more aid to private-college students. The veto was not of the bill to expand aid, but of a bill providing funds for the program.

■ The chart incorrectly identified the institution where a faculty member had accused her colleagues of raising the grades of Native students. It was the University of Alaska–Fairbanks.

■ The chart incorrectly described legislation being backed by Minnesota private colleges. It would redirect some of the state money that now goes to support public colleges into financial aid for public- and private-college students. ■

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"The problem of unallowable costs being charged to the government is systemic."
An assistant comptroller general at the General Accounting Office: A25

"Many uninformed people think the world is turning 'queer.' "
A professor of sociology at Arizona State University: A7

"A young man wrote that a novel we had read had taught him that his relationship with Mother Earth was one of rape and pillage; he now saw his rock collection in a new light."
A professor of women's studies: B1

"This is the first clear indicator from reliable survey data of what's happening in the higher-education community as a result of the economic downturn."
A college personnel official, on administrators' raises this year: A1

"I think the budget is exactly the same as past Bush budgets for existing programs. You'd have to give them credit for putting a good spin on it."
Charles B. Saunders, Jr., senior vice-president of the ACE: A1

"The request barely covers inflation. And in some very important areas, it does not come near the inflation rate at all."
David B. Moore of the Association of American Medical Colleges, on the budget proposal for NIH: A26

"It'll be interesting to see if the presidents think this is a real shot across the bow, or just a bag of flour."
A director of women's athletics, on an Education Department memo on sex equity in college sports: A1

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-48
Athletics	A39-40
Business & Philanthropy	A36
Fact File	A15
Gazette	A43
Government & Politics	A25-35
Information Technology	A20-24
International	A41-42
Personal & Professional	A14-19
Scholarship	A7-13
Students	A37-38
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-64**
Bulletin Board	B7-63
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-6

U.S. Drafts Memo on Sex Equity in College Sports

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN
WASHINGTON

The Education Department is circulating a proposed memorandum that would warn college presidents not to violate federal sex-discrimination laws when they make decisions about eliminating sports teams.

The department's Office for Civil Rights has asked a range of higher-education and college-sports officials for their comments on the memorandum, which would be sent to the presidents of all colleges that receive federal funds.

Many Programs Face Deficits

The memorandum has generated interest for several reasons. First, college officials say it indicates that OCR has been listening to their complaints that it too often has proposed policies without getting advice from experts at the colleges.

Second, it comes at a time when many colleges are contemplating cutting teams as a way to deal with the sports deficits that many of them now face. About a dozen colleges have dropped teams in the past 18 months, and more are considering similar action. Concerns about the possibility of violating federal anti-discrimination laws have forced several colleges to back off from such cutbacks.

Third, the memorandum suggests that the civil-rights office may follow through on its December 1990 pledge to make sports programs' compliance with anti-discrimination laws one of its top priorities. Advocates for women's sports have been frustrated by what they say is OCR's failure to enforce vigorously the statute known as Title IX of the Education Amendments of

Continued on Page A39

11.6% Increase for Student Grants Sought by Bush in 1993 Budget; Funds for Loans Would Grow 25%

Spending plan said to reflect concern over costs to families

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY
WASHINGTON

President Bush last week asked for an increase of 11.6 per cent for student-grant programs in fiscal 1993—the largest such request of his Presidency. Spending for student loans would grow by 25 per cent.

The proposals surprised college officials, who had expected a request for smaller increases. Many hastened to point out, though, that Mr. Bush's proposals were not as generous as the figures indicated.

Under the President's budget plan, the maximum Pell Grant would grow to $3,700, from $2,400, and the largest Stafford Student Loan that an undergraduate could take out would grow to $4,000, from $3,000. The proposal would put $2-billion in new money into higher education, but shifts in funds and changes in eligibility requirements would eliminate more than 675,000 grants and 128,000 Perkins Student Loans.

Concern for Older Students

Bush Administration officials said the proposals were intended to acknowledge families' difficulties in paying for college. They also said the budget was designed to open up student-aid programs to older students who are working full time and want to go to college for one or two courses. The present law requires students to attend college at least half time to qualify for federal aid.

The President combined the proposed student-aid increases with requests that the interest on student loans be made tax deductible and that penalty-free withdrawals from Individual Retirement Accounts be permitted for college expenses. Educators said they viewed the package as Mr. Bush's attempt to keep his 1988 campaign promise to be an "education President."

Higher education fared well in the proposed Education Department budget,

Continued on Page A32

The President's Budget and Higher Education

- Scientists are pleased with large increases proposed for the National Science Foundation, but are disappointed by the small increases proposed for the National Institutes of Health: Page A26.
- Students and presidents are angry about a proposal to give larger Pell Grants to good students and deny grants to students who do not maintain a C average: Page A32.
- Colleges could attract more gifts of real estate and stocks if Congress adopts the proposal on tax treatment of appreciated property. But some development officers are worried about new reporting requirements: Page A30.
- Complete budget tables on programs in the Education Department and other agencies that provide funds for colleges and universities: Page A28.

Administrators' Raises Trail Inflation This Year, Reflecting Hard Times

By DENISE K. MAGNER
WASHINGTON

Reflecting the nationwide recession, median salaries for college and university administrators rose by only 2.6 per cent this academic year. Not only was the increase the smallest in four years, but it also failed to keep pace with inflation.

In academic 1990-91 the rate of increase in median salaries was twice as high—5.4 per cent. The figures are from a survey that is conducted each year by the College and University Personnel Association.

The slim pay raises also fell well below last year's inflation rate. The Consumer Price Index rose by 4.7 per cent in the 12 months ending June 1991.

"This is the first clear indicator from reliable survey data of what's happening in the higher-education community as a result of the economic downturn," said Kathleen E. Donofrio, director of personnel at Loyola College in Maryland and a member of the committee that advises CUPA on the administrative-salary survey.

"It's not surprising," she added. "I think higher education has been particularly hard hit in this economy."

Lowest Raises at 2-Year Colleges

Administrators at two-year colleges received the lowest pay raises. Their median salaries increased only 0.8 per cent in 1991-92, the survey of 1,438 institutions found.

"Two-year colleges, at least at the public level, differ from a lot of the other public institutions in that they draw some of their support from the local base," said Kirk D. Beyer, compensation manager for the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and chairman of the survey advisory committee. "They might reflect the economic conditions a little sooner than some of the other state-supported institutions would."

Administrators at baccalaureate institu-

Continued on Page A14

Highest-Paid Administrators

Medical dean	$173,287
Medical-center chief	136,667
Public-health dean	128,250
Law dean	124,965
Dentistry dean	120,000
Veterinary dean	110,250
Health-professions chief	105,000
System president	99,452
Pharmacy dean	99,300
Institution president	95,500

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

FACT FILE ON PAGE A15

MARGINALIA

A faculty member at Canton College of Technology received a communication from the Athletic Booster Club with this compelling message on the envelope:

OPEN IMMEDIATELY
OUTDATED MATERIAL INSIDE

■

Memorandum to the faculty at the University of Findlay:

"It is proposed that:

"1) When voting on tenure or promotion policy (and 'sense of the faculty' votes about tenure and promotion) voting privileges be restricted to full-time teaching faculty and division chairs.

"2) A ballet on this issue is called for."

Shall we dance?

■

A student who was late for a class at Quinnipiac College gave her professor this note:

"At 8:15 we Received a Call that Sharon L———'s Jeep Wrangler broke down. Now at 10:00 A/M vehicle has been towed here for possible drive shaft repairs.

"please excuse any in convenience this may have caused."

The note was signed by a man at a local auto shop.

■

Warning sent by electronic mail at Appalachian State University:

"Those that we do not hear from by November 15, indicating they wish to retain their id, will be removed."

Help us, Sigmund! Help us!

■

From *Dominguez News*, the paper at California State University at Dominguez Hills:

ETHNIC DIVERSITY
SPRINKLES CAMPUS

"Dominguez Hills is just one big salad bowl.

"The ingredients in the Dominguez Hills salad are:

"35.5 percent White

"33.1 percent African-American

"18.9 percent Latino

"8.5 percent Asian

"4.0 percent Pacific Islander.

"Dr. Kenneth B. Gash, director of institutional research here said, 'each year the ethnic diversity changes.'

" 'The Latino population is growing each year, this makes the percentage of other races stay the same,' he said."

What's *on* that salad, Director?

■

We have it on good authority that the following closing statement was made by the vice-president for academic affairs to the Governor of West Virginia at a ground-breaking ceremony at Fairmont State College:

"And now let us proceed with the recession." —C.G.

In Brief

Students question PCB cleanup in dormitories

NEW PATLZ, N.Y.—Students at the State University of New York here protested outside two residence halls last week, demanding that the buildings remain closed for further safety tests.

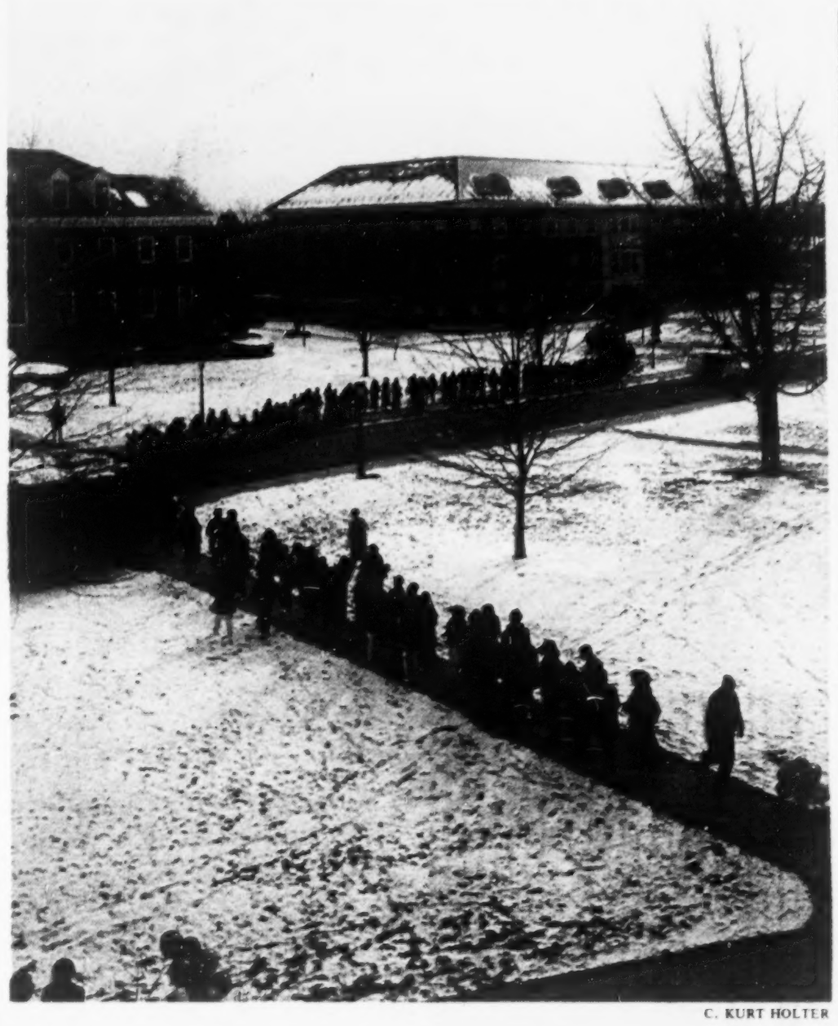
Last month a power surge caused transformers containing a carcinogenic chemical, polychlorinated biphenyls, to overheat in five campus buildings. A university spokesman said both the state and county health departments had approved the reopening of the buildings after testing and cleanup. Two other residence halls remain closed. ■

Berkeley students stage hunger strike over fees

BERKELEY, CAL. — Five students at the University of California's campus here started a hunger strike last week to protest a 22-per-cent increase in student fees due to take effect in the fall. The increase will boost fees for state residents to an average of $3,036 a student on the university's nine campuses. The university charges fees instead of tuition.

The fee hike is the third in as many years. A university spokesman said the institution needed the money to help offset a cut in its request for state funds. The money from the fees will be used mainly to increase support for university libraries and student financial aid.

The students said they would only drink liquids and take vitamins during their strike. They will continue to attend classes as long as they are able. The students want a complete rollback of the latest increase, a cap on future fee hikes, and the creation of a committee to review student financial aid. ■



C. KURT HOLTER

Book procession marks opening of new library

FREDERICK, MD. — Hood College students, faculty and staff members, and alumnae carried books from the Joseph Henry Apple Library last month to open a new library and information-technology center on the campus.

The new four-story library cost $9.2-million to build, and the information-technology center cost $3.5-million.

The college held the procession to celebrate the new library, which will be dedicated in September to kick off the college's centennial year. About 1,000 books were carried in the procession. ■

MARK LUDAK, IMPACT VISUALS

Chancellor moves to poor neighborhood

SAN FRANCISCO — Evan S. Dobelle (*above*), chancellor of the City College of San Francisco, has moved from an office on the main campus to new quarters at a satellite campus in Bayview-Hunter's Point—a predominantly black neighborhood that has been plagued by crime and unemployment. "I am not presumptuous enough or foolish enough to believe that I can solve the problems of that community," he said. "I am moving to share in a struggle for equity."

Mr. Dobelle's move has been warmly received by community leaders, who support his plans to increase enrollment and bolster the curriculum. ■

2 City College officials leave over stampede

NEW YORK—Two administrators are leaving City College of the City University of New York after being partially blamed for a deadly stampede on the campus. A third official faces disciplinary action.

In December, nine people were crushed by a crowd pushing into the college's gymnasium for a celebrity basketball game. A report commissioned by Mayor David Dinkins blamed the police, the event's promoter, the student organizer, the crowd, City University, and City College.

Following the report's release, Jean Charles, director of co-curricular life, resigned after 13 years with the college. George D. McDonald, vice-president for student affairs, is retiring this week after 24 years. And Charles Delaney has been removed as director of security and temporarily reassigned to the facilities office, pending a hearing.

The Mayor's report charged that the officials had "exercised little initiative" in enforcing college policies and "displayed a lack of knowledge" in handling the event. The officials were unavailable for comment. ■

University employee sold cocaine, fixed grades

BOULDER, COLO. — Armando Payan, a former program specialist in the registrar's office at the University of Colorado, has pleaded guilty to selling cocaine on the campus and to falsifying a student's grade-point average in return for money.

Mr. Payan was sentenced to four years of probation and ordered to complete 150 hours of community service. He must also pay $2,000 in fines and spend 30 days in house detention.

Mr. Payan, who was fired by the university last summer after working there 12 years, sold cocaine on two occasions to a police informant on the campus. ■

Graduate students sit in at Yale U. library

NEW HAVEN—About 300 graduate students held a two-hour sit-in at Yale University's main library to protest reduced hours forced by budget cuts.

According to Yale officials, the campus has reduced operating hours at 7 of its 25 libraries by about 6 per cent, or 17 hours a week. Hours in the Sterling Memorial Library, where the protest was held, were not affected.

The demonstration was staged by the Graduate Employees and Students Organization, representing about 1,500 students. The group also is angry because Yale has refused to recognize it as a bargaining body with union status.

Yale officials say they have been working to deal with the group's concerns.

But the graduate-student organization threatened a two-day strike this week, during which graduate students would not attend classes or conduct undergraduate discussion sessions. The graduate-student group may also strike with members of the union that represents 3,500 Yale service workers. The union plans a walkout if a settlement is not reached by next week. ■

Corrections

■ A story on electronic-information services offered by the American Center for the Study of Distance Education (*The Chronicle*, January 22) misidentified the editor of *The American Journal of Distance Education*. He is Michael G. Moore.

■ Because of incorrect information supplied by the College Board, a table listing tuition and fees gave incorrect figures for Houston Baptist University (*The Chronicle*, October 23, 1991). Tuition was $4,750 in 1990-91 and is $5,580 in 1991-92. ■

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Personal & Professional

'In' Box

Meet "a group of people who want to make a revolution in Hollywood," reads the advertisement for a seminar on the perils of contemporary popular culture.

For one week in March, Hillsdale College will bring together activists, critics, film producers, and Hollywood executives to discuss what's gone wrong with film, television, and popular music. "We don't see popular culture reflecting the heartland values, the ideals of family, church, and local community which were once the bedrock of the American experience," says Lissa Roche, director of seminars for the college. She said the "Culture Wars" program, which is open to the public, would not be outright pop-culture bashing, but would include reports from media executives trying to offer more positive portrayals of popular culture.

Speakers will include the film critic Michael Medved and the humorist P. J. O'Rourke. Also speaking will be Gary Bauer, president of the Family Research Council, and Tim Penland, a producer of films with Christian themes.

Hillsdale sponsors several lecture series a year with conservative issues. Students can receive course credit for attending the lectures and subsequent discussion groups. For more information, contact Ms. Roche at (517) 439-1524.

■

Colleges with successful faculty-development programs will be eligible to compete in a new award program sponsored by higher education's largest pension companies.

Beginning in 1993, the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund will give the "Hesburgh Award" to an institution that has been judged to have an effective faculty-development program for improving undergraduate teaching. The winner will receive $25,000.

The award is named for the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president emeritus of the University of Notre Dame and a former TIAA-CREF trustee. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of TIAA-CREF, announced the award at the American Council on Education's annual meeting last month. He said he hoped the award would draw attention to faculty development and "provide proven concepts for inspiration and replication." The first award will be presented at next year's ACE meeting.

"We believe our participants understand us to be much more than just a provider of retirement plans and insurance," Mr. Wharton said.

Two-year and four-year public and private institutions are eligible. Institutions can nominate themselves or be recommended by others. A panel will evaluate the nominated programs.

Scientists Find That Moving a Laboratory May Be as Expensive as It Is Tricky

Many researchers relocate at least once in their careers; it's a 'pain,' says one

By DEBRA E. BLUM

When Josef Michl moved his chemistry laboratory last year from one university to another, he had to make sure that $3,000 handmade quartz bottles that store liquid gases were packed as delicately as eggshells for the trip, that the organic chemicals synthesized by his research team were transported at the proper temperature, and that his 14-foot-tall spectrometer would fit into his new lab space.

"I can look back at all the stories of the move now with humor, but I can still say in four words what moving is like," says Mr. Michl. "It is a pain."

In 1986 he moved his laboratory from the University of Utah to the University of Texas at Austin, and last year he moved again to the University of Colorado at Boulder.

An Array of Difficulties

Mr. Michl and other research scientists say they face an array of difficulties and details when they leave one university for another, bringing much of their research effort along with them. But because universities are constantly snapping up faculty members from each other, and because some universities make them offers they can't refuse, it isn't unusual for scientists to make at least one move during their academic careers.

Installing scientists can be extremely expensive. So-called start-up packages offered to new scientists as well as to senior scholars moving to a new institution usually include money to buy equipment, renovate laboratories, and begin research. After the university's initial layout, however, professors are expected to support their own research with grant money.

Professors who move from one campus to another usually take with them a variety of pieces of sensitive scientific equipment, samples from experiments, computers,

Continued on Page A16

J. MARTIN NATVIG, U. OF COLORADO

Josef Michl, shown in his chemistry laboratory at the U. of Colorado, transported some research samples from Texas in picnic boxes filled with dry ice.

Administrators' Median Salaries Up 2.6%, Trailing Inflation

Continued From Page A1

tions fared the best; their median salaries rose 3 per cent. Median salaries of administrators at doctoral institutions increased 2.3 per cent; at comprehensive colleges, 1.6 per cent.

The association's survey, which has been conducted annually since 1977-78, tracks median salaries for 167 administrative positions. The percentages it reports are the average increases in the median—or the middle value—in a group of salaries.

Increases Depend on the Job

The increase that administrators received in their paychecks often depended on the type of job they held. Median salaries for administrators in academic and external-affairs positions increased by just over 3 per cent in 1991-92, while salaries for their counterparts in executive, student-services, and other posts rose 2.2 to 2.4 per cent.

Median salaries for administrators at all institutions in 1991-92 ranged from $21,889 for admissions counselors to $173,287 for deans of medical schools. (Last year's survey put the median salaries for those two positions at $21,523 and $160,172, respectively.)

In this year's survey, a seventh administrative category was added to the list of positions with median salaries over $100,000. The newcomer was the chief health-professions officer, the senior administrator responsible for an institution's hospitals, clinics, and health-related degree programs. The job had a median salary at all institutions of $105,000 this year, compared with $89,444 in 1990-91.

"I don't see any encouraging indicators that the situation is going to improve in the coming year. If I had a crystal ball, I would anticipate that increases will be even lower."

Six Categories Above $100,000

Six other administrative categories already had median salaries in excess of $100,000. They are the deans of medicine, law, dentistry, public health, and veterinary science, and the administrators of hospital medical centers.

While the salaries of a few top administrative jobs rose significantly, such as the chief health-professions officer, most in-

Continued on Page A17

FACT FILE: Median Salaries of College and University Administrators, 1991-92

Executive	All institutions	Doctoral	Comprehensive	Baccalaureate	2-year
Chief executive of a system	$99,452	$150,000	$110,680	$86,881	$89,669
Assistant to chief executive of a system	62,676	76,392	—	—	50,170
Chief executive of a single institution	95,500	133,775	101,308	93,500	80,400
Assistant to chief executive of a single institution	46,723	62,400	51,306	40,000	40,954
Executive vice-president	75,743	115,000	75,000	63,097	68,537

Academic	All institutions	Doctoral	Comprehensive	Baccalaureate	2-year
Chief academic officer	$72,676	$113,300	$84,500	$65,280	$61,083
Chief health-professions officer	105,000	163,611	—	—	—
Director, library services	47,064	80,000	57,000	39,000	41,322
Circulation librarian	29,165	35,038	30,614	23,250	31,935
Acquisitions librarian	33,611	40,035	33,241	28,125	33,600
Technical-services librarian	33,817	50,645	36,457	27,600	33,451
Public-services librarian	36,000	50,236	36,298	28,403	37,552
Reference librarian	31,328	39,950	31,615	27,675	34,124
Director, institutional research	48,980	59,750	50,124	38,485	45,072
Associate director, institutional research	38,474	42,603	36,750	27,150	35,185
Director, educational-media services	35,931	50,736	37,030	29,845	37,131
Director, learning-resources center	38,742	49,074	37,736	30,089	42,963
Director, international studies	47,947	54,636	47,038	38,000	—
Director, academic computer center	47,800	72,000	48,850	38,620	41,000
Associate director, academic computer center	42,809	54,770	43,308	28,500	—
Administrator, grants and contracts	47,874	62,496	45,093	34,109	41,033
Dean, architecture	90,441	93,300	—	—	—
Dean, agriculture	90,168	104,220	70,250	—	—
Dean, arts and letters	61,944	93,672	69,400	54,104	51,330
Dean, arts and sciences	72,363	96,696	72,900	58,688	52,182
Dean, business	71,658	108,333	77,509	54,919	49,957
Dean, communications	56,127	93,350	—	37,008	47,665
Dean, continuing education	54,471	80,128	59,800	43,900	49,490
Dean, dentistry	120,000	124,674	—	—	—
Dean, education	70,000	89,362	70,013	46,680	48,825
Dean, engineering	90,400	109,668	84,800	—	54,050
Dean, extension	62,899	89,100	—	—	55,031
Dean, fine arts	65,050	88,511	69,227	40,010	46,288
Dean, graduate programs	70,784	89,100	64,500	49,908	—
Dean, health-related professions	65,000	89,318	71,466	51,909	49,617
Dean, home economics	82,000	90,000	—	—	—
Dean, humanities	50,992	93,002	65,000	43,200	52,375
Dean, instruction	57,854	—	—	—	58,820
Dean, law	124,965	129,972	122,000	—	—
Dean, library and information sciences	69,607	85,238	64,547	—	52,381
Dean, mathematics	51,453	—	54,583	39,015	51,453
Dean, medicine	173,287	184,250	—	—	—
Dean, music	61,542	88,117	61,500	34,867	—
Dean, nursing	65,000	92,711	67,600	47,273	46,412
Dean, pharmacy	99,300	105,000	—	—	—
Dean, public health	128,250	132,971	—	—	—
Dean, sciences	60,001	103,531	68,000	44,769	50,476
Dean, social sciences	51,714	99,442	67,571	42,662	52,150
Dean, social work	84,043	92,300	—	—	—
Dean, special programs	48,469	—	56,410	42,100	43,324
Dean, undergraduate programs	59,500	84,075	58,240	52,135	—
Dean, veterinary medicine	110,250	110,517	—	—	—
Dean, vocational education	54,065	—	70,700	—	51,924

Administrative	All institutions	Doctoral	Comprehensive	Baccalaureate	2-year
Chief business officer	$68,500	$100,600	$79,500	$63,623	$58,124
Chief administration officer	68,712	95,407	72,604	57,240	60,718
Chief financial officer	63,268	82,500	65,823	50,359	50,494
Director, environmental health and safety	46,897	54,819	40,000	—	—
Director, telecommunications	46,736	55,176	42,385	30,513	42,097
Chief planning officer	62,797	83,100	61,114	49,054	57,587
Chief budget officer	55,030	64,760	51,170	46,706	45,206
Associate budget director	43,460	51,600	40,399	38,000	35,831
Chief planning and budget officer	70,200	81,000	59,961	—	—
General counsel	73,826	84,798	62,482	—	—
Staff attorney	55,461	58,000	—	—	—
Chief personnel and human resources officer	50,637	66,338	51,500	37,785	44,656
Associate director, personnel	40,222	48,246	37,664	30,113	39,488
Manager, benefits	33,570	41,672	30,200	26,562	29,647
Manager, training and development	36,193	37,900	32,468	—	36,193
Manager, employee relations	40,803	40,635	—	—	—
Manager, labor relations	49,662	49,140	—	—	—
Manager, employment	33,413	39,437	30,160	26,500	30,635
Manager, wage and salary	37,147	39,866	32,474	34,265	—
Manager, personnel information systems	36,130	39,771	30,105	—	—
Director, affirmative action and equal employment	51,315	57,145	45,231	44,882	43,062
Associate director, affirmative action and equal employment	38,016	38,016	—	—	—
Director, personnel and affirmative action	39,557	—	44,492	32,257	38,811
Chief information systems officer	57,872	78,246	60,000	46,325	47,323
Associate director, computer center	45,662	64,743	46,987	37,000	38,700
Data base administrator	43,700	50,133	37,798	30,525	40,408
Systems analyst, highest level	38,892	43,175	39,158	30,680	35,395
Systems analyst, lowest level	32,064	35,037	31,021	25,000	33,024
Programmer analyst, highest level	32,684	36,000	31,713	28,895	32,801
Programmer analyst, lowest level	26,832	27,433	26,500	24,500	27,126

Administrative, continued	All institutions	Doctoral	Comprehensive	Baccalaureate	2-year
Director, administrative computer center	$47,230	$67,830	$49,500	$38,580	$43,457
Associate director, administrative computer center	41,861	58,200	43,500	29,000	37,172
Chief physical-plant officer	49,410	72,683	53,840	41,292	41,740
Associate director, physical plant	41,262	56,004	42,024	32,010	34,800
Manager, landscape and grounds	31,723	38,690	30,944	26,800	27,162
Manager, building maintenance trades	35,097	43,264	34,279	30,163	31,483
Manager, technical trades	37,588	43,189	35,544	30,000	32,890
Manager, custodial services	30,120	37,380	30,337	24,845	27,290
Manager, power plant	39,460	44,083	36,764	37,828	—
Comptroller	50,000	72,200	52,379	42,500	43,374
Manager, payroll	30,531	40,000	29,744	24,000	28,616
Director, accounting	41,508	53,450	41,400	32,240	35,244
Staff accountant, highest level	30,000	32,330	31,092	25,090	29,532
Staff accountant, lowest level	24,228	24,652	25,525	21,325	24,460
Bursar	36,630	48,420	36,369	28,603	33,232
Associate bursar	30,213	35,941	30,394	19,000	—
Director, purchasing	38,976	53,000	38,780	30,089	33,415
Associate director, purchasing	36,000	44,404	30,800	23,600	27,790
Director, bookstore	29,088	47,415	35,338	24,150	25,225
Associate director, bookstore	25,750	33,434	24,403	20,290	27,025
Director, internal audit	47,706	55,148	41,153	41,600	35,010
Director, auxiliary services	51,180	63,090	50,477	37,715	43,068
Manager, mail services	23,213	30,076	23,500	17,992	22,040
Director, campus security	37,382	53,529	38,560	29,000	31,858
Director, risk management and insurance	51,266	54,727	44,150	—	—
Administrator, hospital medical center	136,667	147,224	—	—	—

External affairs	All institutions	Doctoral	Comprehensive	Baccalaureate	2-year
Chief development officer	$64,000	$89,310	$70,284	$60,154	$48,298
Director, annual giving	36,130	42,285	35,517	32,822	35,343
Director, corporate and foundation relations	43,343	51,494	42,000	39,700	40,090
Coordinator, resource development	30,725	37,613	30,000	26,993	36,000
Director, estate planning	48,900	60,000	48,150	41,458	—
Chief public-relations officer	43,048	70,422	46,920	36,943	36,600
Director, governmental relations	65,840	67,500	61,125	—	—
Chief development and public-relations officer	71,000	100,000	72,677	52,198	44,898
Director, alumni affairs	36,490	54,000	38,192	31,049	28,680
Director, development and alumni affairs	45,000	67,930	47,500	42,000	36,953
Director, special and deferred gifts	45,856	56,175	48,000	43,059	—
Director, church relations	36,000	—	32,010	37,480	—
Director, community services	42,761	46,800	40,291	35,084	43,104
Director, publications	36,915	46,000	37,031	30,200	35,000
Associate director, publications	29,000	34,409	29,332	24,305	—
Manager, printing services	30,990	40,571	30,885	23,900	28,417
Director, information office	37,745	51,348	37,836	29,500	34,192
Director, news bureau	33,168	42,786	32,639	25,355	—

Student services	All institutions	Doctoral	Comprehensive	Baccalaureate	2-year
Chief student-affairs officer	$60,662	$89,000	$68,828	$52,047	$55,000
Dean, students	49,945	60,211	50,000	40,000	51,093
Chief admissions officer	45,621	56,496	49,975	40,868	38,718
Associate director, admissions	32,568	39,666	33,760	28,584	28,500
Admissions counselor	21,889	25,000	22,399	20,000	25,035
Academic adviser	27,420	26,395	27,573	27,720	29,500
Director, admissions and registrar	46,989	67,900	52,695	35,550	44,434
Registrar	40,000	57,170	45,036	34,022	36,755
Associate registrar	33,790	41,050	33,650	26,502	33,009
Assistant registrar	26,502	31,656	27,271	21,500	26,143
Director, admissions and financial aid	48,550	—	59,438	46,250	41,958
Director, student financial aid	39,264	54,832	42,673	34,167	36,593
Associate director, student financial aid	29,203	38,760	30,156	24,000	26,000
Director, food services	40,728	53,475	41,213	34,715	27,007
Associate director, food services	34,042	41,074	34,854	25,344	—
Director, residence halls	36,000	54,062	37,630	28,350	26,143
Associate director, student housing	31,860	42,066	31,565	24,000	—
Housing officer, administrative operations	32,320	38,989	29,983	22,600	—
Housing officer, residential life	26,702	34,716	26,810	23,734	22,211
Director, foreign students	33,643	41,037	31,805	27,272	—
Director, student union and student activities	38,070	50,524	38,133	29,000	39,507
Director, student union	41,004	49,450	40,079	31,297	—
Associate director, student union	33,819	36,360	32,800	23,373	—
Director, student activities	30,500	38,724	32,400	25,737	31,857
Director, student placement	36,875	49,000	39,327	30,285	35,183
Director, student counseling	42,750	54,514	43,995	34,502	43,154
Associate director, student counseling	36,693	45,384	33,653	29,567	33,256
Director, student health services, physician	79,615	86,000	72,037	70,000	—
Director, student health services, nurse	29,510	39,490	32,436	24,400	27,900
Director, campus ministries	32,000	40,548	34,100	30,285	—
Director, athletics	50,500	81,180	56,800	41,200	40,440
Men's	49,100	63,350	52,693	44,020	—
Women's	40,543	50,188	38,900	34,019	—
Director, sports information	28,000	36,048	28,428	22,125	—
Director, campus recreation	32,911	46,864	32,250	26,010	23,788
Chief, enrollment management	54,372	66,678	59,844	51,000	44,678
Director, minority affairs	37,000	45,636	34,956	31,200	30,100
Director, conferences	36,225	46,031	33,959	30,245	34,060

Note: The figures are based on a survey sent to 3,400 colleges and universities in the fall of 1991. The response rate was 42 per cent. The figures are meant to provide a broad overview of salaries in higher education. A dash indicates insufficient data.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

tant. Gas pumps, exhaust hoods, and other items must also be taken care of.

Sending a member of the research team ahead to make plans or working from blueprints of the new laboratory are good ways to make sure the move goes smoothly, says Sheri Wischusen. She organized the move of Keith Moffat's biochemistry and molecular-biology laboratory from Cornell University to the University of Chicago two years ago. "You can't be too compulsive when it comes to these things," says Ms. Wischusen, who was a research-support specialist in Mr. Moffat's Cornell lab.

Negotiations and Bartering

A complicating factor in switching institutions is identifying which research instruments belong to the professor and which belong to the university, Ms. Wischusen adds. Typically, the equipment in a faculty member's lab is purchased with a combination of university money and grant money accumulated by the scientist from a variety of outside sources. The university and the researcher usually have to negotiate—even barter—to decide what stays and what goes.

"I can look back at all the stories of the move now with humor, but I can still say in four words what moving is like. It is a pain."

The process isn't always friendly, and, according to one researcher who asked not to be named, it can sometimes be quite contentious. The researcher said he and his institution fought over every instrument that he wanted to take with him, and he still ended up leaving the campus with only one truckload of equipment, when he thought he would have at least four.

Packing Sensitive Materials

Jay K. Kochi, who moved his chemistry laboratory from Indiana University to the University of Houston in 1983, says researchers should "do everything but drive the truck" when it comes to moving a laboratory.

"There's no substitute for actually doing the work yourself with your assistants," he says. "You pack the sensitive materials, you decide the location of fragile equipment in the truck, you make sure the vehicle has air suspension."

Mr. Kochi says that during his move—which involved transporting a spectrometer the size of a small car and precision magnets that could easily have lost their alignment if they had been jostled—nothing was damaged or broken.

"If you plan well and think of all the possibilities and consequences of something going wrong then the actual physical move becomes the trivial aspect," says Mr. Kochi. "What you can concentrate on is the truly important part—the transformation of living in a new place and working in a new environment." ■

Slim Pay Raises for Administrators Reflect Hard Times

Continued From Page A14

creased only slightly. For example, the median salary of the chief executive of a system rose from $98,666 in the association's 1990-91 survey to $99,452 this year. And the median salary of the chief public-relations officer at all institutions increased from $42,298 last year to $43,048 in 1991-92.

Smallest Increases in 4 Years

The last time the survey showed such small increases was in 1987-88, when the median raise for administrators at all institutions was 3.3 per cent—2.5 per cent at private institutions and 4.2 per cent at public ones.

This year's survey found the median salary increase at public and private institutions to be about the same, 3 per cent.

Salaries varied by type of institution. For example, this year's median salary for a chief academic officer at a public institution is $76,213, while the median salary for the same post at a private religious college is $60,000.

Many observers predicted that salary increases for administrators would remain low in 1992-93. Said Mr. Beyer: "Unfortunately, I don't see any encouraging indicators that the situation is going to improve in the coming year."

Ms. Donofrio agreed. "If I had a crystal ball," she said, "I would anticipate that increases will be even lower next year."

On a positive note, she said, the rate of inflation is expected to be lower—hovering around 3 per cent—for the 12 months ending June 1992.

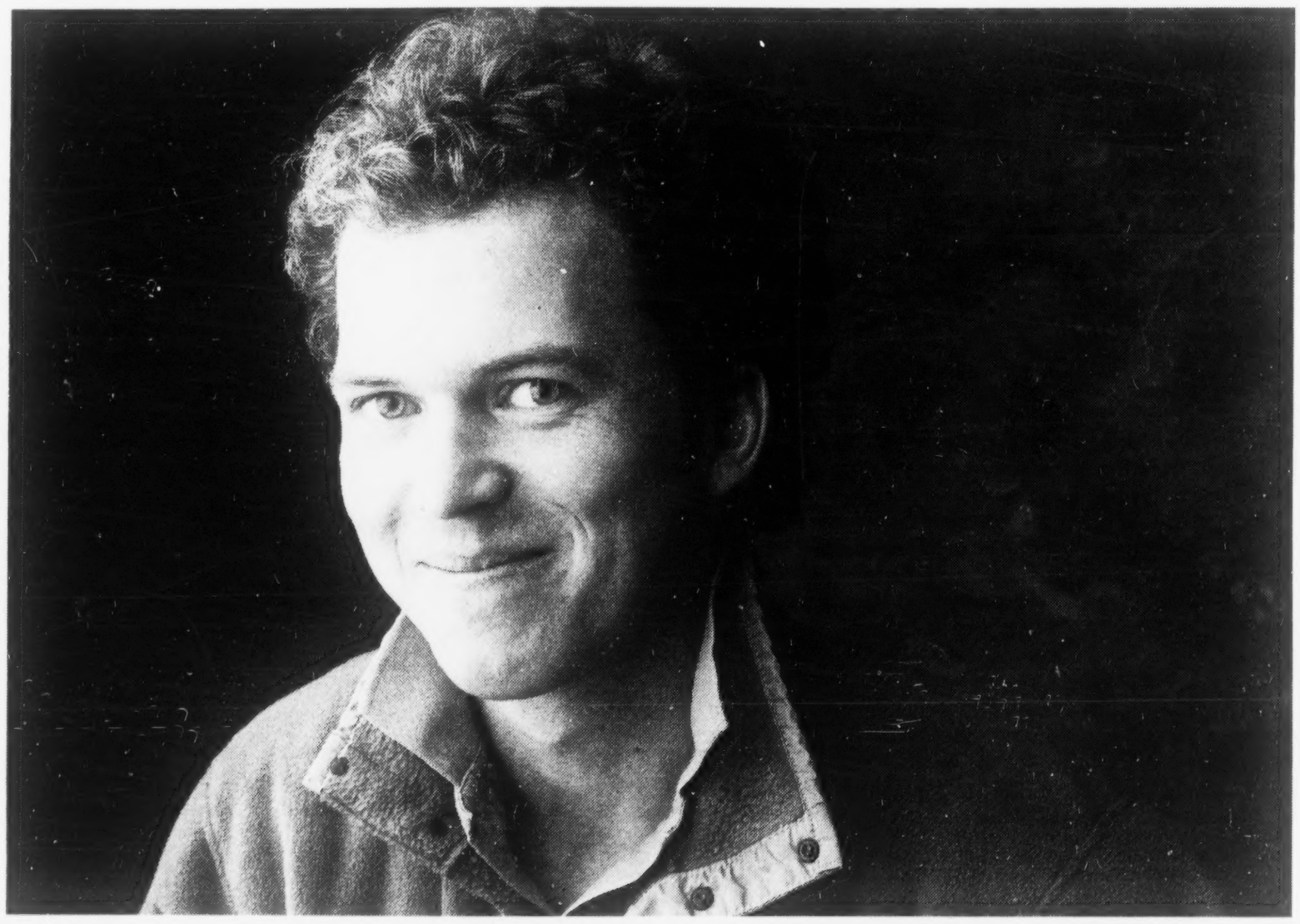
Eye on Faculty Increases

It is not yet clear whether faculty salary increases have also slipped this year. A survey by the American Association of University Professors found that faculty salary increases last year had failed to keep pace with inflation for the first time in a decade (*The Chronicle*, April 3, 1991).

Results of this year's AAUP survey and of a CUPA survey that looks at faculty salaries by disciplines have yet to be released.

A 124-page report of the "1991-92 Administrative Compensation Survey" includes aggregate data by type of institution, budget size, and enrollment.

Copies of the report are available from the College and University Personnel Association, 1233 20th Street, N.W., Suite 503, Washington 20036; (202) 429-0311. The price is $75 for CUPA members, $175 for non-members who participated in the survey, and $295 for all other non-members. The association also does custom-tailored salary studies for institutions that want to make comparisons with peer institutions. ■



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THE BUSH BUDGET

Total Budget Gain for Academic Research and Development Is 5%, but the Share for Health Institutes Disappoints Scientists

By COLLEEN CORDES
and STEPHEN BURD

WASHINGTON

Federal spending on academic research and development would increase by about 5 per cent in fiscal 1993, totaling about $11.5-billion, under the budget President Bush proposed last week.

Proposals for science programs varied widely. Scientists were enthusiastic about the large increase the President requested for research at the National Science Foundation, but disappointed by the relative modesty of his plan for the National Institutes of Health, the largest source of federal funds for academic research.

Higher-education officials said the total budget request for academic science was encouraging, given the recession and the tight limits on federal spending. Still, it represents only slightly more than an increase for inflation, which the Administration has projected at 3 per cent for this year.

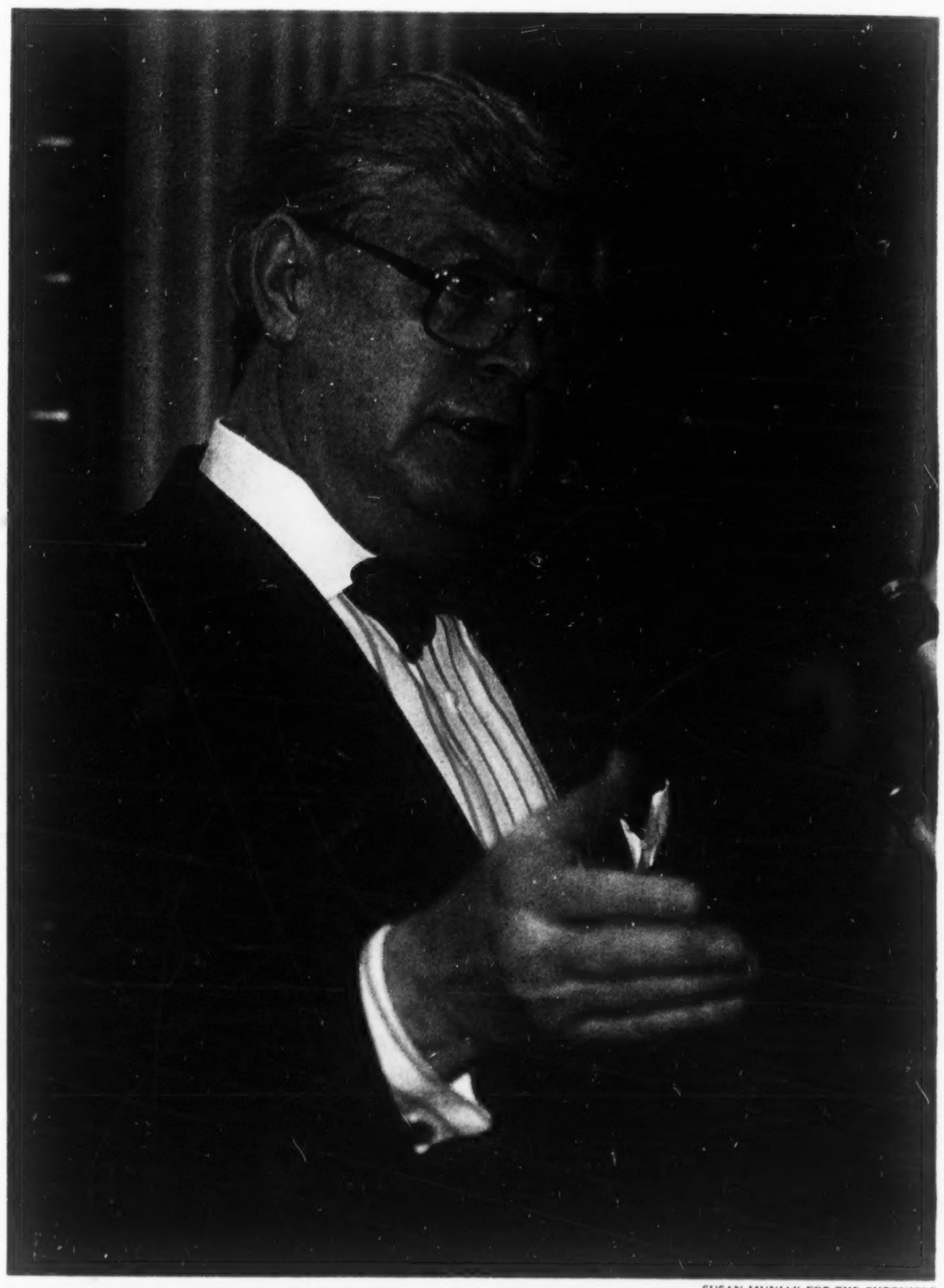
"We need to bear in mind that the average person out there is going through a tough time right now," said Steven Beckham, director of federal relations at the University of South Carolina. "So I don't want to appear overly greedy and say it's not enough. But investment in scientific research in our universities is going to play a major role in our economic recovery."

Highlights of the President's proposal for science and technology include:

- Growth of about 19 per cent in the National Science Foundation's research budget, and a reduction of about 1 per cent for the foundation's education office.
- An increase of about 4.9 per cent for the National Institutes of Health.
- Substantial infusions for some big science and technology programs, including an increase of 34 per cent for the Superconducting Supercollider and an 11-per-cent increase for the space station.
- For grants to individual researchers, increases of about 17 per cent at the NSF, about 7 per cent at the Department of Health and Human Services, and about 11 per cent at the Department of Energy.
- An increase of 3 per cent for basic research at the Department of Defense, even as overall military spending is reduced.
- Relatively small increases in total spending on agriculture research, but a 53-per-cent increase in the Agriculture Department's competitive research program.
- An emphasis on five Presidential initiatives coordinated across agencies—advanced computing, global environmental change, mathematics and science education, biotechnology, and the creation of advanced materials.

Commitment to 'Small Science'

In the past, proposals for large increases for big science and technology projects triggered complaints from scientists that the extra money would come at the expense of the grant programs that benefit individual researchers. But D. Allan Bromley, the President's chief science adviser, last week emphasized the Administration's commitment to "small science" and pointed to the increases it had requested for grants to individuals at the science foundation, Health and Human Services, and the Energy Department.



SUSAN MUNIAK FOR THE CHRONICLE

D. Allan Bromley, the President's chief science adviser, says the Administration is committed to helping "small science."

Mr. Bromley added: "These individual investigators remain the heart and backbone and strength of American science and technology."

Some science-policy experts agreed that the Administration's proposal struck a better balance between big and small science and technology projects this year.

But they said the debate might boil up in Congress again this year. Lawmakers unwilling to make the cuts the President called for in other programs will be looking for dollars to trim from his science and technology proposal. And massive projects like the supercollider, which involve large numbers of jobs and powerful political constituencies, are always harder to cut than support for individual scientists, the experts said.

Mr. Bromley himself added that the increases proposed for academic science would not be enough "to remove totally the pain" being felt on the campuses because federal support has not kept up with an increase in the number of researchers seeking aid.

Some university representatives suggested that the Administration's efforts to protect both big projects and grants to individuals had resulted in troubling shortfalls for a third type of program—the kind that helps institutions and scientists build their capacity to conduct quality research. The most prominent example, they said, was the absence of any competitive program to renovate campus research facilities.

Following are the proposals for specific agencies:

The National Institutes of Health. Many biomedical researchers and lobbyists said they were angry that the Administration has requested the NIH to be financed below the rate at which the costs of biomedical research are rising. But others argued that fiscal constraints this year had forced the Administration to choose between competing priorities that were all valuable.

Fewer Grants From NIH

For NIH, the budget called for an overall increase to $9.4-billion, from $9-billion. The increase for grants to individuals would be about 7 per cent, to $5.3-billion from $4.9-billion. While NIH would support 22,132 grants altogether—a record number—it would actually be financing fewer new ones in 1993 than in 1992. The budget would allow NIH to support 5,800 new grants next year, around 200 fewer than in fiscal year 1992.

Said David B. Moore, the assistant director of governmental relations at the Association of American Medical Colleges: "The request barely covers inflation. And in some very important areas, it does not come near the inflation rate at all."

To many, the most disappointing part of the NIH budget was that it would keep financing flat for research centers, research training, and clinical drug trials. Said Mr. Moore: "At a time that we are trying to attract more young people into scientific careers, the Administration is shutting off training."

The budget calls for a 1.1-per-cent increase for the National Cancer Institute and a 4-per-cent increase for AIDS research. AIDS research will get $873-million, up $32-million from fiscal 1992. NIH reportedly requested $1.3-billion for AIDS.

Cancer and AIDS researchers complained about the budget plan. Michael Colvin, a professor of oncology and medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, said: "It is a disappointment we don't see more in the entire NIH budget and that cancer this year is not keeping pace within NIH at a time when there are many opportunities for cancer therapies and prevention, new biological targets to examine and exploit."

Said June E. Osborn, the chairman of the National Commission on AIDS and dean of the School of Public Health at the University of Michigan: "It's an awful shame to be decreasing real dollars at a time when the AIDS epidemic is exploding and when there is a great deal of good research proposed that can't be done with limited resources."

'Got to Take a Longer View'

At a Department of Health and Human Services briefing, Secretary Louis W. Sullivan said that increases for research on diseases like cancer and AIDS might look small next to those for projects like the supercollider and the space station.

But he said: "You've got to take a longer view. You have to look at where the programs are in their developments. Cancer received a massive infusion of funds in the 1970's, and AIDS got a large infusion in the 1980's. The Administration has been very responsive to these diseases, and now the results are beginning to pay off."

National Science Foundation. The budget for the foundation's activities would go up by about 13.5 per cent, to a total of $3.04-billion. That figure includes money for the foundation's Antarctic program in fiscal 1992 and 1993 from the Department of Defense.

"I can only say that I hope in the future the news is always as good as it is this year," said Walter E. Massey, the NSF director, at a briefing last week. Scientists were particularly excited about the plan for research spending to go up by about 19 per cent. They pointed to past years in which the foundation's total budget grew faster than its spending on research.

For the first time in several years, however, support for the education office would be reduced, by nearly 1 per cent. Mr. Massey pointed to the office's rapid growth in recent years and said it would concentrate next year on consolidating the gains it had made. Congress, however, has been eager in the past to increase support for science education and somewhat skeptical of the agency's own commitment to it. Lawmakers probably will insist on another boost for the office's budget.

Department of Defense. Spending for the Pentagon's basic research would increase by about 3 per cent. Mr. Bromley, the President's science adviser, said he regretted that the increase was not larger.

Researchers, however, were relieved

that the numbers for military research were up instead of down, given the pressure to slice substantial amounts from military programs in response to the end of the cold war. Over all, Defense Department support for academic research and development would rise by about 2 per cent, to a total of about $1.445-billion.

Department of Energy. Sharp reductions in nuclear-weapons production, made possible by the end of the cold war, would allow the agency to shift a greater proportion of its resources next year to civilian research.

Support for research on conservation and renewable energy, for example, would increase by 15 per cent, to $580-million, reflecting the President's commitment to reduce the country's dependence on imported sources of oil, officials said.

Funds for construction of the Superconducting Supercollider, a subatomic-particle collider being built near Dallas, would rise 34 per cent—to $650-million—to keep the $8.25-billion project on schedule. It is due to be completed by the end of the decade.

Commitments From Overseas

Energy Secretary James D. Watkins said his department planned to receive an additional $133-million for the project from the State of Texas next year and expects commitments this summer totaling $100-million from four countries—Canada, India, South Korea, and Russia. He said the agency also expected to determine by April the nature of Japan's contributions—which will probably come in the form of equipment donations.

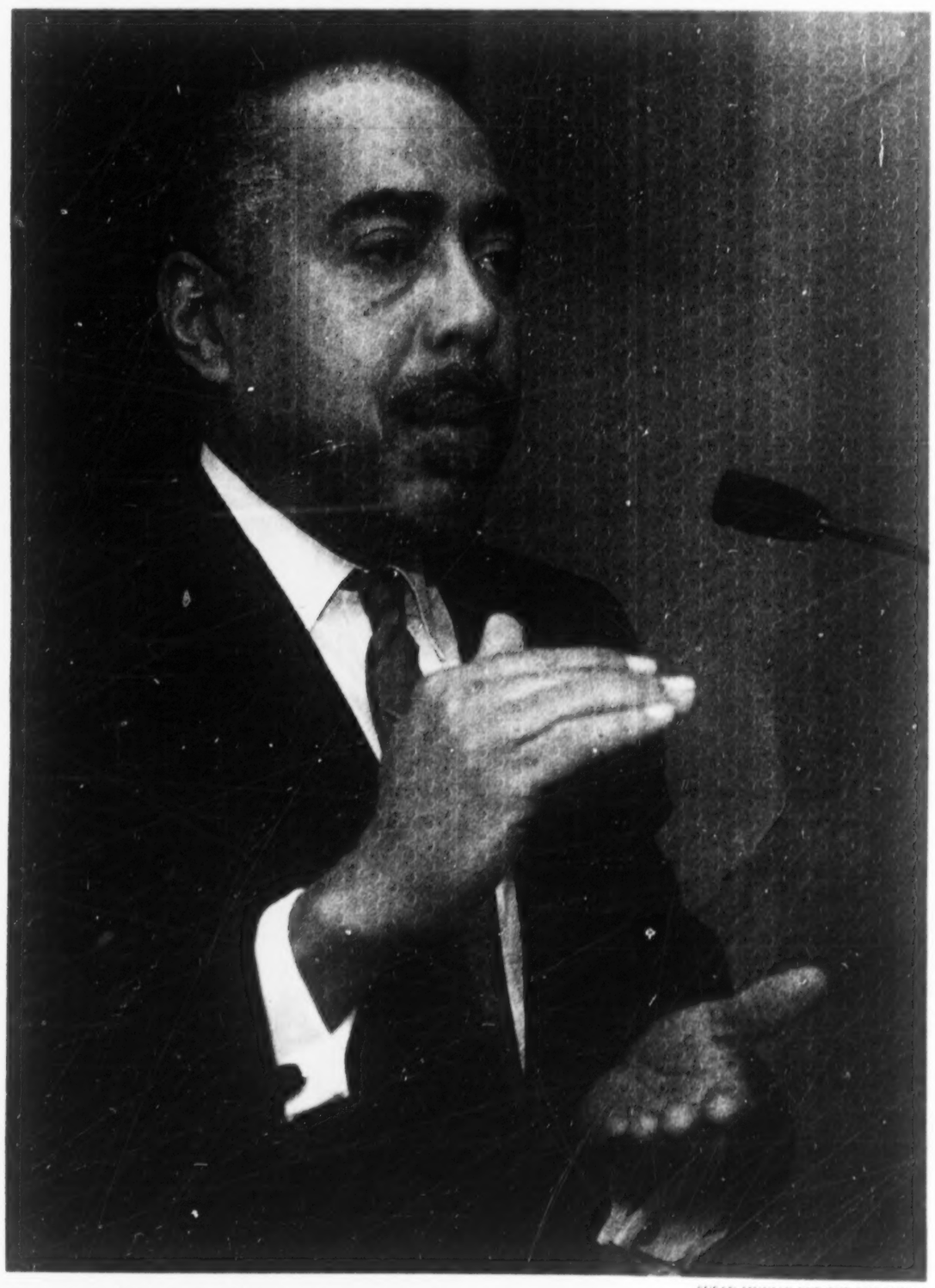
Basic-energy sciences would increase 6.4 per cent, to $814-million. Fusion-energy-research programs, which experienced little growth in recent years because of cuts and deferrals in large projects, would rise 6.8 per cent, to $360-million.

Recognizing the importance of "little science," the agency would provide a $40-million increase in support next year specifically for research by individual investigators and small groups of researchers at universities.

Mr. Watkins, in a theme he continued from last year's budget briefing, complained that more money would have been available in the budget for other worthy research efforts if Congress had ended its yearly practice of slipping "pork-barrel" projects into his agency's appropriations bills to benefit the constituents of powerful lawmakers.

"We hate to see jobs generated out of research," he said, adding that $141-million for such projects had been included in his agency's appropriation for fiscal 1991 and $117-million for fiscal 1992.

High-performance computing and communications. Nine federal agencies are assisting in the effort to develop advanced computer and networking capabilities and boost research and development in those fields. The program, now in its second year, received a Congressional appropriation of $655-million in fiscal 1992, and the President has proposed an increase of nearly 23 per cent.



SUSAN MUNIAK FOR THE CHRONICLE

The NSF's Walter E. Massey, "I can only say that I hope in the future the news is always as good as it is this year,"

The budget calls for spending $178-million next year for the development of better hardware for new computers, and devices that will make present computers more efficient. About $346-million would be spent to develop better and more affordable software that would enable computers to perform common functions much faster.

An additional $123-million would be spent on the National Research and Education Network, a high-speed communications link that would allow research facilities, educational institutions, and government agencies to move vast quantities of data in seconds.

About $156-million would be spent on basic research and human resources, developing new techniques for using high-performance computers, and educating more people about their use.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA would receive a modest increase in its overall budget, rising only 4.5 per cent to $14.9-billion. But research-and-development activities within the agency would increase 12.8 per cent, to $7.7-billion.

Much of that increase would go to the space station *Freedom*, a project many space scientists had asked Congress to eliminate, arguing that it was of little value to science. While the space station would see its budget rise 10.8 per cent, to $2.25-billion, projects of interest to scientists would also receive healthy increases.

Astronomy and Life Sciences

Support for the Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility, a top priority for many astronomers, would increase 15 per cent, to $174-million, while physics and astronomy programs in general would rise 6.8 per cent, to $1.1-billion. Life-sciences research would increase 19 per cent, to $177-million, but planetary-exploration programs would decline by 9.6 per cent, to $487-million. That decrease is due largely to the completion of the *Mars Observer*, a spacecraft scheduled to be launched later this year.

Agriculture Department. The Bush Administration is keeping its promise to add $50-million a year to the National Research Initiative. The competitive-grants program has a proposed budget for 1993 of $150-million—a 53-per-cent increase.

Nutrition and Soybean Research

In 1991, about 74 per cent of the program's budget was used to support basic research, and about 11 per cent was directed toward attracting new scientists into high-priority areas in agriculture research. The proportion of support for those programs is expected to be the same in 1993. However, the federal government is placing increased emphasis on nutrition research and on research to develop alternative uses for agriculture products, such as using soybeans to create biodegradable plastics.

On the other hand, the Bush Administration once again has proposed eliminating financing for Congressional earmarking of funds for pet projects. The result is a proposed $416-million budget for the Department of Agriculture's Cooperative State Research Service—a 18.2-per-cent decline from the current estimate of $508.9-million for 1992.

Research on global change. Support for research related to global change would increase to $1.37-billion—a 24-per-cent increase over 1992. The largest increase is a 225-per-cent rise in support for the economics component of the program.

Economists have complained that they had difficulty obtaining significant support for estimating the economic impacts of climate change. But for 1993, President Bush is proposing a sharp increase in support—rising from $4-million to $13-million.

Mary Crystal Cage, Kim A. McDonald, and David L. Wilson contributed to this article.

Spending for Humanities Would Go Up 6.3%, but White House Would Hold the Line on Arts

By STEPHEN BURD

WASHINGTON

The Administration has asked for a 6.3-per-cent increase for the National Endowment for the Humanities for fiscal 1993. But for the second year in a row, the appropriation for the National Endowment for the Arts would be unchanged.

Under the plan, the humanities endowment's budget would increase to $187.6-million.

NEH Chairman Lynne V. Cheney said in a statement: "The new funds will allow NEH to promote national progress in humanities education, research, and preservation, and to advance the study and public understanding of history, literature, foreign languages, and other humanities disciplines in this country."

$600,000 for New Program

The endowment's increase includes $600,000 for a new grant program, run with the National Science Foundation and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, to support curricular projects in higher education that integrate the humanities and the sciences.

The Administration also asked for $16-million for the Challenge Grant Program, which provides money for general support for universities and scholarly groups. The Challenge Grant Program took an 18-per-cent cut in fiscal 1992 and, as a result, Stephen Cherrington, the director of planning and budget at the endowment, warned that the agency might have had to cancel an entire round of Challenge Grant awards for 1993 if it did not get at least $16-million for the program in fiscal 1993.

The arts endowment's budget would remain at its present level: $175.96-million. The agency has been the subject of controversy for the past three years as lawmakers and arts advocates battled over restrictions on the types of art that the federal government should support.

Humanities advocates said last week that they were pleased by the NEH budget request, but worried about the impact on the NEH of the level request for the arts endowment.

"The huge disparity between the arts endowment and the humanities endowment will be problematic," said John Hammer, the director of the National Humanities Alliance. "Congress, in working with the Administration's budget, will probably focus more on the non-increase for the arts endowment. The emphasis there will make it more difficult to address the other budgets creatively." ■

THE BUSH BUDGET

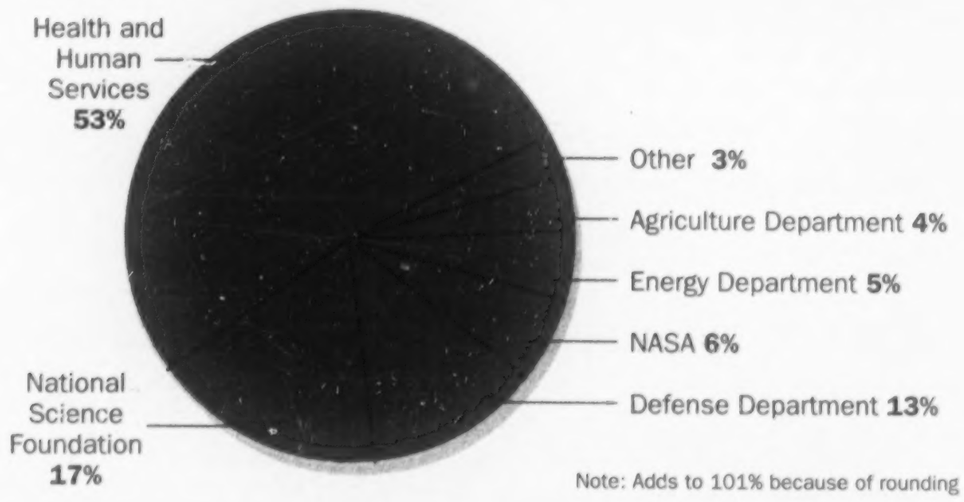
At a Glance

COMPARED WITH FISCAL 1992

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:	
Pell Grants	+22%
Supplemental Grants	−38%
College Work-Study	−26%
Stafford Student Loans	+25%
Aid to black colleges	+9%
International education	No change
Education research	+62%
State student aid	−100%
Office for Civil Rights	+15%
Vocational education	+4%
FIPSE	+7%

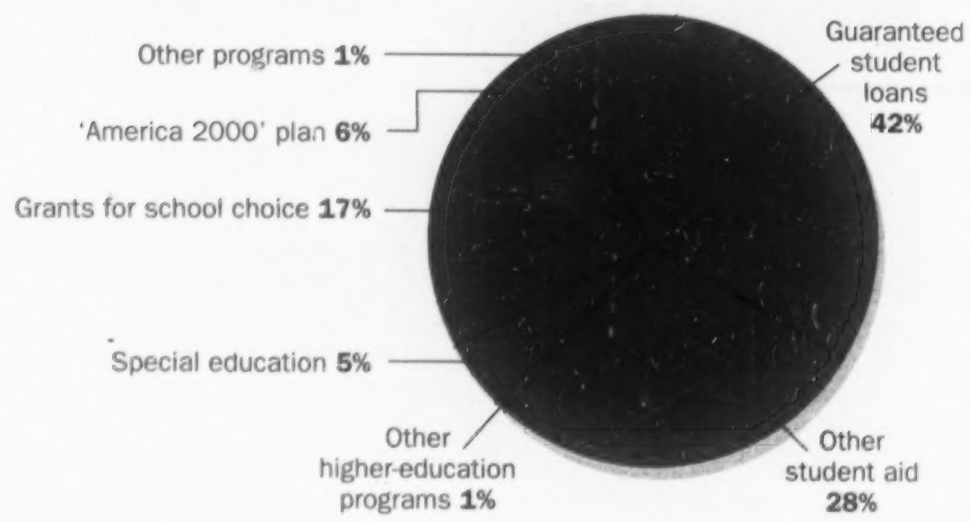
OTHER AGENCIES:	
NIH	+5%
AIDS research	+4%
NSF research	+19%
NSF education	-1%
Cooperative extension	No change
DOD basic research	+3%
Superconducting Supercollider	+34%
NASA research and development	+13%
National Endowment for the Humanities	+6%
National Endowment for the Arts	No change
National Archives	+8%
USIA educational and cultural exchanges	+3%
Non-profit postal subsidies	−74%

A $11.5-billion pie for research in academe



Note: Adds to 101% because of rounding

A $2.9-billion increase for the Education Department



CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1991 actual	Fiscal 1992 estimate	Fiscal 1993 request
Student assistance			
Pell Grants	$5,374,200,000	$5,460,000,000	$6,637,600,000
Supplemental Grants	520,000,000	577,000,000	358,000,000
College Work-Study	595,000,000	615,000,000	454,000,000
Income-contingent loans	4,900,000	4,900,000	5,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	64,000,000	72,000,000	0
Perkins Loans	156,000,000	156,000,000	15,000,000
Stafford Student Loans	4,619,500,000	4,819,500,000	6,046,100,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	14,600,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Graduate support			
Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships	17,600,000	17,600,000	0*
Robert C. Byrd honors scholarships	9,300,000	9,600,000	9,600,000
Jacob K. Javits fellowships	7,800,000	8,000,000	0*
Patricia Roberts Harris public-service fellowships	3,200,000	3,200,000	0*
Minority participation graduate fellowships	6,000,000	6,000,000	0*
Areas of National Need fellowships	24,900,000	28,000,000	0*
Institutional assistance			
Developing institutions			
Aid for historically black colleges	99,500,000	111,700,000	121,700,000
Endowment challenge grants	17,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
Institutional support	87,800,000	87,800,000	87,800,000
Cooperative education	13,200,000	14,000,000	14,000,000
Facilities			
College-housing and academic-facilities loans	37,700,000	3,600,000	3,500,000
Interest-subsidy grants	20,400,000	19,400,000	18,800,000
International education	34,700,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
Law School Clinical Experience	5,900,000	8,000,000	0
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,700,000	2,700,000	0
Bilingual education			
Bilingual vocational training	2,900,000	3,000,000	0
Training grants	36,100,000	36,000,000	36,400,000

Proposed 1993 Spending on Colleges, Students, and Scientific Research

	Fiscal 1991 actual	Fiscal 1992 estimate	Fiscal 1993 request
Library resources			
Research libraries	$5,900,000	$5,900,000	$0
Training and demonstration	300,000	300,000	0
College-library technology grants	3,900,000	6,400,000	0
Aid to disadvantaged			
College-aid migrant programs	2,000,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,900,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	343,600,000	395,200,000	417,000,000
Education research and statistics			
Education research	64,700,000	71,000,000	115,000,000
Education statistics	44,300,000	47,300,000	63,600,000
Education for the handicapped			
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	58,900,000	61,000,000	68,400,000
Research and development	20,200,000	21,000,000	21,000,000
Personnel development	69,300,000	89,800,000	89,800,000
Rehabilitation training	33,400,000	36,700,000	36,700,000
Postsecondary programs	8,600,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Miscellaneous			
Adult education	240,800,000	287,300,000	303,800,000
Vocational education grants	856,500,000	950,000,000	990,500,000
Teacher training	218,500,000	253,500,000	261,200,000
Office for Civil Rights	48,400,000	53,600,000	61,400,000
Drug-abuse education, prevention at colleges, schools	60,900,000	62,100,000	72,100,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	14,600,000	15,000,000	16,000,000
Student Literacy Corps	5,400,000	5,400,000	0
Women's educational equity	2,000,000	500,000	0
School, College, and University Partnerships	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000

In Other Federal Agencies

	Fiscal 1991 actual	Fiscal 1992 estimate	Fiscal 1993 request
Scientific research			
National Institutes of Health			
Cancer Institute	$1,712,671,000	$1,951,541,000	$2,010,439,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,125,965,000	1,191,500,000	1,245,396,000
Institute of Dental Research	148,702,000	159,240,000	166,742,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	615,990,000	662,678,000	699,809,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	542,325,000	581,847,000	615,190,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	906,005,000	960,914,000	1,010,845,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	761,283,000	819,134,000	862,069,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	478,988,000	519,724,000	545,238,000
Eye Institute	253,445,000	270,300,000	285,133,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	240,635,000	252,031,000	261,513,000
Institute on Aging	323,812,000	383,611,000	407,284,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	193,466,000	203,913,000	214,929,000
Research Resources	335,806,000	314,551,000	330,231,000
Center for Nursing Research	39,909,000	44,970,000	48,568,000
Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	134,971,000	149,102,000	157,301,000
Center for Human-Genome Research	87,397,000	104,878,000	110,429,000
International Center	17,519,000	19,609,000	20,727,000
Library of Medicine	91,407,000	99,323,000	108,662,000
Total, N.I.H.	8,277,000,000	8,935,000,000	9,377,000,000
AIDS research, education, and prevention	1,888,000,000	1,968,000,000	2,069,000,000
National Science Foundation			
Facilities and equipment	39,758,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Research	1,693,681,000	1,857,000,000	2,211,500,000
Science and engineering education	321,962,000	483,000,000	479,500,000
Antarctic program	175,067,000	193,000,000	177,000,000
Total, National Science Foundation	2,343,489,000	2,684,500,000	3,041,000,000
Department of Agriculture			
Cooperative research			
Hatch Act support	$162,300,000	$168,800,000	$168,800,000
Payments to black colleges	34,500,000	37,600,000	39,900,000
Special research grants	62,600,000	74,500,000	28,900,000
Competitive research grants	73,000,000	97,500,000	150,000,000
Animal-health research	5,500,000	5,500,000	0
Total cooperative research	454,300,000	508,900,000	416,000,000
Extension service	398,500,000	419,300,000	417,300,000
Department of Defense			
Basic research	1,125,379,000	1,169,800,000	1,203,000,000
University Research Initiative	230,711,000	226,373,000	99,909,000
Strategic Defense Initiative	2,890,000,000	4,145,601,000	5,425,074,000
Department of Energy			
General science	1,138,761,000	1,472,489,000	1,652,684,000
Superconducting Supercollider	265,045,000	484,413,000	650,000,000
Basic energy sciences	705,800,000	764,700,000	813,900,000
Environmental Protection Agency			
Research and development	259,552,000	325,500,000	343,500,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
Research and development	6,500,966,000	7,410,069,000	8,381,445,000
Space station	1,931,306,000	1,986,788,000	2,238,945,000
Health research and training			
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration			
Research	982,000,000	1,059,000,000	1,121,000,000
Centers for Disease Control			
Occupational safety, health research and training	97,000,000	104,000,000	85,000,000
Health professions			
Health-professions education			
Exceptional-need scholarships	9,759,000	9,748,000	11,429,000
Aid to disadvantaged students	30,817,000	30,723,000	37,531,000
Primary-care and family-medicine training	70,129,000	70,129,000	0
Nurse training	58,524,000	59,979,000	4,142,000
Total, Health-professions education	256,936,000	290,015,000	95,741,000
Health Service Corps	91,000,000	100,000,000	120,000,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships and loan repayment program	48,795,000	58,733,000	65,053,000
Medical-facilities guarantees and loans	20,000,000	18,600,000	15,600,000
Area health-education centers	19,237,000	19,173,000	0
Arts and humanities			
National Endowment for the Humanities			
Education programs	18,047,000	18,069,000	21,000,000
Fellowship programs	16,214,000	18,366,000	18,000,000
Public programs	22,937,000	25,870,000	25,000,000
Research programs	18,503,000	19,254,000	19,250,000
State programs	26,859,000	27,548,000	28,500,000
Office of Preservation	19,852,000	22,118,000	24,000,000
Challenge grants	15,070,000	12,392,000	16,000,000
Treasury matching grants	11,937,000	12,836,000	14,009,000
Total National Endowment for the Humanities	167,275,000	175,955,000	187,059,000
National Endowment for the Arts	174,081,000	175,955,000	175,955,000
Institute of Museum Services	25,863,000	26,999,000	29,000,000
National Archives & Records Administration	138,217,000	152,143,000	165,045,000
Civil rights			
Commission on Civil Rights	7,075,000	7,159,000	9,415,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	201,927,000	210,271,000	242,845,000
Miscellaneous			
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	298,870,000	327,280,000	318,636,000
Veterans' educational benefits	662,463,000	877,883,000	981,414,000
Peace Corps	190,689,000	205,024,000	223,721,000
U.S. Information Agency Educational and cultural exchanges	173,151,000	194,232,000	200,000,000
Postal subsidies for non-profit organizations	472,586,000	470,000,000	122,000,000
Small Business Development Centers	55,700,000	60,500,000	0

* President Bush proposed that these programs receive no money, but he also proposed the creation of new programs to encompass the purposes of these programs.

THE BUSH BUDGET

Bush Wants to Restore Tax Benefits for Gifts of Tangible Property, Student-Loan Interest

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

President Bush proposed last week that Congress restore two tax breaks, eliminated in 1986, that would benefit colleges.

One would allow charitable deductions for all gifts of tangible personal property. College officials predicted that the restoration would prompt many wealthy individuals to make gifts of real estate or stocks and bonds to higher education.

The restoration would come with a condition, however. Non-profit groups would have to file a report with the Internal Revenue Service on each donation in excess of $500. College officials were divided about whether the reporting requirement would hinder fund raising.

The other proposed tax break is a deduction for interest on student loans. Financial-aid officers said that restoring the deduction would be of particular help to parents considering whether to borrow money to finance a child's college education.

Both tax breaks have strong Congressional support, and the President's proposals stand a good chance of being enacted into law. In past years, efforts to pass bills to restore the tax breaks have faltered, in large part because money would have had to be found elsewhere in the budget to pay for the provisions—something that would not be necessary this year since the tax breaks are in the President's proposal.

'A Serious Disincentive'

Colleges say the loss of the tax break for gifts of appreciated property has decreased the number of donations they have received. Vanderbilt University, for example, calculated that in 1986, the last year for which the old tax break was in place, individuals provided more than $13-million in gifts of appreciated property to the university. Since then, the university has never received more than $7-million a year in such gifts.

Said Jeff Carr, vice-chancellor for university relations at Vanderbilt: "The tax has been a serious disincentive for gifts of appreciated property. And that's a problem, because the capital campaigns of colleges are heavily dependent on larger gifts that often come in the form of appreciated property."

Nan Nixon, director of government relations at Harvard University, said that it was particularly important to have the tax break restored in the current economic climate. During a recession, she said, donors need a full range of ways to give to colleges.

Two years ago Congress restored the tax break on gifts of art, and college museums have already seen major increases in the numbers of donations. The President's proposal would expand that tax break to cover all appreciated property.

While applauding the President's plan, some development officials said they were worried about the reporting requirement. One, who asked not to be identified, said many wealthy individuals do not like to provide information about themselves to colleges or anyone else. The official also said colleges needed to be able to offer anonymity to donors.

"There are a lot of questions about this," the official said.

Sheldon E. Steinbach, general counsel for the American Council on Education, said he was concerned that the reports might become public records. Generous donors "might then be hounded by other charities," he said.

Mr. Steinbach added, however, that he had no problem with the idea of colleges' providing information to the IRS, since the President's proposal is designed to identify those who are misrepresenting their donations.

"One would be hard pressed to argue that we shouldn't cooperate in preventing fraud," he said.

A spokesman for the Treasury Department said officials there did not yet know the specific requirements that would be placed on charities for reporting gifts, or whether those reports would become public records.

New Proposal on IRA's

College officials widely applauded the President's proposal to restore the tax break on student-loan interest, but some said it would not make a difference to many students. They noted that many of those who graduate from college with large amounts of debt do not itemize their deductions and hence would not have their financial burden eased by the proposed tax break.

But William E. Stanford, director of financial aid at Lehigh University, noted that the proposed break would be available to parents, as well. Mr. Stanford said that he had noticed many more parents in recent years who are reluctant to borrow money for their children to attend a private college when the children can enroll at less expensive, public institutions.

"I think this will make it possible for some of our potential students' parents to feel more comfortable taking on loans," Mr. Stanford said. "This will be especially important for those deciding between public and private institutions."

In a related proposal, President Bush urged Congress to change the tax laws so that people with Individual Retirement Accounts could make withdrawals—without penalties—to pay college expenses. College officials said that it was good to give parents that option, but that in most cases it would make more financial sense for parents to take out student or home-equity loans instead.

No Tuition-Benefit Provision

One tax provision that college officials had hoped to see in the President's budget plan was not there. That was the provision, slated to expire at the end of June, that allows workers to receive up to $5,250 in tax-free tuition benefits from their employers.

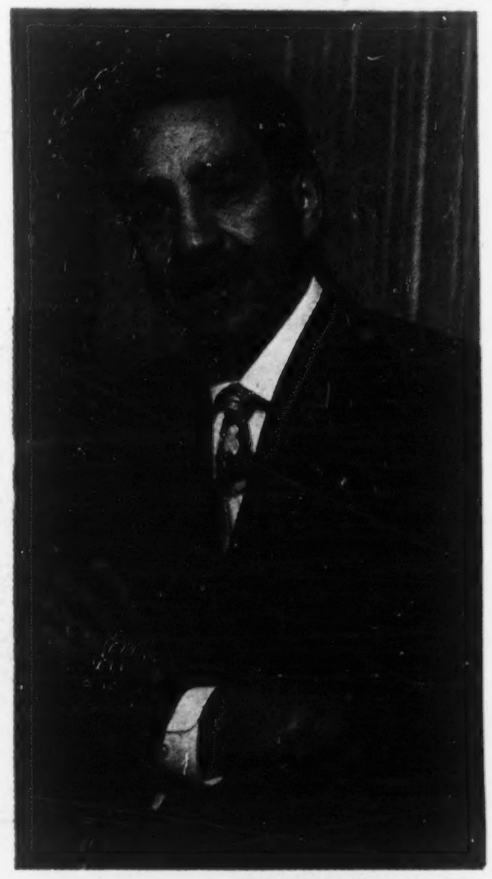
Thomas A. Butts, a federal-relations officer for the University of Michigan, said colleges would have to rely on Congressional support to keep the tax break alive. Colleges use the tax provision both to recruit students and to provide benefits for employees.

Mr. Butts said he hoped that Congress would make the tax break permanent so that colleges could stop what has become an annual lobbying drive for the provision. "It's just not effective for anyone to have this being turned on and off again and again," he said. ■

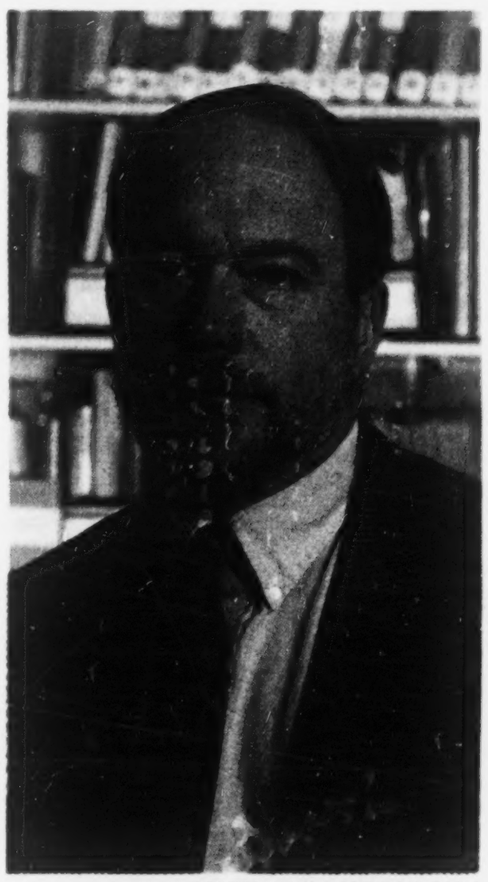
8 Priorities for '93

Odell Johnson, Jr., president of Laney College:

"One of the priorities most certainly must be financial assistance for low-income and educationally disadvantaged students. We have done a very poor job in higher education of recruiting and retaining such students. In California it is particularly important, because the demographics are changing rapidly. It's already difficult enough for our students to attend college. Most of our students work at least part time, and there is a continuing increase in fees for students to attend colleges and universities in California. The very people in need are the people who are being locked out."



FRED MERTZ FOR THE CHRONICLE



MURRAE HAYNES FOR THE CHRONICLE

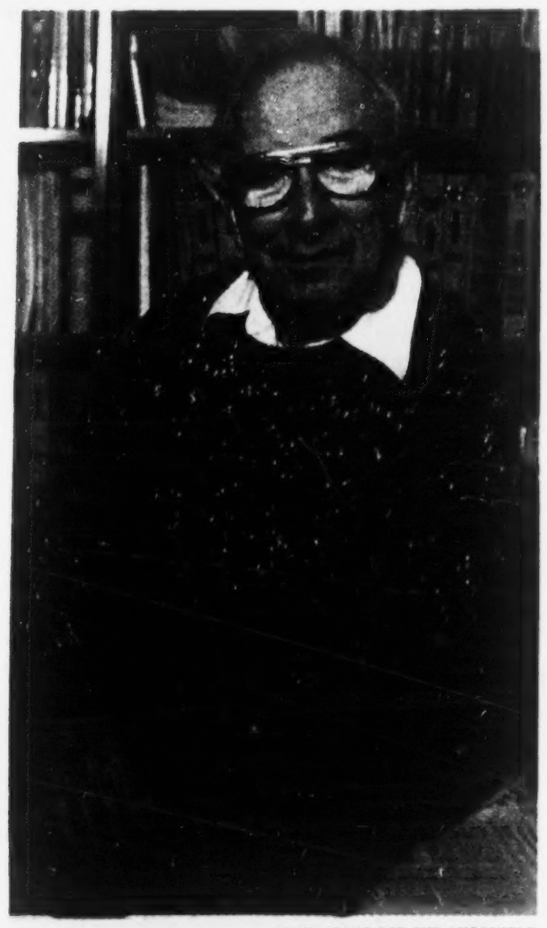
Gilbert W. Merkx, professor of sociology and director of the Latin American Institute at the University of New Mexico:

"The United States needs to rebuild its capacity to deal with the rest of the world. We need to reinvest in programs that will train graduate and undergraduate students who have real expertise in other languages and other world areas. Also, we need to support research on foreign areas. A generation of foreign-area experts is nearing retirement. The entire economic, political, and military configuration that has dominated the world since World War II is undergoing a change. We are more poorly prepared to face the changing world now than we were 20 years ago. International expertise is a depreciable asset. We need that asset very much."

Walter H. Moulton, director of student aid at Bowdoin College:

"More money for all aid programs would be delightful, but realistically I don't expect it. Given the state of the economy, the best I would realistically hope for would be the *status quo*. Students have been receiving aid from a variety of programs and it's important not to break that continuity, even if Congress tries to change the programs during the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. It would be disastrous to suddenly pull back on all existing commitments, because some changes would take place a year or two from now as a result of the reauthorization process. If the Congress had additional money this year and, given the type of institution I'm at and the type of student I serve, the funding that would be most valuable to me would be an increase in Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants."

DAVID WILKINSON FOR THE CHRONICLE



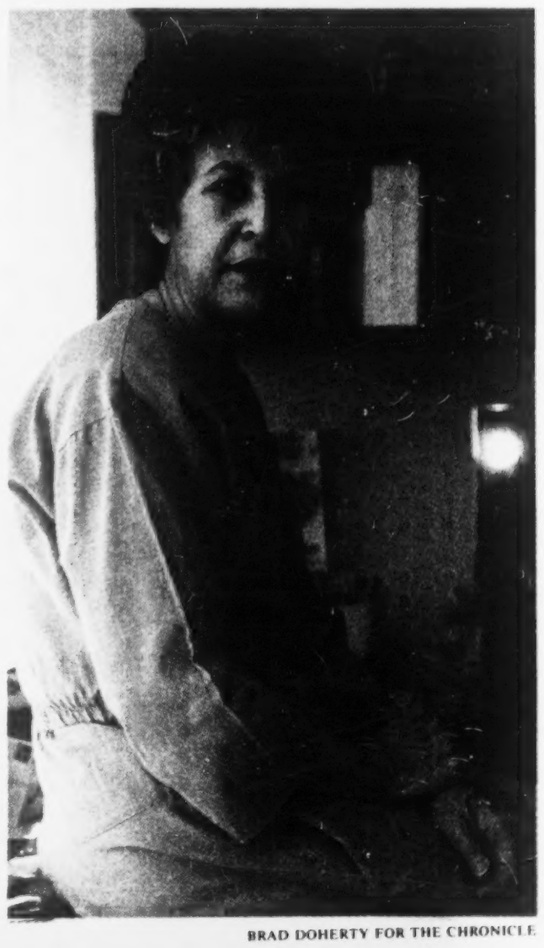
FRED MERTZ FOR THE CHRONICLE

◀ **Howard K. Schachman, professor emeritus of molecular and cell biology at the University of California at Berkeley:**

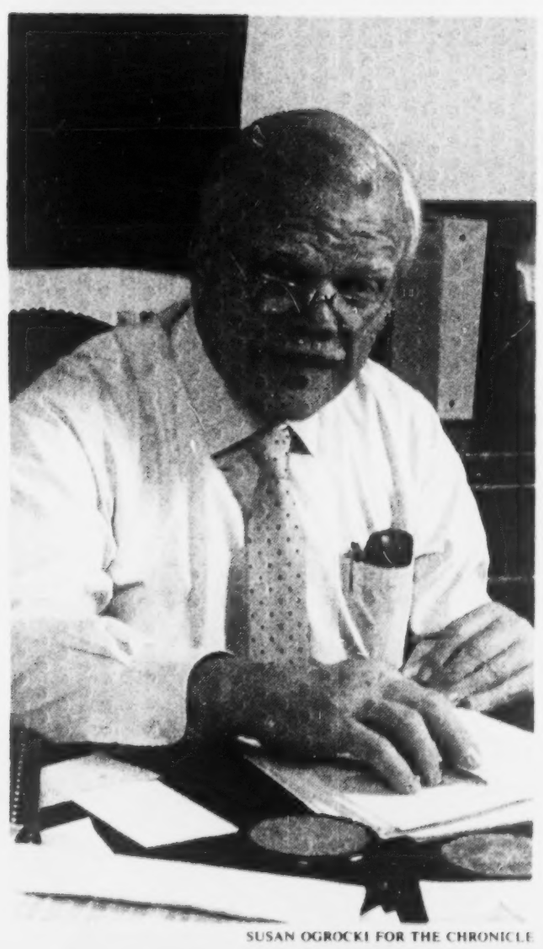
"The top priority, it seems to me, is the economy. I can sit down and tell you what the President should do for science and education, but unless the economic situation is improved dramatically, then science and education will continue to suffer. The first thing would be to extend unemployment compensation for people who are unemployed so they could have an income and then contribute to the marketplace and begin purchasing. And I would assume that something should be done by the federal government to stimulate employment, by the institution of some public-works program, such as highway construction and repair. Our roads are in terrible condition. That's an area to stimulate the economy and get people back to work."

Sylvia S. Lujan, director of the University of Texas–Pan American Learning Assistance Center: ▶

"All people wanting to pursue a postsecondary education should have the opportunity. The Trio programs provide the connection that gives student that opportunity. I see too many students who are disadvantaged who don't have any idea what college is like. I think the Trio programs do much to get the word out to students and to help them focus on what they need to get to college. We also need to focus on getting them out of college, and that's what Student Support Services does."



BRAD DOHERTY FOR THE CHRONICLE



SUSAN OGROCKI FOR THE CHRONICLE

◀ **Edward Laumann, dean of social sciences at the University of Chicago:**

"The Administration and Congress have to understand the need for investing in the scientific infrastructure, providing not only funds for facilities and equipment but also creating a set of incentives to induce the private sector to invest in upgrading facilities. The government's recent hostility to indirect costs and its reduction in programs that help pay for facilities and equipment have threatened the university's ability to cope with research costs and pose a serious threat to the country's ability to maintain its eminence and competitiveness in conducting scientific research."

DAN MOORE FOR THE CHRONICLE

TONY DUGAL FOR THE CHRONICLE

◀ **Homer A. Neal, chairman of the department of physics at the University of Michigan:**

"The item that I'm most concerned about is the Superconducting Supercollider. I think this year and next year are critical years for that project. I'd like very much for it to get on track where there's no further question about its ultimate completion. I'm a professor in high-energy physics. It's an extraordinarily important tool in my field and, I think, for physics and science. The SSC will study the most fundamental issues dealing with the structure of matter, which just has to be important for all science. I'm also concerned about the health of condensed-matter physics, or solid-state physics, as it is called. It's not been adequately funded, and I think it holds many of the keys to this country's future economic competitiveness. In that field, the number of young people being supported is simply too small.

▲ **Jennifer L. Volz, president of the Student Government Association at Wichita State University:**

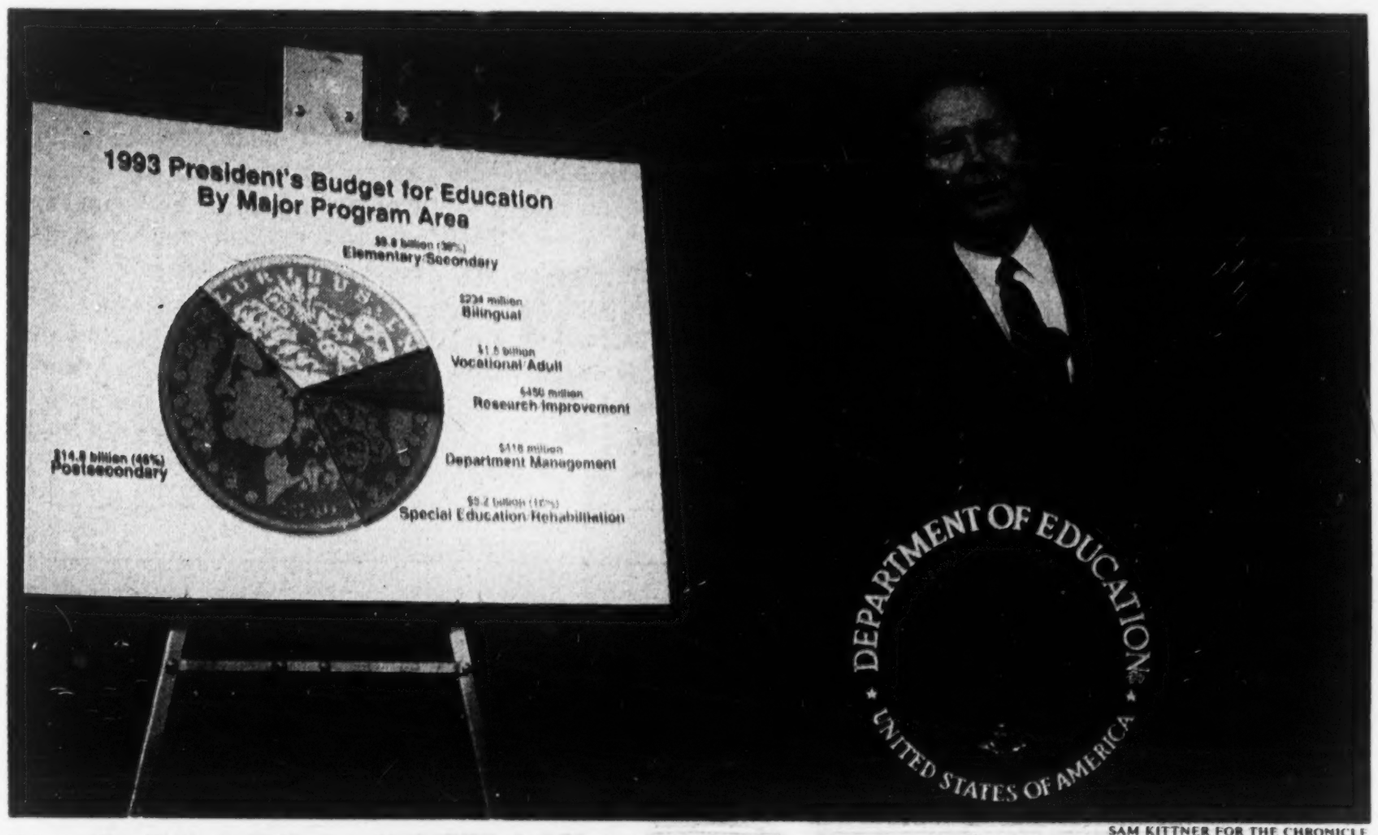
"The federal government should find some way to prevent students from becoming overburdened with debt from college loans. Some people say access to higher education isn't a right; well, it should at least be within reach. A lot of students take out loans because that's all they can get. But they do that without thinking of the future, and they leave college with thousands of dollars in debts. It takes a long time to get into a position that provides the kind of salary that you need to repay those loans. If the federal government cannot increase grants, then it should provide work-study or community-service programs so students can reduce their debts. You need at least an undergraduate degree to even be considered for employment in most places."

THE BUSH BUDGET

Higher Education Fares Well in Bush Budget; Big Gain for Student Aid

Continued From Page A1

which would grow by nearly $2.9-billion, or 9.8 per cent, to $32.4-billion. Education research would receive a large increase, and $500-million would be devoted to a plan that would provide vouchers for families to send their children to the public or private schools of their choice.



SAM KITTNER FOR THE CHRONICLE

Education Secretary Lamar Alexander: The budget shows an attempt to "do whatever we can" to help families pay for college.

Tough Battle Expected

Education Secretary Lamar Alexander told reporters at a budget briefing last week that the student-aid proposals showed that his department "was trying to do whatever we can to make it relatively easier for a family to continue its college education."

Many of the Administration's spending proposals are based on changes in the structure of student-aid programs that the White House proposed last year and Congressional committees rejected during their debates on reauthorizing the Higher Education Act. Some of the President's ideas still could be attached to that legislation when it is considered in the House of Representatives and Senate this year.

More important, the President's call for more aid strengthens the hand of student-aid supporters in Congress, who expect to fight a tough battle this year for scarce dollars. Key Democratic lawmakers like Rep. William H. Natcher, the Kentucky Democrat charged with drawing up the House education budget, can be expected at least to match the Administration's request.

Some college officials said they were pleased that President Bush had recommended an increase in student grants after proposing no increase for fiscal 1992 and only a 4.2-per-cent raise for fiscal 1991.

"I think there is a general recognition that there is an extremely serious problem in student financial assistance," said Hoke L. Smith, president of Towson State University. He added that the proposed increase was a smart political tactic for President Bush and "intelligent from the viewpoint of recognizing need."

Others said the increases were exaggerated, since more than 40 per cent of the proposed raise for grants would go to make up for a $332-million shortfall in the 1992 budget. The money is needed to insure that the government need not reduce the maximum Pell Grant below $2,400 in the 1992-93 academic year.

'A Good Spin on It'

Critics noted that an additional 21 per cent of the increase in grants would go for Presidential Achievement Scholarships for Pell Grant recipients who are at the top of their classes. That program will probably not be created by the time Congress approves the budget in the fall.

"I think the budget is exactly the same as past Bush budgets for existing programs," said Charles B. Saunders, Jr., senior vice-president of the American Council on Education. "You'd have to give them credit for putting a good spin on it."

An analysis of the $804-million increase for student grants shows that diverting $332-million for use in the 1992 budget and subtracting the $170-million for the scholarship program and $50-million for improving state oversight of aid programs leaves an increase of $252-million over the $5.5-billion that Congress allocated for Pell Grants last year.

That money would be supplemented with $593-million in cuts from other student-aid programs to produce an $845-million increase in Pell Grants for 1993-94. The cuts would reduce the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program by 38 per cent, the College Work-Study program by 26 per cent, and eliminate federal contributions to Perkins Student Loans and the State Student Incentive Grant programs.

The reductions would eliminate 240,000 state grants and 128,000 Perkins loans in 1993-94. In the past, Congress has rejected the Administration's pleas to eliminate both programs and has found funds for them.

438,000 Fewer Pell Grants

"What we've got is the largest budget increase in a tight budget year and we're focusing the money where we think it will do the best," Secretary Alexander said.

The Administration's plan to raise the maximum Pell Grant to $3,700 for the 1993-94 academic year is in the range that lawmakers have recommended in bills that would reauthorize the Higher Education Act. The Senate legislation calls for a maximum of $3,600, and the House bill would set the limit at $4,500.

The Administration's Pell Grant proposal is similar to one that it made last year, but that was modified to be more sympathetic to the needs of middle-income families. A key change is a proposal that would allow families to protect a larger portion of their home equity from the calculations that the government uses to determine what they are able to spend for college.

Despite such measures, the Administration projected that its plan would eliminate 438,000 students from the Pell Grant program, dropping the number of students receiving grants to 3.4 million. Officials said students would be lost by proposals that would:

- Make it more difficult to qualify for aid as an "independent" student.
- Require college students to have a C average to qualify for aid.
- Eliminate Pell Grants to institutions that have student-loan default rates above 25 per cent.
- Alter eligibility formulas to deny grants to some middle-income students at low-cost institutions.

College officials criticized the proposals, charging that they would have the worst effect on low-income students who are in greatest need of Pell Grants.

Edward M. Elmendorf, vice-president for governmental relations at the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, said an analysis by his organization showed that nearly all of the 438,000 students eliminated from the Pell Grant program would be from families with incomes below $20,000.

The Education Department said that the large cuts in the work-study and supplemental-grant programs would not reduce the number of students receiving such aid because colleges would be re-

Colleges Criticize Proposal to Tie Eligibility for Pell Grants to Grades

By JACK GOODMAN
WASHINGTON

Many educators and student leaders fear that a proposal in the President's budget intended to reward academic excellence would punish students who are economically disadvantaged.

The proposal would make eligibility for Pell Grants contingent on the maintenance of at least a 2.0 grade-point average in college. It would also reward academic success by granting high-school seniors in the top 10 per cent of their class and college students in the top 20 per cent of their class an extra $500 in addition to their Pell Grants.

The extra award would go only to students who already qualify for Pell Grants. The President's proposed grade-point standard would not apply to incoming college students, who would be allowed to apply for student aid regardless of their high-school grades.

The proposal is similar to another put forward by the President last year, which would have denied federal grants and loans to students in the bottom 10 per cent of their classes.

Congress rejected the academic-standards idea, but some lawmakers have expressed more interest in the idea this year, saying they like the philosophy behind it.

The Education Department estimates that 61,000 fewer students will receive Pell Grants if the 2.0 standard—the equivalent of a C average—is introduced. A 22-percent increase in financing would allow the government to pay for an increase in the size of the grants as well as for the $500 bonuses.

At a budget briefing last week, Education Secretary Lamar Alexander defended the proposal. "We are trying to say that, in the first place, we'll give you the opportunity based on the amount of income that you have, but once you're there, if you're not succeeding, we're not going to continue to pay for it," he said.

Need Versus Merit

Many college officials and students said they favored merit-based scholarships, but they added that they objected to the President's plan because Pell Grants have traditionally been based on need, not merit or competition.

"I think incentives for meritorious work are a good idea," said Richard W. Black, director of financial aid at the University of California at Berkeley. "But I think they're best done with private and university funds, not with this basic floor program which is to bring everyone up to a given level."

John E. Thomas, chancellor of Appalachian State University, said he respected the President's effort to "encourage students to complete their degrees," by making sure they remain in good academic standing. But he said that the proposed standard would require a tracking system that would "burden institutions" with another layer of bureaucracy and "cost more than the money you're saving."

Clarence A. Wilkes, director of financial aid at Herbert H. Lehman College of the City University of New York, said that if the federal government set a hard-and-fast standard, based on grades, it would deny his office the ability to help economically disadvantaged students, struggling with course work, to stay in school. Current rules allow the college to help students who maintain only a 1.7 or 1.8 grade-point average, but who, nevertheless, often go on to succeed, Mr. Wilkes said.

"This program could break the continuity of a student's education," he said. "Once they drop out, we lose them. Our goal is to sustain them."

Mike Garrison, the student-body president at West Virginia University, also suggested that the Bush Administration had not considered the difficulties that face most recipients of Pell Grants. "If they've got a Pell Grant, they're most likely holding down a job. They've got lots of burdens to deal with," making it unfair to hold them to such a rigid standard, he said.

A Supporter in Congress

But if the idea of instituting academic standards on Pell Grants is unpopular on many campuses, it already has the support of at least one member of Congress. Rep. Dave McCurdy, an Oklahoma Democrat, recently announced he would propose an amendment to the Higher Education Act that would require high-school students to have either a 2.8 grade-point average or to score among the top 45 per cent on a standardized entrance examination to qualify for aid. Said Mr. McCurdy: "The real key here is, How do you incentivize students to perform better?"

Thomas J. DeLoughry contributed to this article.

quired to contribute more to the programs. A college's share of the work-study program would rise to 50 per cent from 30 per cent, and its share of the grant program would grow to 50 per cent from 15 per cent.

College officials said it would be tough to find additional money to put into the two programs if the Bush plan were approved. "How can we increase the matches when we're expecting a 10-per-cent cut in our allotment for the 1992-93 academic year?" asked Matthew B. Cookman, assistant director of governmental relations at the University of Connecticut. "The money isn't there in the states."

The proposed 25-per-cent spending increase for student loans would add $1.2-billion to the $4.8-billion cost of the Stafford Student Loans, Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students, and Supplemental Loans for Students. The federal student-loan account is an "entitlement," which means that the government must provide funds for all students who qualify for loans.

Department officials said the raise was needed to pay for an expected increase in demand for loans and for larger subsidies because of an anticipated increase in interest rates and proposed increases in the size of loans. The department proposed that the maximum Stafford loan rise by $875, to $3,500, for freshmen and sophomores, and by $1,000, to $4,000, for other undergraduates.

Reversal of Recent Trends

Lawmakers working on reauthorizing the Higher Education Act have proposed pushing the loan limits even higher—to as much as $5,500 for juniors and seniors.

A portion of the increased demand for loans would result from opening the loan programs to students taking only one or two courses, department officials said. College administrators praised the Bush Administration for taking that step.

"I'm awfully glad to hear the concerns of older students and students who are attending part-time are being reflected in Bush's recommendations," said Judith A. Ramaley, president of Portland State University.

In a reversal of recent trends, the Education Department projected that the cost of defaults would decline by $200-million in 1992 to $3.4-billion.

Library programs would be among the biggest losers under President Bush's request for the Education Department, falling 75 per cent from their 1992 levels. The Administration said the programs it proposed eliminating—including a $5.8-million program to aid research libraries and a $6.4-million program intended to improve technology in college libraries—were no longer needed.

Carol Henderson, deputy director of the Washington office of the American Library Association, said the Administration's argument was "nonsense." She added: "Library budgets are being cut everywhere." ■

NIH Releases Draft of a 'Strategic Plan' for Its Future

Continued From Page A25

NIH director Bernadine P. Healy acknowledged that the successful development of a strategic plan—with an overarching vision for the agency and a set of clear scientific goals—could provide an enticing argument for the Administration to increase significantly the funds provided to the institutes in future years.

She said that the current justification for budget increases rests on "the sheer number" of grants the NIH gives each year. For fiscal 1993, the Administration has asked for a 4.9-per-cent increase for the agency. Department of Health and Human Services officials boasted in the department's budget that the increase "is sufficient to support an all-time high number of research project grants."

Ms. Healy said: "When we just focus on the number of grants we're awarding, we look like an entitlement agency for scientists. Support us so we can simply give more money to scientists."

'A Positive Impact'

Relying on grant figures for budget increases, she said, has not captured the imagination of the Administration or Congress. "Business as usual is certainly not working," Ms. Healy said.

But Ms. Healy said that financial issues would not dominate the development of the plan.

"The budget has to be an issue when we think about developing the Strategic Plan. But you've first got to start with the plan to get more money, instead of first asking for more money to develop a plan," she said. "I do believe that a good strategic plan can become a real justification for budget increases, and I do hope that it will have a positive impact."

She added: "We are a $9-billion corporation and, as one, we must develop a plan that will allow us to take part in shaping our own future. We need to figure out the essence of the situation that we are in, and we need to decide what areas to explore in the future."

NIH officials decided to call the document they released a "Framework for Discussion" to emphasize that it is not a finished product.

Said Ms. Healy: "These documents represent 'where we are now' in an evolving process toward a strategic plan for NIH. The meeting in San Antonio and the four regional ones to follow are part of implementing this process and obtaining constructive and substantive input from the scientific community toward a final plan."

After this week's meeting in San Antonio, the NIH plans meetings in February and March in Los Angeles; Farmington, Conn.; Atlanta; and St. Louis. ■

LEADERSHIP 2000

July 19-22, 1992 Chicago Marriott Hotel Chicago, Illinois

The Fourth Annual International Conference on Leadership Development in Community Colleges conducted by the League for Innovation in the Community College and the Community College Leadership Program, Department of Educational Administration, College of Education, The University of Texas at Austin with support from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

- Six keynote speakers
- A series of preconference workshops
- Over 100 breakout sessions
- Cohosted by Moraine Valley Community College and 13 other Chicago-area community colleges
- Cosponsored by 19 state and national organizations
- Special support from Great American Reserve Insurance Company and Acordia Collegiate Benefits, Inc.

LEADERSHIP 2000

"Leadership 2000" is an international conference to support the professional development of community college leadership teams, including trustees, chief executive officers, faculty, staff, and administrators. The purpose of the conference is to promote effective leadership in community colleges and to encourage the expansion and diversification of leadership teams. Both leadership teams and individuals are encouraged to attend.

The conference is cosponsored by major national and state community college organizations. It will include over 100 presentations by national leaders and college teams who will focus on leadership development, political and financial strategies, diversity and access, institutional effectiveness, economic development, business and industry alliances, managing and supporting technology, governance, team building and collegiality, board/CEO effectiveness, staffing for the new century, serving older adults, community coalitions, distance education, instructional issues, student development, and other related topics.

PRECONFERENCE WORKSHOPS

A series of "Learning to Do" preconference workshops has been scheduled on the following topics important to community college leaders:

- "Learning to Assess Institutional Effectiveness in Terms of Student Outcomes"
- "Learning to Plan for Instructional Computing"
- "Learning to Implement Total Quality Management"
- "Learning to Negotiate the CEO Contract"
- "Learning to Develop Staff for the Year 2000"
- "Learning to Overcome Gender Stereotypes to Build Effective Teams"

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Gerald R. Ford
36th President of the United States

Ernest L. Boyer
President, The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

Juliet V. Garcia
President, University of Texas at Brownsville in cooperation with Texas Southmost College

Robert H. McCabe
President, Miami-Dade Community College District

Robert A. Gordon
President, Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology

Jerry Owens
President, Cuyahoga Community College

Please send me a registration form and hotel information:

Name _____ Title _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

REGISTRATION FEES

Received before June 1	$295
Received after June 1	$350
On-site	$375
Preconference Workshop Fees	$ 60

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(714) 855-0710 FAX (714) 855-6293

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"The real problem is that this country doesn't know how to invest in the humanities. We'll support short-term work, but are not used to thinking about long-term cumulative projects."
An English professor, on threatened cuts to the Mark Twain Project at the U. of California: A7

"The bottom line is, if we don't take a stand on plagiarism, what the hell *do* we take a stand on?"
A professor and journal editor: A13

"State budget reductions have long since passed the point where they can be rationalized as levers for efficiency and enhanced productivity."
The president of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities: A30

"If the cost of having minority scholarships is conceding that you are discriminating, I predict the demise of minority scholarships."
A law professor: A23

"For my generation, the first scientist people saw was a lunatic. For my children's generation, the first scientist they saw was on Saturday-morning cartoons, and he, too, was a lunatic. This is not a good public image."
A scientist: A25

"It's time to stop making excuses and demand excellence from these kids. I have unshakable faith that they can do the work."
Arthur Ashe: A37

"The situation was never this good before, and probably never will be so good again."
A researcher in Czechoslovakia, on scholars' access to official historical documents: A1

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-48
Athletics	A37-40
Business & Philanthropy	A31-34
Gazette	A44
Fact Files	A32, 36
Government & Politics	A23-30
Information Technology	A19-22
International	A41-43
Personal & Professional	A13-18
Scholarship	A6-12
Students	A35-36
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-64**
Bulletin Board	B6-63
Opinion & Letters	B1-5

'I'M IN LIMBO'

Plagiarism Charges Against a Scholar Can Divide Experts, Perplex Scholarly Societies, and Raise Intractable Questions

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

In many ways this was a typical case involving academic-plagiarism charges: It was murky. It divided experts in the field. It perplexed scholarly organizations uncertain of their obligations. And it was handled behind closed doors every step of the way.

It began when several scholars noticed that an article in the December 1987 issue of the *Sociology of Sport Journal* bore striking similarities to an article published five years earlier in a journal called *Symbolic Interaction*.

Although three scholarly groups and two universities would eventually look into the case, the only public mention of it was in 1990, in a short letter of apology signed by the accused scholar, Charles P. Gallmeier. It appeared in the March 1990 newsletter of the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, which publishes *Symbolic Interaction*.

Investigations by 3 Groups

In his letter, Mr. Gallmeier, who had by then moved from California State University at Long Beach to Valparaiso University, apologized for "an unfortunate correspondence" between the two articles. He attributed it to inaccurate note taking and similarities in the language used by the sports figures described in both articles.

If the apology was intended to resolve the case, it failed.

Three groups that investigated reached different conclusions. In the meantime, Long Beach had also issued its own verdict, and Mr. Gallmeier quietly left to take a job at Valparaiso, which later also rendered judgment. (In a seemingly unrelated twist, Mr. Gallmeier faces trial next month on charges that he sent threatening letters to Valparaiso's president after he was denied reappointment. He denies the charges; friends who formed a defense fund say he was framed.)

A reconstruction of the events that unfolded in the case illustrates the ambiguities of plagiarism cases, and underscores the trouble that scholars, journal editors, learned societies, and institutions have in handling such cases.

A rash of cases has led critics to ask whether academe is prepared to take a firm stand against plagiarism: A13

Even now, some observers believe some questions have never been satisfactorily resolved.

First, there is the basic question: Did Mr. Gallmeier plagiarize, as some scholars contend, or was he guilty only of sloppy scholarship, as he and colleagues who support him argue? Was he a plagiarist who profited by academe's deficiencies in dealing with such cases, or was he, as he again contends, a well-meaning scholar whose unintentional mistake made him a victim of those same deficiencies, a defendant who never received due process?

Then there are questions about how academics handle plagiarism charges: What *is* plagiarism? If a scholar unintentionally copies another person's work without crediting it, is that plagiarism? Who should investigate? What constitutes appropriate due process and punishment? And, perhaps most controversial of all, what is the academic community's obligation to inform its members about proven plagiarism?

Mr. Gallmeier, who discussed the case at length in an emotional interview, says he wants only to put it behind him. "I believe I messed up an article. I believe I deserve to apologize. But I didn't do it on purpose," he says.

"I was never convicted, but I was never exonerated."

"I'm in limbo."

Heavy Pressure to Publish

In 1987 Mr. Gallmeier was a promising junior scholar who had just moved from a temporary job at Long Beach to a tenure-track post—the career break he had been waiting for. He admits he was under heavy pressure to publish a refereed article, while teaching four courses a semester.

That December, he published the ar-

Continued on Page A14

East Europe Offering 'Astounding' Access to Official Papers

By BURTON BOLLAG

PRAGUE

Scholars in Eastern Europe are enjoying astounding access to official historical documents.

After decades under Communist rule, when even information on air pollution or industrial production was classified, historians in the former East bloc now say they have greater access to government documents than many of their counterparts in the West.

"Historians can't complain," says a beaming Pavel Seifter, the deputy director of the Institute of International Relations, a research body run under the auspices of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry.

"The situation was never this good before," he says, "and probably never will be so good again." Western standards on access to official documents gradually are being adopted, Mr. Seifter explains, and

Continued on Page A41

Five 1992 Presidential Candidates Speak Out on Issues Important to Higher Education

A survey of the 1992 Presidential candidates by *The Chronicle* reveals key differences on issues important to higher education:

- Of the candidates, only Gov. Bill Clinton wants to change the student-aid system to place more of an emphasis on voluntary national service.
- President Bush, Sen. Tom Harkin, and Sen. Bob Kerrey support the idea of providing more federal aid to good students, although they disagree over how to determine which students to reward. The other Democrats oppose linking federal student aid to academic performance.
- All of the Democrats say that "political correctness" is not a major problem on college campuses. In contrast, President Bush says it *is* a problem. He criticizes "one-sided curriculum requirements" and the "politically motivated investment decisions of college endowments."
- Three of the Democrats explicitly support allowing colleges to offer minority scholarships. President Bush characterizes such awards as "fighting discrimination with discrimination."
- The Democratic candidates are skeptical of two of President Bush's controversial "big science" projects—the Superconducting Supercollider and the space station. Only Mr. Clinton pledges support for the supercollider, and only Mr. Kerrey expresses support for the space station.
- All of the Democrats—except Mr. Clinton, who did not answer that question—oppose Mr. Bush's ban on the use of federal funds for fetal-tissue research.

Of the Republican candidates, President Bush replied to *The Chronicle* survey, while Pat Buchanan and former Louisiana State Rep. David Duke declined to do so. The Democratic candidates who replied are Governor Clinton of Arkansas, Senator Harkin of Iowa, Senator Kerrey of Nebraska, and Paul E. Tsongas, a former Senator from Massachusetts. Jerry Brown, the former California Governor, declined to answer. The candidates' responses appear on Pages A26-29.

MARGINALIA

Headline in *Florida Today:*

PARENTS BACK ABSTINENCE
IN THE CLASSROOM

Killjoys!

■

An old friend of this department, Irving R. Warner, reminded us the other day of a long-ago feature of ours featuring college and university mergers and the names that resulted from them. With his reminder came these new merger candidates:

"The obvious one," he told us: "Olive Harvey College and Pitt Community College.

"Then there's the merger of Mount Vernon College, Upsala College, George Fox College, and Hunter College: Mount Up for the Fox Hunt College.

"Next, there's St. John's, St. Paul, and Carson-Newman College, merging to become St. Johnny Carson–St. Paul Newman College.

"And finally, Humboldt College, Somerset County College, Barstow College, Rock Valley College, and Rollins College, which, when merged, become Hum Some Bars of Rock and Roll College."

■

"No one else may find it funny," writes Alleen Nilsen, of Arizona State University, "but *we* did when my husband received a Princeton University Press catalogue sent to

DON L CHAIR
LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
ARIZONA STATE UNIV

"Since he's not in that position anymore, it would have been more accurate if they had at least addressed him as 'Comfortable Chair' or 'Antique Chair.' "

■

A letter that we received last week from American Express assures us:

"While you're traveling, our extensive network of more than 1,700 travel locations around the world will give you extra piece of mind."

We'll give you a piece of *ours*, if you don't watch out.

■

From the *Non-Profit Legal & Tax Letter:*

"According to the *New York Times* (1/13/92), the audit of 14 universities by federal auditors has shown that such universities inappropriately billed the government several million dollars for housing, personal items, travel and entertainment, and other activities unrelated to research. Some of the universities affected are Emory University, University of Michigan, Dartmouth, and Washington University. Some of the errors include membership in a yacht club and airfare for wives of college presidents to the Grand Cayman Islands to attend a meeting of investors, chauffeurs and drivers."

At least they were democratic about it. —C.G.

In Brief

Ore. ethics panel drops inquiry against president

SALEM, ORE. — The Oregon Government Ethics Commission has dropped an inquiry into whether Myles Brand, president of the University of Oregon, breached a state ethics law by giving the wives of two mayors free trips to a college football game.

Originally the ethics commission charged that Mr. Brand had broken a law that forbids government officials from giving gifts valued at more than $100 to someone with an "administrative" interest in the official's institution. The charge arose after Mr. Brand invited the wives of the mayors of Eugene and Springfield, Ore., to be part of the university's official party at the 1989 Independence Bowl game. The wives' trips cost $1,358 each.

Mr. Brand argued that while the university might have had an interest in decisions made by Eugene, where the university is located, and by nearby Springfield, he "did not personally stand to gain a thing." An official said the panel had dropped the matter because it had become clear no resolution would be reached. ■

MARK WALLHEISER

Florida students march to protest cuts

TALLAHASSEE, FLA. — About 3,500 students from Florida's nine, four-year public universities marched on the Capitol here last week to protest further reductions in the state's higher-education budget. The Legislature has taken $154-million from higher education since August 1990, and an additional $45-million in cuts are pending. As a result, course offerings and library hours have been reduced, maintenance budgets have been cut, and enrollment caps have been instituted. ■

JASON SMITH, DAILY NORTHWESTERN

Probe angers Northwestern U. women

EVANSTON, ILL.—About 80 female students and faculty members at Northwestern University held a rally to protest what they contend are civil-rights violations in an investigation into a mysterious package mailed last month to President Arnold Weber.

While Northwestern officials would not disclose the contents of the parcel, Mr. Weber said in a letter to students that "the package and its message were unambiguously related to women's issues." He also said he considered the contents to be "a threat."

University police officers were asked to investigate after the suspicious package was delivered to the president's office. Police officers initially thought the package contained a bomb, although they later said it didn't. Because the package was considered threatening, however, an investigation is being conducted by the U.S. Postal Inspector's office.

As part of the investigation, several students and faculty and staff members have been photographed, fingerprinted, and interviewed. Many of the students said they thought they had been chosen because they had been outspoken on feminist issues.

Women on the campus are upset because they said students had been intimidated into giving their fingerprints and photographs, even though they had not been charged as suspects. ■

Student columnist calls white people 'devils'

STATE COLLEGE, PA.—A black reporter for the student newspaper at Pennsylvania State University here has enraged some on the campus with a column that said "white people are devils" and that urged black people to arm themselves.

In an opinion-page column last month, Chino Wilson, a sports writer for *The Daily Collegian*, also wrote that white people created AIDS as a "diabolical plot to exterminate black people."

University administrators harshly criticized the column. Joab Thomas, president of the university, said in a statement that Mr. Wilson's column "is based on emotion and misinformation." Although Mr. Thomas said the campus newspaper had a right to print it, he called the decision to do so "irresponsible."

Kevin Naff, opinion-page editor of the *Collegian*, said the paper had received more than 130 letters and dozens of phone calls about the column. A few people protested outside the paper's offices (*below*). Mr. Naff, who is white, said the reaction against the column showed "the paranoia of whites about blacks." ■

CENTRAL DAILY TIMES

Correction, clarification

■ A list of sports programs under investigation (*The Chronicle*, January 29) incorrectly included Boise State University. While the university sent the National Collegiate Athletic Association information about its foundation in response to a question from an NCAA staff member, it is not under investigation by the association.

■ A story on conflicts over the use of government bonds for religious colleges said that Regent University asks applicants to sign a statement of faith (*The Chronicle*, January 22).

The statement that applicants sign is not the university's statement of faith, but a sentence stating that the applicant has read the university's statement of faith and is "committed to receiving an education in accordance with that statement." ■

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Business & Philanthropy

Give & Take

The American Association of University Professors is blaming "administrative bloat" for the financial problems facing colleges and universities. It wants faculty members to demand cutbacks in administrative spending rather than in academic programs.

"Undetected, unprotested, and unchecked, the excessive growth of administrative expenditures has done a lot of damage to life and learning on our campuses," writes AAUP President Barbara R. Bergmann in the most recent issue of the association's journal, *Academe*.

Ms. Bergmann, who is also a professor of economics at American University, uses U.S. Department of Education data to make her case. In 1950, for every dollar that colleges spent on instruction, they spent an average of 27 cents on administration. In 1988, they spent 45 cents on administration for every dollar spent on instruction. In the 1980's, administrative budgets grew 26 per cent faster than instructional budgets, according to the data.

In her article, Ms. Bergmann challenges arguments that administration has grown because of increased federal and state regulations or a transfer of tasks from faculty members to administrators.

"The growth of administration to its present levels derives from two things: the desire of each administrator for more underlings, and a governance problem—weak curbs on administrative growth," she says.

Ms. Bergmann calls on faculty members to learn how the administration has grown on their campuses and to press their AAUP chapter or faculty budget committee to attack the problem.

■

In a cost-cutting move, the University of California at Berkeley has canceled Charter Day, a celebration that has been held in most years since 1874 to commemorate the vote by the Legislature in 1868 to establish the university.

The Charter Day observance was to have been held March 23 at a cost of $30,000, but Chang-Lin Tien, chancellor of the Berkeley campus, said the university "must do everything we can to cut back on non-essential costs during this difficult financial period."

The campus had to trim about $16-million from its 1991-92 budget because of cuts in state funding requests, and student fees have been raised 22 per cent this year.

Although it has been a university-wide event, Charter Day has traditionally been held at Berkeley, the first of the university's nine campuses. The ceremonies have included musical presentations, a parade by alumni groups, speeches, and visits by dignitaries.

Berkeley hopes to hold Charter Day in 1993, the 125th anniversary of the university's establishment.

College Endowments Gained Modest 7.2% in 1990-91 as Recession Curbed Earnings for 2nd Year in Row

Despite the slowdown, colleges resist temptation to spend more of their permanent funds

By LIZ McMILLEN

WASHINGTON

Mired in the recession, college and university endowments have recorded sluggish earnings for the second consecutive year.

In the latest of its annual studies, the National Association of College and University Business Officers found that college endowments had earned an average of 7.2 per cent in the year ending June 30, 1991, down from 9.7 per cent in the year before.

The first two years of the 1990's contrast sharply to the financial bonanza of the 1980's, when college funds earned an average of 13.4 per cent per year from 1981 to 1990.

Even though endowments are earning less than in previous years, colleges are resisting the temptation to spend more of their permanent funds, said Robin Jenkins, director of NACUBO's Financial Management Center. The study found that the average endowment spending rate for 1990-91 had been 4.5 per cent, the same as in the previous year.

"Institutions have been disciplined about it, which means they have to cut budgets, a much more difficult political decision," Ms. Jenkins said. "That's an indication of the mindset of higher-education management, which is that we've got to downsize our operations rather than increase revenue."

With the lackluster earnings of the last two years, many colleges are diversifying their investments in the hopes of enhancing their endowment's performance, Ms. Jenkins said, noting that more colleges are looking to foreign markets as well as "distressed obligations"—generally corporate bonds that carry higher risk but also higher interest rates.

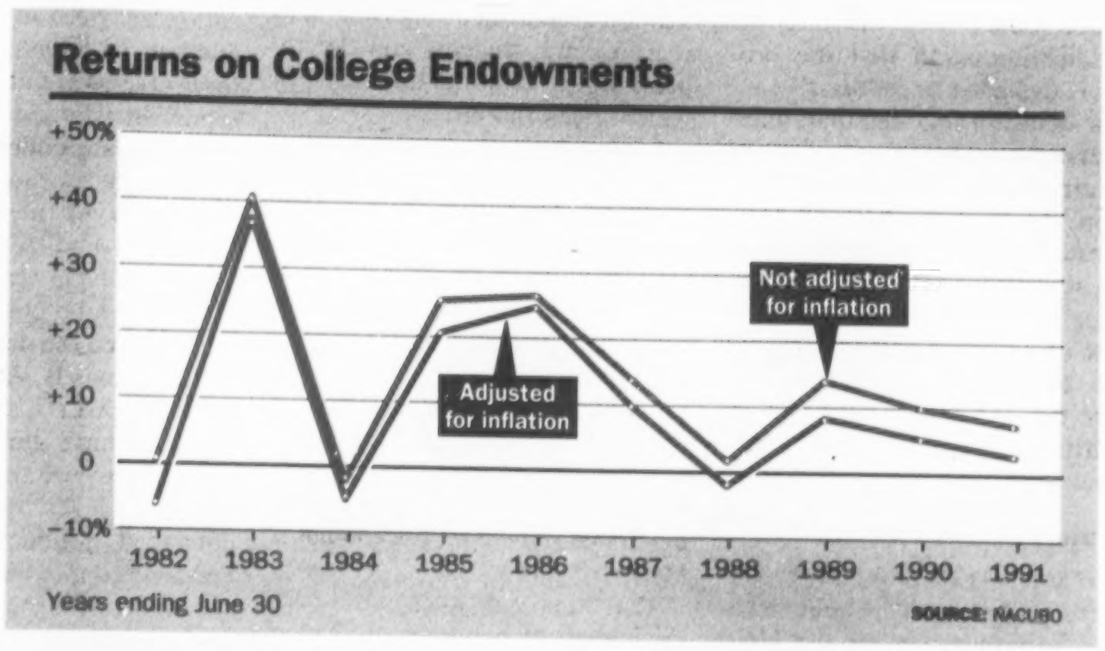
"In the grand scheme, that signals that there are institutions beginning to think about investment policy in the 1990's," she added. "They are going out and seeking rates of return that are better than if they just went to the securities and fixed-annuities markets."

Value of 6 Funds Dropped

Endowments reported returns ranging from a high of 26 per cent to a loss of 14.4 per cent. According to the study, the market value of six college endowments actually dropped between 1990 to 1991. Nearly 400 institutions were included in the study.

NACUBO does not release rates of returns for individual colleges, but Ms. Jenkins said the two colleges that earned return rates of 20 per cent or more last year had been heavily invested in equities, distressed securities, and foreign markets.

Although the average rate of return was lower than it had been in previous years, some institutions did better than average. Emory University earned 17.2 per on its endowment, one of the highest returns of any institution in the study, according to John Temple, Emory's executive vice-president. Mr. Temple said the high performance of its endowment was due to the large block of stock it holds in the Coca Cola Company, some 12 million shares.



Thanks to the continuing strength of the stock, Mr. Temple said, Emory's endowment today is now worth $1.6-billion, compared with $1.28-billion, the figure the university reported for the year that ended last June.

'Conservative' Management

Another institution that did better than average was Northwestern University, which recorded a 10.4-per-cent return on its endowment, now worth more than $1-billion. Marilyn McCoy, Northwestern's vice-president for administration and planning, said the university's endowment had done relatively well last year because it was "conservatively managed," with about 60 per cent invested in securities, especially health stocks.

Several endowment managers noted that some colleges are reconsidering their holdings in real estate, once a favorite among college investors. According to the study, colleges that held real estate recorded an average loss of 1.1 per cent on such investments in 1990-91. "For all of us that hold real estate, it's either a drag or a negative on the endowment," said Mr. Temple, who added that he wouldn't be surprised if Emory eventually moved to write down its real-estate assets by $2- to $3-million.

Some institutions have already taken that step. Last year Harvard University wrote down the value of some of its real-estate and oil and gas investments in the most speculative portion of its endowment. Although the university would not confirm the size of the writedown, it was widely reported to be more than $200-million (*The Chronicle*, October 16, 1991).

In a much smaller move, Oberlin College last year wrote down the value of some of its real estate by a number that Charles Tharp, Oberlin's treasurer, said was less than $5-million. Oberlin also abolished the college's office of real-estate ventures. Although the writedown had an immediate effect on the market value of the endowment, worth $224-million in June 1991, it was necessary to correct overly optimistic appraisals, Mr. Tharp said. The overall rate of return for Oberlin's endowment was 1.1 per cent.

"I would bet that once we've cleared the decks this year, we'll see ourselves looking very good," Mr. Tharp said. By year's end, the surge in the stock market had lifted the value of Oberlin's endowment to an all-time high of $246-million, he said.

1.1% Growth for Harvard

Harvard University continued in 1990-91 to have the largest endowment of any university, with a market value of $4.6-billion, although Harvard's rate of endowment growth, at 1.1 per cent, was well below the average. Jack Meyer, president of the Harvard Management Company, said the writedown of certain assets and the performance of "private placement" investments had been responsible for the lull in the endowment's growth.

The University of Texas ranked second over all and first among public universities, with an endowment of $3.3-billion.

Ranked by endowment per full-time-equivalent student, the Academy of the

Continued on Following Page

1991 Endowment Returns

All investment pools	**+7.2%**
By size:	
$25-million and under	+7.8%
$25-million to $100-million	+7.2%
$100-million to $400-million	+7.0%
$400-million or more	+6.0%
By type of institution:	
Public	+7.9%
Private	+7.0%
Comparative measurements:	
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	+7.4%
Lehman Brothers Government Corporate Bond Index	+10.2%
Lehman Brothers Government Bond Index	+10.1%
Consumer Price Index	+4.6%

Note: The figures represent total-return rates—including changes in market value plus dividends and interest—for the year ending June 30, 1991, based on data for 395 college and university investment pools.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

2 Gifts Will Bring $15-Million Total to Juilliard School

NEW YORK

Two gifts are expected to bring a total of $15-million to the Juilliard School.

Irene Diamond, president of the Aaron Diamond Foundation, New York, has promised a total of $10-million, the largest single gift ever made to the school. Ms. Diamond has already given Juilliard half of the total amount. She plans to leave the school the remaining $5-million in her will.

The foundation was established in 1955 by Ms. Diamond, who worked in theater, and her husband, Aaron, who made his fortune in real estate. The foundation has given to Juilliard in the past, but this is the first personal donation from Ms. Diamond. The gift will create a fund for scholarships and faculty salaries, both with a special focus on members of minority groups.

Another $5-million was donated by Rosemary Willson, the widow of the composer Meredith Willson. Juilliard plans to name a new dormitory overlooking Broadway after Mr. Willson. He is known for his work on the Broadway musical *The Music Man*. Mr. Willson, who died in 1984, was an alumnus of Juilliard's forerunner, the Institute of Musical Art. —JULIE L. NICKLIN

Endowments Gain a Modest 7.2% in 1991-92

Continued From Preceding Page

New Church led all institutions with $435,833 for each of the 330 students it enrolled. Among public universities, the Oregon Health Sciences University Foundation was the leader, with $40,456 for each of its 1,343 enrollees.

Total Value: $64.5-Billion

The total market value of the 396 participating college and university endowments in the year ending June 30, 1991, was $64.5-billion, compared with $60.1-billion for 367 institutions the previous year. The study measures total return, including changes in the market value of investments as well as interest and dividend income.

The 7.2-per-cent overall return was less than that recorded by several benchmarks, including Standard & Poor's index of 500 stocks, which rose 7.4 per cent in the period covered in the study.

NACUBO has studied endowments each year since 1974. The study includes most four-year colleges and universities with endowments of at least $1-million, according to the association. The study is conducted for NACUBO by Cambridge Associates, a financial-research and consulting company.

Copies of the complete report are available for $50 each for members of the association and $75 for others from NACUBO Publications, P. O. Box 96164, Washington 20090-6164. An executive summary is available to members and non-members alike for $5. ■

FACT FILE: Value of 395 Endowments on June 30, 1991

1991 rank	Institution	Market value June 30, 1990	Market value June 30, 1991
1.	Harvard University	$4,653,229,000	$4,669,683,000
2.	University of Texas System	3,256,192,000	3,374,301,000
3.	Princeton University	2,527,140,000	2,624,082,000
4.	Yale University	2,570,892,000	2,566,680,000
5.	Stanford University	2,053,128,000	2,043,000,000
6.	Columbia University	1,494,938,000	1,525,904,000
7.	Washington University	1,365,854,000	1,442,616,000
8.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,404,588,000	1,442,526,000
9.	Texas A&M University System	1,369,000,000	1,395,454,000
10.	Emory University	1,153,875,000	1,289,630,000
11.	Rice University	1,068,633,000	1,140,044,000
12.	University of Chicago	1,074,505,000	1,080,462,000
13.	Northwestern University	983,556,000	1,046,905,000
14.	Cornell University	926,900,000	953,600,000
15.	University of Pennsylvania	808,409,000	825,601,000
16.	University of Notre Dame	605,630,000	637,234,000
17.	Vanderbilt University	603,708,000	613,207,000
18.	Dartmouth College	593,952,000	594,582,000
19.	New York University	542,672,000	581,921,000
20.	University of Rochester	589,007,000	578,358,000
21.	Johns Hopkins University	560,478,000	561,433,000
22.	Rockefeller University	544,274,000	535,865,000
23.	California Institute of Technology	523,729,000	534,085,000
24.	Duke University	472,923,000	527,635,000
25.	University of Southern California	495,595,000	522,931,000
26.	University of Virginia	487,007,000	507,002,000
27.	University of Michigan	448,209,000	500,430,000
28.	Case Western Reserve University	421,820,000	442,722,000
29.	Brown University	425,750,000	431,444,000
30.	Macalester College	320,127,000	390,024,000
31.	University of Delaware	360,278,000	389,523,000
32.	Wellesley College	374,127,000	388,186,000
33.	Southern Methodist University	355,322,000	366,566,000
34.	Ohio State University	321,880,000	351,238,000
35.	Smith College	341,927,000	343,133,000
36.	Swarthmore College	336,239,000	342,453,000
37.	Loyola University of Chicago	306,434,000	338,382,000
38.	Wake Forest University	318,032,000	336,361,000
39.	University of Cincinnati	314,461,000	329,176,000
40.	Texas Christian University [1]	290,816,000	328,624,000
41.	University of Tulsa [1]	306,306,000	319,492,000
42.	Pomona College	295,982,000	316,196,000
43.	Williams College	305,088,000	315,056,000
44.	Carnegie Mellon University	299,168,000	313,331,000
45.	Boston College [1]	276,314,000	312,000,000
46.	Trinity University [1]	285,933,000	307,195,000
47.	George Washington University	296,677,000	305,047,000
48.	University of Richmond	280,567,000	297,478,000
49.	University of Pittsburgh	279,641,000	296,515,000
50.	Grinnell College	286,770,000	292,928,000
51.	University of Minnesota	275,255,000	291,218,000
52.	Berea College	271,114,000	286,279,000
53.	Wesleyan University	270,958,000	271,903,000
54.	Amherst College	269,441,000	268,411,000
55.	Georgetown University	242,255,000	265,763,000
56.	Baylor University [1]	250,377,000	264,163,000
57.	Lehigh University	244,043,000	261,534,000
58.	Vassar College	241,031,000	243,166,000
59.	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	240,078,000	240,458,000
60.	Kansas University Endowment Association	226,008,000	235,107,000
61.	Tulane University	233,417,000	234,066,000
62.	University of Florida Foundation	218,559,000	224,854,000
63.	Oberlin College	229,515,000	224,294,000
64.	Georgia Institute of Technology	200,446,000	223,153,000
65.	Middlebury College	213,088,000	209,182,000
66.	Pennsylvania State University	180,457,000	207,825,000
67.	Saint Louis University	188,134,000	206,389,000
68.	Lafayette College	206,081,000	206,382,000
69.	University of Nebraska	178,213,000	201,153,000
70.	University of Minnesota Foundation	173,899,000	200,803,000
71.	University of Washington	170,071,000	198,343,000
72.	University of Miami [1]	170,978,000	196,112,000
73.	Purdue University	170,760,000	181,659,000
74.	Mount Holyoke College	$175,171,000	$180,974,000
75.	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	169,082,000	180,568,000
76.	Washington State University	165,386,000	179,067,000
77.	Thomas Jefferson University	196,033,000	176,665,000
78.	Syracuse University	165,042,000	175,840,000
79.	University of Alabama System [2]	158,273,000	175,000,000
80.	Carleton College	175,793,000	174,132,000
81.	Northeastern University	157,237,000	171,978,000
82.	Tufts University	155,615,000	167,571,000
83.	Boston University	180,272,000	167,097,000
84.	Rochester Institute of Technology	165,807,000	165,659,000
85.	Bryn Mawr College	154,602,000	163,802,000
86.	Bowdoin College	151,744,000	161,556,000
87.	Brandeis University	153,137,000	161,112,000
88.	University of Missouri	146,545,000	160,193,000
89.	Agnes Scott College	142,747,000	158,688,000
90.	Rush University	154,589,000	156,549,000
91.	University of Illinois Foundation	143,348,000	153,353,000
92.	State University of New York at Buffalo and Foundation	149,632,000	151,017,000
93.	Colgate University	137,153,000	146,555,000
94.	University of Wisconsin Foundation	127,271,000	144,780,000
95.	Trinity College (Conn.)	137,348,000	144,321,000
96.	University of Oklahoma	not reported	143,966,000
97.	Academy of the New Church	141,843,000	143,825,000
98.	Colorado College	137,694,000	143,622,000
99.	Occidental College	147,278,000	140,391,000
100.	Southwestern University	126,673,000	136,462,000
101.	Wabash College	129,621,000	135,934,000
102.	Virginia Tech Foundation	117,400,000	130,200,000
103.	Earlham College	132,790,000	129,634,000
104.	Rutgers University	117,046,000	125,643,000
105.	Claremont McKenna College	103,078,000	119,728,000
106.	Hamilton College	114,519,000	118,447,000
107.	University of Tennessee System	107,145,000	117,790,000
108.	Santa Clara University	110,562,000	115,366,000
109.	Washington and Lee University	109,484,000	113,638,000
110.	Cranbrook Educational Community	111,213,000	112,322,000
111.	Loyola Marymount University	106,353,000	112,279,000
112.	Samford University [1]	52,307,000	111,778,000
113.	University of Houston System	86,589,000	109,948,000
114.	Bucknell University	98,193,000	109,470,000
115.	University of Wisconsin System	101,373,000	108,842,000
116.	Cooper Union	106,053,000	108,580,000
117.	Radcliffe College	99,986,000	106,817,000
118.	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	98,236,000	105,819,000
119.	Union College (N.Y.)	97,684,000	105,806,000
120.	Whitman College	99,935,000	104,877,000
121.	University of Louisville Foundation	95,021,000	103,016,000
122.	University of Georgia and Foundation	93,128,000	102,658,000
123.	Mercer University	97,486,000	102,103,000
124.	De Pauw University	92,422,000	98,838,000
125.	University of the South	97,085,000	98,558,000
126.	Reed College	89,662,000	97,802,000
127.	University of California at Los Angeles Foundation	85,403,000	95,967,000
128.	Marquette University	83,085,000	95,062,000
129.	College of William and Mary	87,591,000	93,712,000
130.	University of Iowa Foundation	80,741,000	92,724,000
131.	Davidson College	85,092,000	92,568,000
132.	Auburn University and Foundation [2]	not reported	92,402,000
133.	Franklin and Marshall College	85,356,000	90,357,000
134.	Haverford College	83,876,000	89,059,000
135.	College of the Holy Cross	81,055,000	88,344,000
136.	University of Saint Thomas	94,179,000	87,986,000
137.	Furman University [1]	79,748,000	87,867,000
138.	Denison University	75,071,000	85,894,000
139.	St. Lawrence University	80,058,000	85,718,000
140.	Wheaton College (Ill.)	86,906,000	84,937,000
141.	University of Kentucky	76,046,000	84,790,000
142.	Drew University	80,064,000	84,497,000
143.	Rhodes College	80,156,000	84,444,000
144.	Pepperdine University	not reported	80,295,000
145.	University of Colorado Foundation	68,475,000	80,081,000
146.	Hampton University	78,221,000	79,423,000

[1] As of May 31
[2] As of September 30
[3] As of August 31
[4] As of July 31
[5] As of April 30
[6] As of December 31

1991 rank	Institution	Market value June 30, 1990	Market value June 30, 1991
147.	Colby College	$77,682,000	$78,144,000
148.	Willamette University [1]	74,498,000	77,846,000
149.	College of Wooster	74,707,000	76,137,000
150.	Berry College	70,200,000	76,039,000
151.	Austin College	74,940,000	75,186,000
152.	University of Vermont	74,924,000	75,020,000
153.	Kansas State University Foundation	71,226,000	73,989,000
154.	Harvey Mudd College	67,530,000	73,700,000
155.	Fordham University	69,798,000	73,071,000
156.	Drexel University	not reported	72,997,000
157.	West Virginia University Foundation	64,137,000	70,940,000
158.	Mills College	71,220,000	70,775,000
159.	Lawrence University	68,024,000	70,020,000
160.	Michigan State University	61,733,000	69,658,000
161.	Ithaca College	62,030,000	69,093,000
162.	Bates College	62,504,000	68,740,000
163.	Ohio University	65,523,000	68,494,000
164.	University of New Mexico and Foundation	not reported	68,251,000
165.	University of Nevada	62,546,000	67,079,000
166.	Simmons College	62,447,000	65,544,000
167.	Virginia Commonwealth University	60,219,000	64,178,000
168.	Temple University	60,717,000	63,829,000
169.	Rhode Island School of Design	58,892,000	63,303,000
170.	University of Dayton	60,691,000	62,601,000
171.	Goucher College	59,760,000	62,330,000
172.	Teachers College, Columbia University [3]	52,914,000	62,181,000
173.	Dickinson College	56,922,000	61,287,000
174.	Scripps College	61,253,000	61,230,000
175.	Louisiana State University System	not reported	60,875,000
176.	University of Arizona	55,790,000	59,702,000
177.	University of Hawaii	55,216,000	58,992,000
178.	Hendrix College [4]	51,983,000	57,331,000
179.	University of Maryland System	54,556,000	56,893,000
180.	University of Puget Sound	51,581,000	56,767,000
181.	Albion College	52,853,000	56,245,000
182.	Bentley College	52,964,000	56,209,000
183.	Oregon State System of Higher Education	51,221,000	55,646,000
184.	University of South Carolina System	51,757,000	55,328,000
185.	Illinois Institute of Technology [1]	not reported	55,054,000
186.	University of South Florida Foundation	44,497,000	54,736,000
187.	Oregon Health Sciences University Foundation	47,570,000	54,332,000
188.	Birmingham-Southern College [1]	not reported	54,031,000
189.	Clemson University and Foundation	50,725,000	54,003,000
190.	Claremont University Center	52,211,000	53,704,000
191.	Creighton University	48,206,000	53,578,000
192.	Allegheny College	51,101,000	53,065,000
193.	Centre College of Kentucky	50,690,000	53,025,000
194.	Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science	51,220,000	52,060,000
195.	University of Illinois	47,835,000	51,377,000
196.	Spelman College	51,478,000	51,341,000
197.	Sweet Briar College	50,045,000	51,308,000
198.	Washington and Jefferson College	not reported	50,634,000
199.	Clark University [1]	44,930,000	50,100,000
200.	North Carolina State University	46,187,000	50,068,000
201.	Oregon State University Foundation	38,635,000	49,708,000
202.	Morehouse College	43,854,000	49,379,000
203.	Randolph-Macon Woman's College	47,198,000	49,188,000
204.	University of Denver	47,631,000	48,699,000
205.	Stevens Institute of Technology	not reported	48,574,000
206.	Barnard College	44,413,000	48,377,000
207.	Transylvania University	47,464,000	48,095,000
208.	Lutheran University Association Valparaiso University	not reported	47,526,000
209.	Wayne State University	44,011,000	47,326,000
210.	Saint Olaf College [1]	38,643,000	47,119,000
211.	University of Arkansas and Foundation	not reported	46,554,000
212.	Hartwick College	45,457,000	46,183,000
213.	University of Mississippi	44,059,000	46,052,000
214.	University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	47,909,000	46,017,000
215.	Kalamazoo College	41,637,000	45,552,000
216.	University of Wyoming	not reported	45,291,000
217.	Gettysburg College	$41,865,000	$45,156,000
218.	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Foundation [1]	43,159,000	45,153,000
219.	Wheaton College (Mass.)	not reported	45,098,000
220.	Mississippi State University and Foundation	39,743,000	44,701,000
221.	Alma College	43,933,000	44,653,000
222.	Baldwin-Wallace College	42,671,000	43,909,000
223.	De Paul University	38,294,000	43,615,000
224.	Connecticut College	39,243,000	43,438,000
225.	Wittenberg University	40,418,000	43,340,000
226.	Florida State University Foundation	30,725,000	42,233,000
227.	Clarkson University	39,152,000	42,124,000
228.	Ursinus College	40,236,000	41,835,000
229.	Iowa State University Foundation	38,959,000	41,742,000
230.	Loyola College	not reported	41,578,000
231.	Seattle University	39,748,000	41,047,000
232.	University of San Francisco [1]	37,054,000	40,900,000
233.	Ohio Wesleyan University	40,645,000	40,846,000
234.	Hollins College	40,067,000	40,252,000
235.	University of Akron	38,083,000	40,200,000
236.	Rider College	39,780,000	39,994,000
237.	Washburn Endowment Association	36,851,000	39,820,000
238.	Oklahoma State University Foundation	32,111,000	39,542,000
239.	Texas Tech University [3]	37,256,000	39,184,000
240.	Beloit College [1]	34,043,000	38,984,000
241.	Skidmore College	35,424,000	38,777,000
242.	Stonehill College	35,590,000	38,492,000
243.	Hampden-Sydney College	34,567,000	37,839,000
244.	Buena Vista College	41,800,000	37,545,000
245.	Hobart and William Smith Colleges [1]	not reported	37,525,000
246.	Bryant College	33,797,000	37,385,000
247.	Wentworth Institute of Technology	34,686,000	35,674,000
248.	California State University System	33,857,000	35,146,000
249.	Hiram College	30,432,000	34,775,000
250.	Lewis and Clark College	35,772,000	34,694,000
251.	Norwich University	35,166,000	34,662,000
252.	Bowling Green State University	29,724,000	33,672,000
253.	Drake University [1]	30,759,000	33,599,000
254.	Lake Forest College [1]	32,779,000	33,254,000
255.	Illinois College	30,829,000	33,083,000
256.	Babson College	30,979,000	32,917,000
257.	College of Idaho	not reported	32,839,000
258.	New York Medical College	32,853,000	32,500,000
259.	Saint John's University (Minn.)	30,334,000	32,430,000
260.	Mount Union College	32,491,000	32,394,000
261.	Hood College	32,050,000	32,362,000
262.	Presbyterian College	not reported	32,243,000
263.	Rollins College [1]	24,372,000	32,198,000
264.	Regis College (Mass.)	28,712,000	32,051,000
265.	University of Maine System	28,600,000	31,900,000
266.	Miami University	26,805,000	31,052,000
267.	Bethany College (W.Va.)	30,193,000	30,784,000
268.	John Carroll University [1]	26,329,000	30,525,000
269.	New School for Social Research	26,767,000	30,472,000
270.	Hope College	28,192,000	30,154,000
271.	Saint Mary's College (Ind.)	28,716,000	30,060,000
272.	Susquehanna University	25,434,000	29,494,000
273.	Muhlenberg College	28,941,000	29,478,000
274.	Millsaps College	not reported	29,464,000
275.	Seton Hall University	not reported	29,317,000
276.	Knox College	28,732,000	29,296,000
277.	Ball State University Foundation	31,164,000	28,912,000
278.	University of Scranton [1]	23,368,000	28,809,000
279.	Chapman College [1]	23,715,000	28,291,000
280.	Stetson University [1]	25,849,000	28,212,000
281.	University of Hartford	25,747,000	27,907,000
282.	Roanoke College	25,339,000	27,312,000
283.	Juniata College	25,438,000	27,048,000
284.	Wells College	27,377,000	26,845,000
285.	Messiah College	not reported	26,827,000
286.	Lynchburg College	25,306,000	26,735,000
287.	Medical College of Wisconsin	25,554,000	26,293,000
288.	University of Iowa	not reported	26,079,000
289.	Bradley University [1]	not reported	25,786,000

Continued on Following Page

PRIVATE SUPPORT

BLANDIN FOUNDATION
100 Pokegama Avenue, North
Grand Rapids, Minn. 55744

Private colleges. For summer fellowships for joint research by faculty members and students: $519,600 over two years to Minnesota Private College Research Foundation.

LYNDE AND HARRY BRADLEY FOUNDATION
777 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee 53202

International studies. For an Institute for Eastern Studies: $207,320 to St. John's College at Santa Fe.

GENERAL MILLS FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 1113
Minneapolis 55440

Black colleges. For support of programs: $570,000 over two years to United Negro College Fund.

Students. For an office and support program for Southeast Asian students: $325,000 over four years to Augsburg College (Minn.).

W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION
400 North Avenue
Battle Creek, Mich. 49017-3398

Community colleges. To help community colleges in the Carolinas, Maryland, and Virginia to emphasize community-based programs: $3.6-million to North Carolina State U.

Health. For health-care programs for urban adolescents: $704,473 to U. of Chile.
—For community-based health services: $386,454 to U. of Natal (South Africa).
—To educate traditional healers and the public on the proper use of medicinal-plant extracts: $146,032 to U. of Zimbabwe.
—For health-care programs in rural areas: $100,700 to U. of Zimbabwe.

Non-traditional students. For programs for adults and non-traditional students offered by the Society of Fellows at Rewley House: $8-million to U. of Oxford (England).

Science education. For summer programs of science education: $100,000 to Michigan State U.

KRESGE FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 3151
3215 West Big Beaver Road
Troy, Mich. 48007-3151

Facilities. For construction of the Leadership Center for Women: $400,000 to Columbia College (S.C.).
—For renovation projects: $500,000 to Bank Street College of Education and $400,000 to Franklin U.
—For renovation and expansion of science facilities: $300,000 to Madonna U.

Science education. For equipment for undergraduate chemistry laboratories: $500,000 to U. of Rochester.

SID W. RICHARDSON FOUNDATION
309 Main Street
Fort Worth 76102

Health care. For health-care programs in rural areas: $200,000 to Texas Tech U. Health Sciences Center.

Teacher education. For programs of teacher education in cooperation with the Fort Worth Independent School District: $370,000 to Texas Christian U.

US WEST FOUNDATION
7800 East Orchard Road
Englewood, Colo. 80111

Teacher education. For projects to improve mathematics and science education by teachers in Colorado and Wyoming: $184,000 to U. of Northern Colorado.

Gifts & Bequests

Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science. For the capital campaign: $200,000 from G. Allen Mebane.

Polytechnic University. For support of programs: $960,000 from the estate of John J. Burnett.

St. John's College (N.M.). For support of programs: $3.1-million from Mara and Charles Robinson.

Texas Tech University. For research on Alzheimer's disease: $1-million from Vernon and Elizabeth Haggerton.

Tri-State University. For the school of business: $1-million from Ralph W. Ketner.
—For a professorship in engineering: $500,000 from John G. and Virginia Stemples.
—For renovation of facilities for humanities programs: $1-million from Charles and Nancy Taylor.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. For the capital campaign: $1.45-million from Burroughs Wellcome Company.

University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. For support of programs: land valued at $2.6-million from an anonymous donor.

PHILANTHROPY NOTES

- **$10-million for Yale's art gallery in memory of late Senator**
- **Trustee gives Northwestern U. $10-million for professorships**
- **North Carolina State promised $11-million by 1965 alumnus**
- **Anonymous donors make $30-million challenge to Cornell U.**
- **Group of companies in Taiwan pledge $10-million to MIT**

Teresa Heinz plans to give $10-million to the art gallery at Yale University in memory of her late husband, Senator John Heinz, III.

The gift, the largest ever to the gallery, was announced by Yale President Benno C. Schmidt during a benefit dinner for the gallery held at Sotheby's Inc.

The donation brings to about $400-million the total collected so far in Yale's five-year, $1.5-billion capital campaign, which will be announced this spring. It will seek $25-million for the gallery.

Ms. Heinz is chairwoman of the Howard Heinz Endowment and the Heinz Family Foundation. Henry J. Heinz, II, her father-in-law, was the long-time chairman of the H. J. Heinz Corporation. Ms. Heinz's husband, who graduated from Yale in 1960, was a Senator from Pennsylvania. He served on the art gallery's governing board before his death in 1991.

■

A trustee has given Northwestern University $10 million for outstanding professors.

University officials say the gift, from Charles Deering McCormick, will allow Northwestern to award 10 professorships to tenured faculty members who have demonstrated outstanding performance in undergraduate courses. Each professorship, which will be awarded for a three-year term, sets aside $7,000 as a salary supplement and $3,000 for professional development.

The McCormick family founded International Harvester Company, which is now Navistar International Corporation. The company, headquartered in Chicago, manufactures medium and heavy trucks. The family has a long history of giving to Northwestern.

■

North Carolina State University has been promised $11-million by a 1965 alumnus who now heads a nationwide weight-loss company. The gift would be the university's largest ever.

The gift, from Reef C. Ivey, II, co-owner of Nutri/System Inc., will endow two programs for students. Once the endowments are established, fellowships valued at $23,000 each will be awarded annually to doctoral students. Scholarships—$3,500 each for in-state and $6,000 each for out-of-state students—will be awarded to undergraduates. The awards are renewable for three years.

Mr. Ivey's donation brings to $130-million the total in pledges and gifts received in the university's five-year, $230-million capital campaign. It will end next year.

■

Cornell University stands to receive $30-million from a group of anonymous donors if it can raise three times that amount by the end of the year.

The challenge grant is the largest ever given to Cornell. As gifts from other donors come in, money from the group will be added to Cornell's $1.25-billion capital campaign. Announced in 1990, the drive has raised more than $554-million so far. Among other goals, the campaign seeks to establish 125 endowed professorships.

If it is successful in meeting the anonymous challenge, Cornell will use the $30-million to create up to 60 endowed positions.

■

A group of Taiwan companies, under the aegis of the Epoch Foundation, has promised $10-million to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The gift will create an endowment for MIT's management school.

Already, 12 corporations in Taiwan have given a total of $6-million to MIT's Sloan School of Management. Eight more will donate the remaining $4-million of the gift before 1994.

The endowment created by the gifts through the Taiwan-based foundation will support the MIT school's research on companies in the Asia/Pacific region.

The fund will also establish programs, conferences, and workshops here and abroad to train students and business professionals from the region.

In addition, some faculty salaries and student scholarships will be paid for by the endowment.

—JULIE L. NICKLIN

FACT FILE: Value of 395 Endowments on June 30, 1991—Continued From Preceding Page

1991 rank	Institution	Market value June 30, 1990	Market value June 30, 1991
290.	Suffolk University	$24,734,000	$25,424,000
291.	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	24,144,000	25,399,000
292.	Southern California College of Optometry	16,016,000	25,360,000
293.	Randolph-Macon College	23,567,000	25,320,000
294.	University of Redlands	23,143,000	24,954,000
295.	Marietta College	23,203,000	24,834,000
296.	High Point College [1]	23,031,000	24,830,000
297.	Guilford College	22,658,000	24,687,000
298.	Rockhurst College	23,838,000	24,644,000
299.	Fairfield University	21,403,000	24,402,000
300.	California Institute of the Arts	24,478,000	24,317,000
301.	Dillard University	22,572,000	24,143,000
302.	Xavier University (Ohio) [1]	20,730,000	23,891,000
303.	Canisius College	22,211,000	23,547,000
304.	University of Indianapolis	22,482,000	23,464,000
305.	University of Connecticut Foundation	not reported	23,361,000
306.	Moravian College	18,431,000	23,258,000
307.	Doane College	22,004,000	23,166,000
308.	Pitzer College	21,282,000	23,063,000
309.	Alfred University	22,208,000	22,903,000
310.	Ohio Northern University [1]	22,593,000	22,650,000
311.	American University [5]	19,811,000	22,500,000
312.	St. John's College (Md.)	22,617,000	22,145,000
313.	La Salle University	19,322,000	21,415,000
314.	Augustana College (Ill.)	not reported	21,366,000
315.	Cornell College	20,451,000	21,096,000
316.	Old Dominion University	19,189,000	20,469,000
317.	Washington College	18,724,000	20,367,000
318.	Salem College	18,941,000	20,359,000
319.	Ripon College	19,068,000	20,348,000
320.	University of Dallas [1]	20,671,000	20,271,000
321.	Saint Norbert College	19,258,000	20,268,000
322.	Mary Baldwin College	18,365,000	19,637,000
323.	Simpson College (Iowa)	not reported	19,442,000
324.	Monmouth College (Ill.)	17,451,000	18,245,000
325.	San Diego State University Foundation	16,595,000	18,129,000
326.	Central University of Iowa	not reported	18,073,000
327.	Luther College	not reported	17,843,000
328.	Morningside College [1]	16,596,000	17,621,000
329.	Muskingum College	not reported	17,478,000
330.	Marywood College	15,768,000	17,205,000
331.	Utah State University	14,607,000	17,068,000
332.	Western Michigan University Foundation	15,543,000	17,036,000
333.	Maryville University [1]	not reported	16,886,000
334.	Nazareth College of Rochester	16,275,000	16,755,000
335.	Iowa State University	13,997,000	16,642,000
336.	Otterbein College	16,662,000	16,405,000
337.	Sarah Lawrence College [1]	14,976,000	16,213,000
338.	Georgetown College	14,031,000	16,184,000
339.	Albright College [1]	15,131,000	16,178,000
340.	Elizabethtown College	15,467,000	16,070,000
341.	Ouachita Baptist University [1]	15,184,000	16,058,000
342.	Western Maryland College	13,502,000	15,853,000
343.	Arizona State University	14,439,000	15,020,000
344.	Saint Bonaventure University [1]	$14,660,000	$14,809,000
345.	Memphis State University	14,791,000	14,412,000
346.	University of Evansville [1]	12,577,000	14,288,000
347.	King's College (Pa.)	13,624,000	14,263,000
348.	Western New England College	13,074,000	14,253,000
349.	Carroll College (Wis.)	13,224,000	13,894,000
350.	Le Moyne College [1]	12,834,000	13,601,000
351.	Wilkes University [1]	not reported	13,561,000
352.	State University of New York Health Science Center at Brooklyn College of Medicine	13,330,000	13,419,000
353.	Linfield College	not reported	13,138,000
354.	East Tennessee State University Foundation	12,154,000	13,070,000
355.	Emporia State University Foundation [6]	14,254,000	12,987,000
356.	Warren Wilson College	9,998,000	12,804,000
357.	Christian Brothers University [1]	12,531,000	12,625,000
358.	Medical College of Georgia	not reported	12,443,000
359.	University of Rhode Island Foundation	11,512,000	12,083,000
360.	Midway College	not reported	11,444,000
361.	Pittsburg State University	10,335,000	10,994,000
362.	Menlo School and College	not reported	10,815,000
363.	Kent State University Foundation	not reported	10,243,000
364.	Harrisburg Area Community College	7,768,000	10,226,000
365.	GMI Engineering and Management Institute	not reported	9,731,000
366.	Sage Colleges	8,940,000	9,348,000
367.	St. John Fisher College [1]	8,124,000	8,729,000
368.	Widener University	7,622,000	8,638,000
369.	Merrimack College	7,788,000	8,501,000
370.	Bellarmine College [1]	7,650,000	8,405,000
371.	Grand Valley State University	7,141,000	8,186,000
372.	Long Island University [1]	6,370,000	8,109,000
373.	Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science	7,439,000	7,987,000
374.	Seattle Pacific University	6,953,000	7,812,000
375.	University of Guam [2]	5,597,000	7,671,000
376.	Eastern Michigan University	not reported	7,524,000
377.	Eastern Illinois University	6,048,000	7,210,000
378.	University of Tampa [1]	not reported	7,122,000
379.	State University of New York Stony Brook Foundation	6,178,000	7,106,000
380.	State University of New York Health Science Center at Syracuse	6,956,000	6,896,000
381.	Mars Hill College [1]	not reported	6,593,000
382.	Mount Mercy College	6,340,000	6,564,000
383.	Rosemont College	6,399,000	6,402,000
384.	Ferris State University	5,820,000	6,228,000
385.	Southwest Missouri State University Foundation	4,290,000	5,413,000
386.	Western Illinois University Foundation	not reported	4,620,000
387.	Kentucky Wesleyan College	4,010,000	4,569,000
388.	Salisbury State University	3,815,000	4,291,000
389.	Alverno College	3,136,000	4,268,000
390.	Oakland University	3,072,000	3,922,000
391.	Walla Walla College	3,383,000	3,573,000
392.	State University of New York Potsdam College Foundation	3,091,000	3,394,000
393.	New Jersey Institute of Technology	not reported	3,272,000
394.	State University of New York, all campuses except those listed separately	2,328,000	2,385,000
395.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	2,009,000	2,053,000

Note: The table includes 395 institutions participating in the comparative-performance study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers. Some 1990 endowment values have been revised and may differ from previously published statistics.

[1] As of May 31
[2] As of September 30
[3] As of August 31
[4] As of July 31
[5] As of April 30
[6] As of December 31

Controversial Hate-Speech Codes Rarely Enforced

Continued From Preceding Page
sponse to reports from colleges across the country of an increase in harassment directed at members of minority groups, homosexuals, and women.

"We wanted to be ready should we have any particular problems," Ms. LaPlante says.

■ Emory University has dealt with about two dozen allegations of violations since its anti-harassment policy was instituted in 1988. Many of the complaints have dealt with sexual harassment, although a few have involved accusations of anti-homosexual remarks. Emory suspended two graduate teaching assistants after allegations of sexual harassment, but it dealt with most of the other violations by reprimanding students who were found guilty.

■ Officials at the University of California at Los Angeles say that a student who violated the university's speech code and physically assaulted and sexually harassed other students has had to perform several hours of community service, establish a program to educate his fraternity about sexual harassment, and write a paper for the dean of students on the topics of "heterosexism" and the origins of programs aimed at discouraging sexual harassment. Another student who physically assaulted a student and violated the speech code has been prohibited from having any further contact with the victim of his attack and was required to write a paper on "Words of Oppression."

■ Eastern Michigan University has seen one violation of its anti-harassment policy. University officials would not reveal details of the case because they are still deciding on a penalty for the student involved.

■ Officials at the University of Arizona say they have not used the hate-speech policy they instituted in 1990. But Alexis Hernandez, associate dean of students, says that if the university were to punish students for violating the policy, "the focus would be on education." Students probably would be asked to attend workshops about harassment and participate in community-service projects.

Informal Solutions

Administrators at a variety of institutions with hate-speech policies say they prefer to resolve violations informally, rather than with official penalties.

"Generally, apologies and getting the students together help resolve a lot of the situations," says Beth Wilson, the affirmative-action officer at the University of Oklahoma.

"Most of the incidents aren't intended to be malicious," Ms. Wilson says. "They're just young, immature students who are, for the first time, getting immersed with people from different cultures. They just have to be sensitized."

Students on some campuses who use racial slurs or other types of epithets are required to go to special workshops to learn how slurs and epithets can upset others.

At Emory University, for example, administrators have held several workshops on sexual harassment for students and faculty and staff members who have been accused of using sexist remarks.

The participants are given quizzes so university officials can test their knowledge of what constitutes sexist behavior and harassment. They review legal cases involving sexual harassment, participate in "role playing" exercises to learn what the university considers to be harassment, and watch videos that feature various scenes involving sexual harassment.

"The workshop sessions are eye opening and enlightening," says Robert Ethridge, assistant vice-president for equal opportunity. "For some people, the sessions won't change their minds, but for others, being confronted with these issues has a long-term positive benefit."

'Some Feel Remorse'

Other proponents of workshops compare them to educational sessions that people convicted of drunk driving must attend in some states. "Some people might really feel remorse, and some might just be attending because they have to," says James E. Sulton, Jr., special assistant to the president for minority affairs for the University of Wisconsin system. "They can be effective in some cases in changing minds and attitudes."

Students who are punished under campus speech codes are sometimes assigned to attend courses in psychology, sociology, and ethics to increase their understanding of prejudice and stereotypes.

At the University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point, for example, a student who stole his Japanese roommate's bank card and used it to steal $60 was required to enroll in an ethics or East Asian studies course. The student who stole the card told campus officials that he resented his roommate because he was Japanese and did not speak fluent English.

Many institutions have not adopted separate codes to penalize students who say and do things that offend others. But some still punish students who say or do things that others find offensive.

Last fall, for example, Harvard University punished three medical students for an episode at a Halloween party. Two white students appeared in blackface as Clarence Thomas and Anita Hill, and a black student punched one of them.

Objections to Rules

A committee of several medical-school faculty members recommended that the white students prepare a syllabus and bibliography on medicine in a multi-ethnic society "for their own education and that of their classmates." The committee also recommended that the black student be suspended, but an appeals panel instead placed him on probation for two years. It also required him to complete 20 hours of community service working with victims of violence and to attend counseling sessions.

Officials on campuses that have not instituted hate-speech policies say that students do not have to be punished to understand the effect their remarks have had on others. Those officials say their experiences prove that speech codes aren't needed.

"I have a concern about forcing students into mandatory workshops," says Sue Wasiolek, dean for student life at Duke University, which does not have a hate-speech code. "It bothers me about our society in general that the only way people think they can change behavior is to set up a rule."

Ms. Wasiolek says she often invites students whose speech offends others to talk with her informally—talks that sometimes result in apologies.

She says: "Our mission is to facilitate the exchange of differences and different opinions—not to brainwash people." ■

FACT FILE: 1991 Freshman Merit Scholars

This table shows the 62 colleges and universities enrolling the largest numbers of freshman Merit Scholars named in 1991.

The table shows the total number of Merit Scholarship winners and the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution, not by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate sponsors.

The rankings were determined by *The Chronicle* from an alphabetical listing appearing in the 1990-91 annual report of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

Over all, 6,552 freshman Merit Scholars were enrolled—3,720 at 248 private institutions and 2,832 at 152 public institutions.

	Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
1. Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	292	0
2. Rice University	246	162
3. University of Texas at Austin	210	163
4. Stanford University	159	0
5. Texas A&M University	154	118
6. Yale University	144	0
7. Princeton University	107	0
8. Northwestern University	105	71
9. Ohio State University	102	74
10. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	100	0
10. Duke University	100	10
10. Brigham Young University	100	74
13. University of Florida	96	79
13. University of Chicago	96	72
15. Georgia Institute of Technology	90	72
15. University of California at Los Angeles	90	70
17. Carleton College	86	64
18. University of New Orleans	75	63
19. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	74	61
20. University of Oklahoma	73	53
21. University of Houston	70	61
22. Michigan State University	67	52
22. Cornell University	67	0
24. Brown University	60	0
25. University of California at Berkeley	58	0
26. Johns Hopkins University	56	45
27. University of Michigan	55	0
28. University of Arizona	54	41
29. Dartmouth College	53	0
30. Harvey Mudd College	50	39
31. University of Kansas	48	40
31. Iowa State University	48	37
31. University of Kentucky	48	35
31. University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	48	33
35. Baylor University	47	35
35. University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign	47	0
37. Washington University (Mo.)	46	31
37. University of Pennsylvania	46	0
37. University of California at San Diego	46	39
37. George Washington University	46	22
41. Vanderbilt University	45	30
42. Macalester College	44	37
43. University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	43	30
44. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	42	0
45. Trinity University	41	34
46. University of Notre Dame	40	0
46. Wheaton College (Ill.)	40	37
48. University of Missouri at Columbia	39	30
49. Florida State University	38	33
50. Southwest Missouri State University	37	32
51. University of Georgia	36	22
51. Case Western Reserve University	36	20
51. University of Virginia	36	0
54. College of William and Mary	35	20
55. Williams College	34	0
56. American University	33	25
56. University of Toledo	33	29
56. University of Southern California	33	26
59. Tulane University	32	20
59. University of Tennessee at Knoxville	32	27
61. University of Iowa	31	25
61. University of Maryland at College Park	31	26

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

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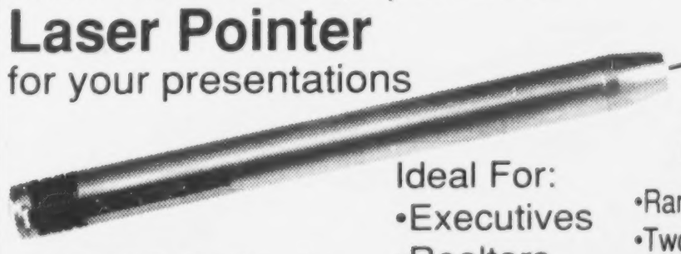

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THE CHRONICLE
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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"The Merlins of the cold war. Their wizardry could tip the balance of superpowers in the twinkling of a quark."

A newspaper columnist, on the influence of physicists: A1

"In terms of the basic science, I think the answer is already in: There is nothing deeply problematic about doubling the human life span."

A professor of ecology and evolutionary biology: A9

"The art-history establishment has failed to demonstrate itself as a viable, responsible discipline in modern society and runs the risk of reducing itself to a mere antiquarian activity."

A professor of art history, on the lack of debate over restorations: B3

"The Willie Sutton complex is alive and well and living in every state that has a healthy pension fund."

A lawyer, on efforts to cut contributions to state pensions: A27

"It's destroying some scientific schools. What took decades to build up is now taking months to destroy."

A Russian physicist, on the scientific brain drain there: A41

"This is a struggle for the soul of this institution. The question that will be answered here is essentially this: What is our mission? Why do we exist? Are we here to teach and learn or are we here to house big-time athletics?"

The president of the U. of Nevada at Las Vegas: A39

"It's my hobby. It became my education and then my profession. I can't complain."

Samir A. Husni, a self-described student of the newsstand: A7

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-52
Athletics	A38-40
Business & Philanthropy	A33-34
Gazette	A45
Government & Politics	A27-32
Information Technology	A22-26
International	A41-44
Personal & Professional	A17-20
Scholarship	A8-16
Students	A35-37
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-68**
Bulletin Board	B8-67
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-7

BOB MAHONEY FOR THE CHRONICLE

Teaching Assistants Get More Training

Many colleges are expanding training programs for teaching assistants. Derina Sara Samuel, a TA from Zambia, says Syracuse University's intensive program helped her overcome her nervousness about "walking into a classroom of American students." Story on Page A17.

Dominance of Science Policy by Physicists Seen Waning With End of Cold War and Rise of Biological Research

By COLLEEN CORDES

After dominating U. S. science and technology policy for decades, physicists must now share their influence with others, especially biological scientists.

That's the view of some science analysts, who say the end of the cold war and the explosion of opportunities in biological research point to a new balance of power in the sciences—one with important implications for how the federal government supports scientific research.

After World War II, many of the most exciting technological advances stemmed from fundamental discoveries in the physical sciences. But today the biological revolution—spurred in part by contributions from physicists and chemists—is producing an avalanche of stunning scientific and technological progress, the analysts suggest. Administration officials say that recent actions by the National Science Foundation and the White House indicate that the federal government has recognized the change.

Bolstered by Public Image

The decline in the influence of physicists was discussed in a recent column by Michael Schrage, a columnist for *The Los Angeles Times*. The column has sparked debate among scientists with its assertion that "the age of the physicists is over."

"The Merlins of the cold war," Mr. Schrage called the physicists. "Their wizardry could tip the balance of superpowers in the twinkling of a quark."

JOHN HUNTER MOTTERN FOR THE CHRONICLE

Nicolaas Bloembergen of Harvard U.: Physics had and still has an important role in making the dreams of biotechnology come true.

Bolstered by that public image, he wrote, they won large amounts of federal money for national laboratories, "Star Wars" research, and high-energy accelerators, including the multibillion-dollar Superconducting Supercollider. They also often won a relatively large share of the top posts for scientists in academe, industry, and government.

But the influence of physicists is now waning, he said, because of changes in geopolitics and the nation's scientific and technological priorities.

Role of the Atomic Bomb

Some physicists contend that Mr. Schrage's analysis exaggerated and oversimplified the influence of physicists and the role of the atomic bomb in enhancing their power.

Donald N. Langenberg, a physicist who is chancellor of the University of Maryland, argues that physicists' role in developing the nuclear bomb thrust them into the Washington spotlight.

After the war, he adds, it was natural for politicians to turn for advice to scientists they knew.

"It's probably fair to say that nuclear weapons provided the early entrée for some physicists to learn how to function in Washington," Mr. Langenberg says.

Nicolaas Bloembergen, professor emeritus of physics at Harvard University, emphasizes that the prominence of physicists has not been limited to defense. He points to the use of lasers in medicine and advances in high-temperature superconduc-

Continued on Page A32

This Week in The Chronicle

March 4, 1992

Research

A MAVERICK'S VIEW OF THE ORIGINS OF FREEDOM
Praise and criticism surround a sociologist's contention, in an award-winning book, that freedom in Western society owes its birth to slavery: A8

NEW FINDINGS FROM STUDIES OF AGING
Researchers who have bred flies and worms to live nearly twice as long as their normal life spans say human life can be greatly lengthened: A9

PRINCETON TO OPEN WILDLIFE CENTER
The university says it will establish a research center in Kenya on a 48,500-acre cattle ranch donated by an alumnus: A10

20-year-old essay on black culture finds a publisher: A8
New volley in the James Joyce textual wars: A8
AIDS transmission to infants studied: A11
Stowe's work seen as derived from 'parlor literature': A12
Language skill linked to size of a part of the brain: A12
Economic status called key to student math scores: A12
Books: Ideology of art exhibitions; the age of propaganda; studies of housework: A13
National Academy of Engineering elects new members: A14
91 new scholarly books: A14

Teaching

STUDYING ARCTIC CULTURES WITH KAYAKS
Students at Sheldon Jackson College build their own boats using the techniques of the Inuit Eskimos: A17

Computing

CONTROVERSY OVER HIGH-SPEED NETWORK
A Congressional panel fears that the National Research and Education Network might be set up in a way that could deny access to an array of prospective users: A22

VIDEODISKS FOR ETHICS EDUCATION
Professors at Carnegie Mellon U. use multimedia technology to simulate thorny moral situations: A22

Two students arrested for slipping virus into archive: A22
Vast majority of Library of Congress items still on paper: A22
Network would let music therapists exchange data: A22
A worldwide search for computer viruses: A25
Center plans inventory of humanities texts: A25
Four new computer programs; two new optical disks: A26

Personal & Professional Concerns

STANFORD SAID TO ASK FOR RESIGNATION
The head of the medical school's neurosurgery department, who was accused of sexism by a female physician, says he has been asked to quit: A17

HELP FOR TEACHING ASSISTANTS
Spurred by concerns over the quality of undergraduate education, colleges are expanding efforts to teach teaching assistants how to teach: A17

A LOVE AFFAIR WITH MAGAZINES
A journalism professor obsessed with new magazines produces a guide with a fervent following in the publishing world: A7

MONETARY REDRESS UNDER TITLE IX
The Supreme Court says victims of intentional sex discrimination can sue their colleges for damages: A39

THE FIRST MULTICULTURALISTS
Anthropologists have studied other cultures for decades, but are ignored by proponents of curricular diversity. Point of View: A52

TOO MANY FULL PROFESSORS?
The jobs and salaries of tenured faculty members have been sacrosanct for too long. Opinion: B1

"WOMAN WITH BOUQUET" — JUAN MANUEL DIAZ BURGOS

"Open Spain/España Abierta," an exhibition of works by Spanish documentary photographers, opened recently at Columbia College in Chicago: B6

Shop may open in U. of Texas administration tower: A6
UCLA professor found guilty of research fraud: A6
St. Mary of the Plains College to close at the end of June: A6
Three trustees resign from black college: A7
Meningitis scare prompts vaccinations at U. of Illinois: A7
U. of Maine sells its herd of 58 Jersey cows: A7
Team-teaching course, a first, is probably the last: A17
Gentility takes some lumps at Lees College: A17
14 new books on higher education: A20

Federal & State Governments

IS THE DOMINANCE OF PHYSICISTS WANING?
After decades of dominating science policy, physicists must now share their influence with others, especially biologists, some science analysts say: A1

STATES TRIM PENSION-PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS
College employees are fighting back, accusing politicians of plundering retirement nest eggs: A27

SENATE BACKS COLLEGE BILL
- An overwhelming vote to reauthorize the Higher Education Act comes after sponsors abandon a plan to require full financing for Pell Grants: A27
- Senators introduce a bill to test the idea of giving direct federal loans to students at 300 colleges: A30

NEW CHARGES AGAINST ACCREDITATION OFFICIAL
Academics say John C. Hirschfeld's remarks about blacks and gays make him unfit to serve: A27

CUNY GROUP SUES NEW YORK STATE
It charges that the state's "unequal" financing of its two university systems is racially discriminatory: A28

A REPRIEVE FOR THE IVY LEAGUE?
The Senate version of the Higher Education Act would let Ivy League institutions pledge as a group that they would offer only need-based student aid: A32

Pa. Governor trips on argument in budget proposal: A27
Two New York programs seem headed for oblivion: A27
Black-college board criticizes Education Department: A29
House passes tax bill with breaks for colleges: A29
Researcher says budget will slow efforts to curb AIDS: A29
Questions raised about provision in NEH program: A29

Athletics

PONDERING THE BIG TIME
Some on campus believe a football team would help put the U. of South Florida in the spotlight; others ask whether it can afford one: A38

MUSCLE FOR SEX-BIAS CASES
In a ruling that surprises legal experts, the Supreme Court says victims of intentional sex discrimination can sue their colleges for punitive damages: A39

THE TARKANIAN SAGA CONTINUES
Officials of the University of Las Vegas at Nevada flatly rebuff an attempt by the basketball coach to rescind his resignation: A39

Controversy swirls around U. of Colorado coach: A38
A free-throw score is settled: A38

Finance

RECESSION WOES HIT ANNUAL FUNDS
Fund raisers at many colleges are reporting significant declines in small gifts and are worried about meeting projected goals: A33

Stanford gets more time to challenge a bequest: A33
Hartwick College will change its official seal: A33
Center offers information on tobacco companies: A33
Foundation grants; gifts and bequests: A34

Students

FRICTION OVER STUDENT NEWSPAPERS
Student journalists on many campuses are fighting administrators, and other students, over the content of their newspapers: A35

AID FOR BOATERS IN DISTRESS
The reputation of Eckerd College's Search and Rescue Team, made up of student volunteers, has spread across the country: A35

Cornell sponsors intercollegiate rock-climbing event: A6
Georgia College cadets star in a television movie: A6
Fort Lewis College will hear Ku Klux Klan leader: A35
Some at U. of Wisconsin seek new hate-speech code: A35
Talent show wraps up Black History Month at Lehigh: A35

International

U.S. TO CHANGE RULES ON VISAS
Federal officials say they'll alter proposed regulations that colleges fear would make it harder to bring foreign students and professors to American campuses: A41

EXODUS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION
Physicists and other scientists are leaving their labs in droves, raising fears over the future of research: A41

FRENCH STUDENTS PROTEST REFORM PLAN
A government proposal to reorganize university education leads to peaceful demonstrations: A43

DISSIDENTS SENTENCED IN CHINA
At least three students are among seven people convicted of opposing China's Communist system: A43

Russian scientists meet in U.S. to discuss their future: A41
Worries about Russia's civilian scientists: A41
Science academies warn of environmental ills: A41

Arts

WHERE ARE THE ART HISTORIANS?
A peculiar silence from the scholarly community about how well the job of art restoration is being done has undermined the art-history establishment. Opinion: B3

'THE COLUMBUS OF THE WOODS'
An exhibition at Washington University focuses on Daniel Boone's role as a "central persona" in America's search for identity. End Paper: B68

Gazette: A45

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THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Section 2

March 4, 1992

THOMAS KERR

Opinion: Controversies over art restoration **B3**

"VIGO" FROM THE SERIES "PAISAXES" © 1990 MANUEL SENDÓN

The Arts: Photos from Spain; family theater; architecture **B4**

"PIONEER" GEORGE CALEB BINGHAM

End Paper: Daniel Boone as American icon **B68**

Letters to the Editor **B6-7**

Bulletin Board **B8-67**

ROBERT SOUCY FOR THE CHRONICLE

Too Many Full Professors: a Top-Heavy Pyramid

By Andrew Hacker

EVEN THE RICHEST CAMPUSES are pleading poverty. Yale University, with its 10-digit endowment, has eliminated its water-polo team and has proposed closing its department of linguistics. Middlebury College a few months ago fired departmental secretaries with decades of devoted service. The causes of these and other cutbacks need no elaboration. State legislatures, in some cases responding to taxpayer revolts, have slashed higher-education budgets. At private colleges, tuition increases cannot cover mounting bills, and gifts in this recessionary era fill only a fraction of the gap. Yet the biggest item in college budgets has remained sacrosanct. The jobs and salaries of tenured faculty members have gone virtually untouched, even as part-time lecturers receive pink slips. Trying to remove even an associate professor can elicit a prolonged court fight. Apart from cases of moral turpitude, colleges must prove that "financial exigencies" make it necessary to dismiss some tenured professors. And since cuts in the faculty ranks are confined to the bottom rungs of the professoriate, several adjunct faculty members must be dismissed to preserve the salary of a single senior professor.

OPINION

FIGURES on faculty ranks and costs can be derived from information on compensation of full-time faculty members published by the American Association of University Professors. The chart on the next page provides data for a cross section of institutions for academic 1990-91. On at least half of the faculties listed, the number of full professors exceeds the

Continued on Following Page

The Full-Professor Bloat: a Top-Heavy Pyramid

Continued From Preceding Page

combined number of faculty members in all other ranks. Indeed, the University of Chicago had 470 full professors, compared with only 150 at the assistant-professor level. The comparable numbers at Stanford University were 532 and 175.

These distributions obviously affect budgets. Pay for full professors can rise above $100,000 and can reach $60,000 even at "second-tier" schools. At Harvard University and the University of California at Berkeley, salaries and benefits for those at the top consume more than three-quarters of the payroll for full-time faculty members. And even where full professors make up less than a majority, they sometimes still absorb about half of the money available for faculty salaries, as at Iowa State University and the University of South Carolina.

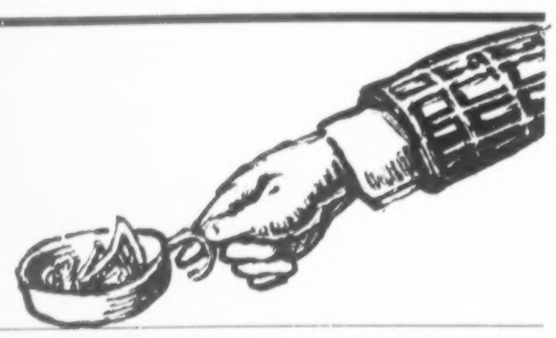
It might be useful to ask what has produced the plethora of full professors with such liberal salaries. In fact, academe's inverted pyramid is something of an anomaly in this country. Other organizations tend to have more conventional employment structures, with a broader base and fewer people at the top. The military is an example: The number of officers tapers off in each successive rank. Yet in the faculty world, people usually get lifetime tenure in their 30's and often are promoted to full professor before they reach 40. With the end of mandatory retirement, some could stay at the top of the pay scale for 40 years or more.

THE CURRENT SITUATION began in the 1960's and 1970's, when faculties expanded more than threefold to accommodate ballooning enrollments. Promotions and tenure were granted with unprecedented generosity because of the heavy demand for faculty members and pressure to keep salaries from being eroded by inflation. Moreover, a clubby atmosphere developed concerning faculty pay. Certainly, annual raises for everyone make for more amiable relations among colleagues. In addition, a college's image may be enhanced if it is known for having a well-paid faculty. It is one thing, however, for an elite university to give six-figure salaries to several of its stars; presumably academic celebrities must get that kind of money to keep them from going elsewhere. But how are we to react when one university's *average* salary for its 644 full professors is $109,100? A skeptic might wonder why some professors continue to receive lavish pay, augmented by annual increases, even when they are past their productive prime and no longer receive outside offers of employment.

It is not clear that professors need the levels of salaries that they now receive. In a typical campus town like Ames, Iowa, where Iowa State is located, $77,900 goes a very long way. Most middle-aged academics have put their kids through college and paid off their mortgages. Many have working spouses, often with well-paying jobs. Look at how many take off for foreign parts after a term ends, even before their final exams are handed in. Someone once went Thorstein Veblen one better by calling attention to the "leisure of the theoried classes."

Perhaps the most troubling consequence of full-professor bloat is that it leaves colleges and universities with little money left to hire or retain younger people who have not yet achieved tenure. When non-tenured faculty members have trouble getting jobs or permanent appointments, word gets around; the result is that fewer students than in the past are considering academic careers. During the past two decades, the number of doctoral degrees awarded to American citizens has declined. Back in 1970, about 700 doctorates were granted for every 1,000 graduate degrees in law and business administration. Last year, the ratio was less than 240 per 1,000. Nor does it appear that forecasts of coming shortages of faculty members have persuaded more of today's college graduates to consider academic careers.

> With dollars freed by paying fewer professors top salaries, institutions would have more money to pay other faculty members.



Top-heavy faculties also mean that students increasingly are taught by professors who are even older than their parents. This age gap may hamper older professors insofar as effective teaching requires an awareness of young people's sensibilities. Such an understanding may be especially difficult to achieve today, when undergraduates often appear to be inhabiting a different planet. That may be why some senior faculty members are accepting offers of early retirement: They simply may no longer enjoy teaching students whom they view as ill informed and semi-literate.

What about the future? Several possibilities come to mind: One is to give the pyramid a broader base, by setting more stringent rules for promotions and tenure. With this option, it would be understood that not everyone must become a full professor or achieve the top pay grade. Thus, for example, tenure at a lower rank could be given to people who devote themselves entirely to teaching. In other occupations and professions, it is not uncommon to retire at their equivalent of the assistant-professor level. We might look at how institutions such as Alcorn State University and Xavier University of Louisiana manage a more graduated distribution of ranks and salaries. One suspects that a long tradition of tight budgets has forced them to be more realistic in assessing faculty contributions. With dollars freed by paying fewer professors top salaries, institutions would have more money to pay tenured associate professors and other faculty members. Nor are the issues entirely financial. Institutions as a whole would gain by having more junior colleagues with new ideas and approaches.

ALSO drawing on other occupations, we might remember that when things get tight in the business sector, union members have been known to accept shorter hours so as to share the available work. In other instances, employees with the most seniority agree to take pay cuts so that younger employees can stay on the job. Does anyone wish to argue that while such sacrifices may be suitable for steelworkers, they are inappropriate for academics?

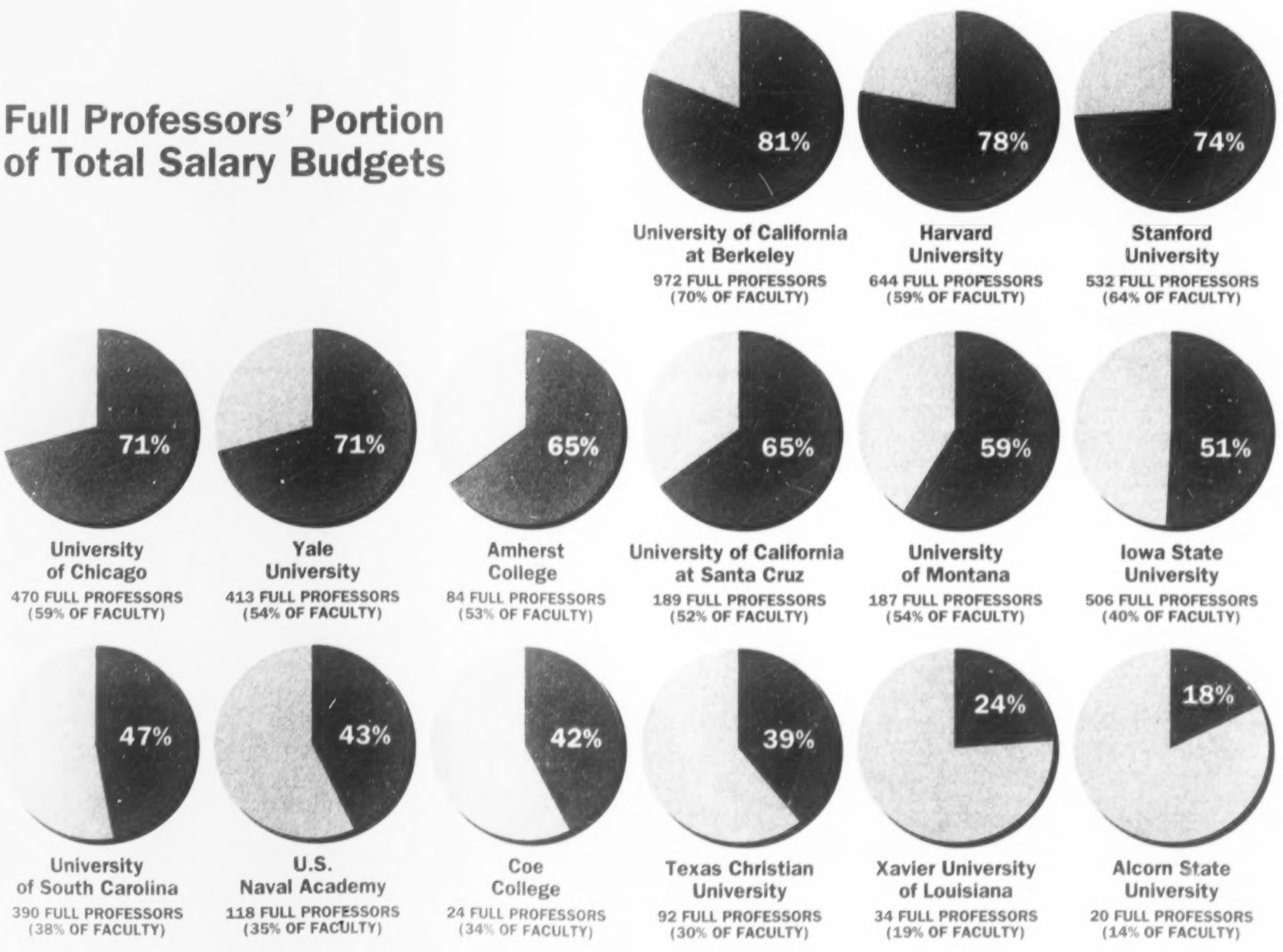
A further model can be found in a Japanese practice. Once middle-level executives reach their 50's, they begin receiving reduced paychecks. In return for lifetime security, they agree to end their careers in more modest staff jobs. There is no reason why academics couldn't accept similar reductions at an agreed-upon age. Do we really want to claim that professors in their 60's "need" six-figure compensation?

FINALLY, a little altruism would help. Such a spirit would be all the more in order, since compulsory retirement is being phased out, and faculty members can stay on at full pay as long as they wish. Yet full professors could opt to retire at 65 with full Social Security benefits, supplemented by comfortable pensions. Those who want to keep on teaching could arrange to do so for a token stipend, while their former salaries could be earmarked for recruiting and retaining junior faculty members.

These are not starry-eyed proposals. We hear a lot about how older citizens are better off than ever before, while the coming generation faces fewer options and greater insecurities. At a time of budget freezes and firings, can senior faculty members really feel comfortable about absorbing so large a share of shrinking budgets? After all, we academics always have claimed that we chose careers of teaching and scholarship for other than financial reasons. Now is an opportune time to back up our words with deeds—by sharing some of our financial good fortune with those who want to carry on our calling.

Andrew Hacker is professor of political science at Queens College of the City University of New York.

Full Professors' Portion of Total Salary Budgets



NOTES: "Salary budgets" equal salary and benefits for full-time faculty members. Excludes salaries of medical-school faculty members.

SOURCE: 1990-91 salary survey, American Association of University Professors

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOEL GRAGNANI

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Last time I checked, we had a recession with eight million to nine million people unemployed and what we are saying to them, in effect, is, 'Sorry, you can't get involved.' "

A New York Congressman, on the announcement that magnets for the SSC will be built overseas: A25

"Our colleges and universities should reclaim one of their earliest purposes—to educate and inform students concerning the spiritual and religious underpinnings of thought and society."

An associate professor of psychology, on the importance of religious education: A60

"The institution that actually helps its students excel is one that expects sweat and toil from them."

The Assistant Secretary for postsecondary education: A28

"Programs supported by the United States should be based on mutual benefit and should not simply be responses to the economic plight of former Soviet Union specialists and institutions."

A report urging the U. S. to revitalize the scientific enterprise in the former Soviet Union: A47

"The situation is as bad as I had anticipated: We are so far from being equitable, it's pathetic."

A director of women's athletics, on a sex-equity study by the NCAA: A1

"You have absolute freedom to do what you want to do at the university. It's not because the system is liberal and permissive, but because nobody cares."

A professor at Budapest U. of Economic Sciences: A50

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-60
Athletics	A45-46
Business & Philanthropy	A31-33
Gazette	A51
Fact File	A36
Government & Politics	A25-30
Information Technology	A20-24
International	A47-50
Personal & Professional	A16-19
Scholarship	A8-15
Students	A34-44
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-52**
Bulletin Board	B5-51
Opinion, Letters	B1-4

'A MORAL ISSUE,' NCAA DIRECTOR SAYS

Men Get 70% of Money Available for Athletic Scholarships at Colleges That Play Big-Time Sports, New Study Finds

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Men's teams receive almost 70 per cent of the athletic-scholarship money, 77 per cent of the operating money, and 83 per cent of the recruiting money spent by colleges that play big-time sports, according to a study on sex equity by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

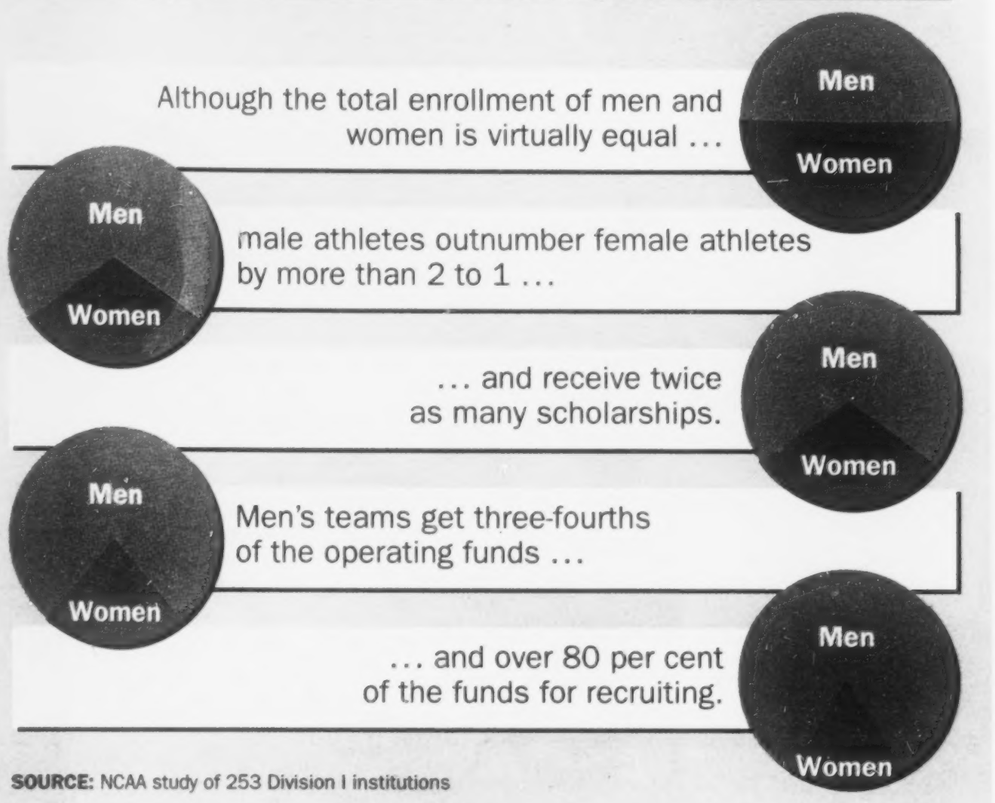
The long-awaited report of that study, which was released last week, offers the best portrait yet of how colleges treat their male and female athletes. Not surprisingly, given the long and bitter battle over athletic opportunities for women, observers saw what they wanted to in the survey results.

Advocates for women's sports said the study showed clearly that the average Division I college was in violation of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the laws that bar sex discrimination at institutions that receive federal aid. The advocates said that women deserve a far greater slice of athletic resources than they now get, since they account for more than half of the students at the colleges surveyed.

"The situation is as bad as I had antici-

Continued on Page A45

How Men and Women Fare in College Athletics


Although the total enrollment of men and women is virtually equal ...
Men
Women
male athletes outnumber female athletes by more than 2 to 1 ...
Men
Women
... and receive twice as many scholarships.
Men
Women
Men's teams get three-fourths of the operating funds ...
Men
Women
... and over 80 per cent of the funds for recruiting.
Men
Women

SOURCE: NCAA study of 253 Division I institutions

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

Many Colleges Report Increase in Applications for Next Fall

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

Many colleges and universities report an upsurge in applications for admission in the fall, despite a depressed economy and a decline in the number of people graduating from high school this year.

Private colleges report increases of as much as 27 per cent over last year, while some public colleges report increases of up to 10 per cent. Not all of the increases may be as impressive as they may appear, however, since they follow a year in which some colleges—primarily private ones—saw their applications dip between 5 and 16 per cent.

In addition, despite the increases at many institutions, some public and private colleges are experiencing small declines in the number of students seeking admission for the fall.

'More Savvy This Year'

Many admissions officials and counselors believe some students are applying to one or two more institutions than in years past. Students are well aware that there are fewer high-school seniors this spring, making the college-admissions process less competitive.

"I think that students are more savvy this year," says Rebecca H. Hanson, a college adviser at Roland Park Country School in Baltimore. "They heard it was easier to get into some schools last year, so they decided this was a good year to apply to their reach schools."

A "reach school," in counselors' parlance, is one that may be highly selective and hence a long shot for many applicants.

Others think many students who need financial aid are applying to a number of institutions, because of a belief that more students will be admitted according to their ability to pay. Students are said to be worried about reports that selective colleges, which are concerned about the rising costs of financial aid, are retreating from pledges to give students all the help they need to pay their bills.

"There is a perception that if you are applying for financial aid you need to cover yourself in terms of applications because many colleges have backed off giving full funding for financial aid," says Mary Lou Bates, associate director of admissions at Skidmore College. Skidmore has received 4 per cent fewer applications for next fall than it did last year.

Concern Over Filling Classes

Despite the increase in applications, many admissions officials are nervous about getting enough students to fill their freshman classes. Last year, uncertainty over the economy led many who had applied to selective, private institutions to enroll at lower-cost state campuses. With fewer students responding to offers of admission, private institutions ended up accepting students whose grades and test

Continued on Page A34

Record Highs for Enrollment of Minority Students

In 1990, the college enrollment of members of all minority groups reached record highs. Minorities accounted for 19.2 per cent of the nation's 13.7 million college students.

The figures were compiled by the U.S. Department of Education in its biennial survey of the racial and ethnic characteristics of college students.

From 1988 to 1990, the number of minority-group students rose 10 per cent, while the ranks of white, non-Hispanic students went up 3.8 per cent.

- Asian-American enrollment grew the fastest, rising 11.7 per cent to 555,000.
- The number of Hispanic American students climbed 11.5 per cent to 758,000.
- The ranks of American Indian students rose 10.8 per cent to 103,000.
- Black enrollment went up 8.2 per cent, to 1,223,000.
- The enrollment of foreign students—non-resident aliens of all races studying in the United States on a temporary basis—increased 10 per cent to 397,000.

ENROLLMENT BY RACE AT 3,000 COLLEGES: A36

MARGINALIA

Program announcement from the Northeast Regions Conference of the Association for Continuing Higher Education:

"While the traditional college age population declines, [Fairleigh Dickinson University]'s successful Success Adult Degree Program continues to grow exponentially. . . . The program is administered using resources and staff from all areas of the university to prevent duplicity."

So *that's* what it takes!

■

From *Computing Digest*, a newsletter at San Diego State University:

"Thanks to the efforts of staff, faculty and University Computing Services (UCS) systems and operations members the CYBER 830A mainframe computer is no longer in operation."

Congratulations, all!

■

News item in *Showcase*, a paper serving Jacksonville, Ill.:

"Illinois College, the small liberal arts college in downstate Jacksonville, stands out as a giant among the state's larger colleges and universities in terms of endowment.

"This is one of the conclusions that can be drawn from the rankings of the nation's largest college and university endowments featured in the Feb. 12 issue of the 'Chronicle of Higher Endowment.' "

Watch for its sister publication, *The Chronicle of Modest Annual Gifts*.

■

From a professor's obituary in *The Seattle Times:*

"He received his bachelor's and master's degrees in electrical engineering at Stanford University while playing clarinet in local dance bands."

Stanford was a lot more lenient in those days.

■

The campus food services at Indiana University at Bloomington have a form headed

BACK CLEANING SUPPLIES REQUISITION

with which one can order "highly concentrated rinse additive," "lime & scale remover," and "heavy duty degreaser."

■

Advance Notes, a paper about the new Alumni and Development Systems software at Duke University, tells us:

"The system includes many features designed to make the maintenance and inquiry functions easy to use. These include:

"–the ability to look up the identity of a constituent by name, by using part of their name, by an alias or by an alternate id; . . ."

Computers know *everything* about people, these days. —C.G.

In Brief

Campus holds service after cross burning

BLOOMSBURG, PA.—More than 2,000 people attended a candlelight prayer service on the campus at Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania (*right*) following a cross burning here.

Earlier this month a two-foot-tall cross made of wood and rags was found burning on the steps of the institution's main administration building. Police are investigating the incident.

University officials have sent a letter to all students and employees expressing their outrage over the incident and saying the institution will not tolerate racial intimidation or harassment. About 4 per cent of the university's 7,600 students are black.

The prayer service, planned by two campus ministers, was intended to unite the community against racism, a university spokesman said. ■

DAVID J.MAIALETTI, PRESS-ENTERPRISE

Community-college dean resigns amid charges

HUNTINGTON BEACH, CAL.—The top administrator of a community college's satellite campus has announced his resignation amid an investigation into charges that he sexually and physically harassed some of his employees.

George P. Melican, who had been dean at the Huntington Beach satellite campus of Coastline Community College for nearly two years, has been on leave since last month, when 10 employees filed a complaint with the Coastline Community College District. The complaints were filed by faculty members and clerical workers—nine women and one man—a district official said.

The district has agreed to continue paying Mr. Melican's annual salary of $72,600 while he remains on leave until June 30, when his resignation becomes effective.

Two employee unions protested the pay arrangement, calling for Mr. Melican to resign immediately without further compensation. The district dropped its investigation into Mr. Melican's behavior after he announced his resignation; the unions have urged that the district complete the inquiry. ■

RUTGERS NEWS SERVICE

Professor donates statue of Walt Whitman to city

CAMDEN, N.J.—A Rutgers University professor is putting the finishing touches on a larger-than-life sculpture of Walt Whitman that will commemorate the poet on the 100th anniversary of his death. "Whitman With Butterfly," was created by John J. Giannotti (*left*), chairman of the department of art and art history at the university's campus here. The sculpture will stand in the center of a small park in the city, next to the house where Whitman lived for the last 18 years of his life. ■

University to compensate black job applicants

COLLEGE PARK, MD.—The University of Maryland has agreed to pay $230,000 in compensation to up to 267 black applicants who the Department of Labor says were denied jobs because of their race.

The department said an investigation of the university had revealed a "statistically significant difference" between the rates at which black and white applicants for clerical positions were offered employment. The university also will now offer jobs to about 60 of the applicants. ■

Crowded fraternity dance sparks riot at Berkeley

BERKELEY, CAL.—About 500 people went on a looting spree down Berkeley's best-known thoroughfare after hundreds were turned away from a crowded fraternity dance on the University of California campus here.

The hour-long rampage along Telegraph Avenue resulted in gunfire and broken store windows. Rocks and bottles were tossed at police, who arrested five people on rioting and other charges. Store owners said they had lost about $15,000 in merchandise. The crowd became angry and moved off the campus after the doors were closed to Pauley Ballroom in the Student Union. ■

University doctor must return $250,000

CINCINNATI — A Hamilton County judge last week ordered the former chairman of the University of Cincinnati's Department of Orthopaedic Surgery to return about $250,000 to a company set up by orthopedic surgeons at the university to support their private practices.

University officials had accused Clark Hopson of writing a check for $150,000 to himself on the company's account and writing other checks to his lawyer and to a company he owns.

Dr. Hopson resigned in January as chairman of the department and as head of the university's Orthopaedic Development Foundation. University officials are investigating foundation loans of $89,000 to Dr. Hopson and $252,000 to a company he owns. Dr. Hopson's lawyer said the payments were in support of the foundation's "charitable purposes." ■

SISTER PHYLLIS PIOTRKOWSKI

Students spend spring break in the fields

APOPOKA, FLA.—Ten students from Trinity College in Washington, D.C., toiled in fields here picking plants instead of lying on the sunny beaches of Florida during their spring break last week.

For the seventh year, Trinity students traveled here to work with migrant farm workers who pick ferns for 19 cents a bunch. The students also worked in a community-health clinic and the local public school.

Students passed out leaflets before last week's Florida Presidential primary urging voters to choose candidates who would improve the employment conditions of migrant workers. ■

Corrections

■ In an article on debates over colleges' use of symbols considered offensive by many American Indians (*The Chronicle*, January 8), the name Dartmouth College adopted for its sports teams in the early 1970's was incorrectly reported. The correct nickname is the Big Green.

■ An article about student-activity fees at City University of New York (*The Chronicle*, March 11) stated the amount of the fee incorrectly. It is 85 cents per student. ■

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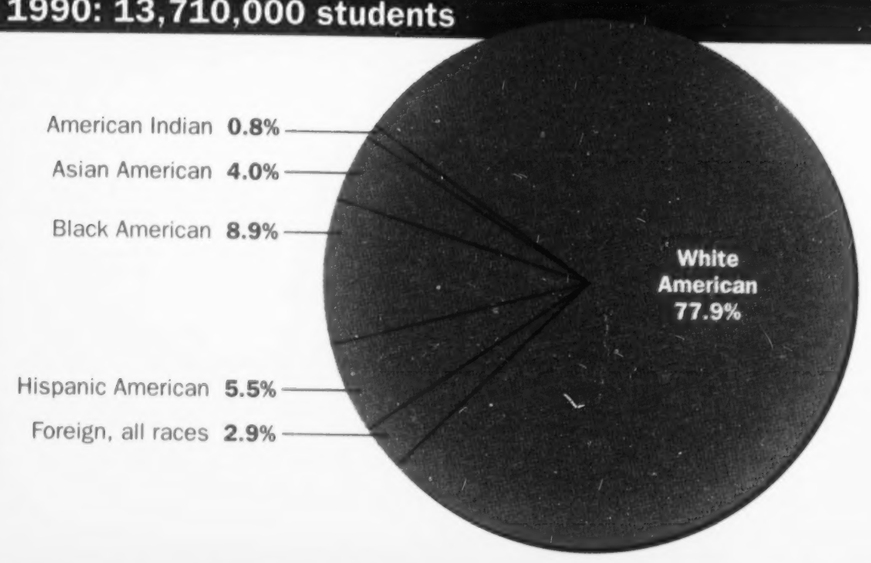
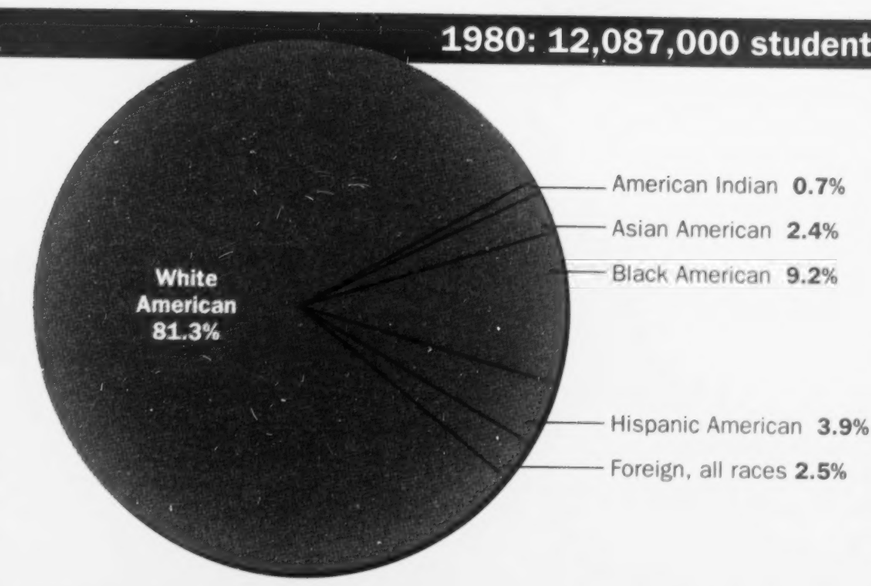
College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group

1990: 13,710,000 students

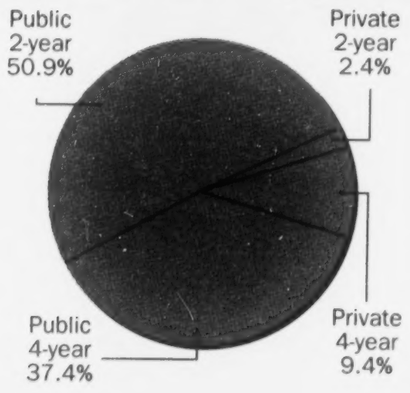


1980: 12,087,000 students

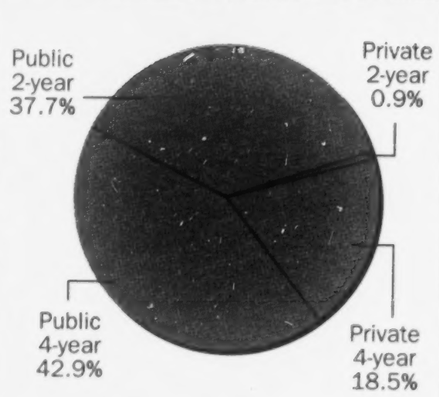


1990 Distribution by Type of Institution

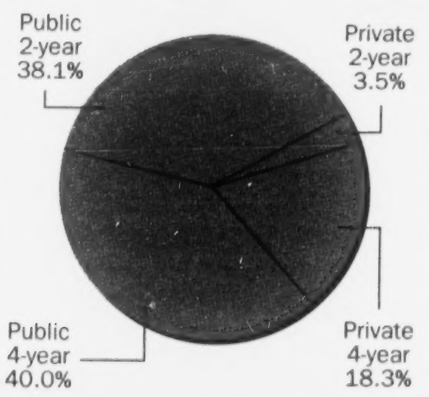
American Indian



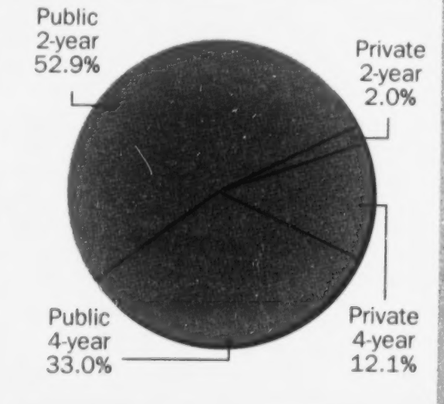
Asian American



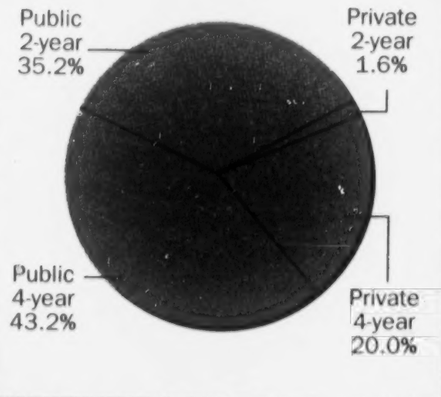
Black American



Hispanic American



White American



These charts show the enrollment patterns of U.S. citizens and resident aliens.

College Enrollment by Race, Selected Years

	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	10-year change
American Indian							
All	84,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	93,000	103,000	+23%
Men	38,000	40,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	43,000	+13%
Women	46,000	48,000	46,000	51,000	53,000	60,000	+30%
Public	74,000	77,000	72,000	79,000	81,000	90,000	+22%
Private	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	+20%
4-year	37,000	39,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	48,000	+30%
2-year	47,000	49,000	46,000	51,000	50,000	54,000	+15%
Undergraduate	79,000	82,000	78,000	83,000	86,000	95,000	+20%
Graduate	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	+50%
Professional	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0%
Asian American							
All	286,000	351,000	390,000	448,000	497,000	555,000	+94%
Men	151,000	189,000	210,000	239,000	259,000	287,000	+90%
Women	135,000	162,000	180,000	209,000	237,000	268,000	+99%
Public	240,000	296,000	323,000	371,000	406,000	445,000	+85%
Private	47,000	55,000	67,000	77,000	91,000	109,000	+132%
4-year	162,000	193,000	223,000	262,000	297,000	343,000	+112%
2-year	124,000	158,000	167,000	186,000	199,000	212,000	+71%
Undergraduate	253,000	313,000	343,000	393,000	437,000	485,000	+92%
Graduate	28,000	30,000	37,000	43,000	46,000	52,000	+86%
Professional	6,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	14,000	18,000	+200%
Black American							
All	1,107,000	1,101,000	1,076,000	1,082,000	1,130,000	1,223,000	+10%
Men	464,000	458,000	437,000	436,000	443,000	476,000	+3%
Women	643,000	644,000	639,000	646,000	687,000	747,000	+16%
Public	876,000	873,000	844,000	854,000	881,000	952,000	+9%
Private	231,000	228,000	232,000	228,000	248,000	271,000	+17%
4-year	634,000	612,000	617,000	615,000	656,000	715,000	+13%
2-year	472,000	489,000	459,000	467,000	473,000	509,000	+8%
Undergraduate	1,028,000	1,028,000	995,000	996,000	1,039,000	1,124,000	+9%
Graduate	66,000	61,000	67,000	72,000	76,000	84,000	+27%
Professional	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	16,000	+23%
Hispanic American							
All	472,000	519,000	535,000	618,000	680,000	758,000	+61%
Men	232,000	252,000	254,000	290,000	310,000	344,000	+48%
Women	240,000	267,000	281,000	328,000	370,000	414,000	+73%
Public	406,000	446,000	456,000	532,000	587,000	648,000	+60%
Private	66,000	74,000	79,000	86,000	93,000	110,000	+67%
4-year	217,000	229,000	246,000	278,000	296,000	344,000	+59%
2-year	255,000	291,000	289,000	340,000	384,000	414,000	+62%
Undergraduate	438,000	485,000	495,000	563,000	631,000	702,000	+60%
Graduate	27,000	27,000	32,000	46,000	39,000	46,000	+70%
Professional	7,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	+43%
White American							
All	9,833,000	9,997,000	9,815,000	9,921,000	10,283,000	10,675,000	+9%
Men	4,773,000	4,830,000	4,690,000	4,647,000	4,712,000	4,841,000	+1%
Women	5,060,000	5,167,000	5,125,000	5,273,000	5,572,000	5,834,000	+15%
Public	7,656,000	7,785,000	7,543,000	7,654,000	7,964,000	8,340,000	+9%
Private	2,177,000	2,212,000	2,272,000	2,267,000	2,319,000	2,335,000	+7%
4-year	6,275,000	6,306,000	6,301,000	6,337,000	6,582,000	6,757,000	+8%
2-year	3,558,000	3,692,000	3,514,000	3,584,000	3,702,000	3,918,000	+10%
Undergraduate	8,556,000	8,749,000	8,484,000	8,558,000	8,907,000	9,231,000	+8%
Graduate	1,030,000	1,002,000	1,087,000	1,133,000	1,153,000	1,221,000	+19%
Professional	248,000	246,000	243,000	231,000	223,000	222,000	−10%
Foreign, all races							
All	305,000	331,000	335,000	345,000	361,000	397,000	+30%
Men	211,000	230,000	231,000	233,000	235,000	248,000	+18%
Women	94,000	101,000	104,000	112,000	126,000	149,000	+59%
Public	204,000	219,000	219,000	224,000	238,000	265,000	+30%
Private	101,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	123,000	132,000	+31%
4-year	241,000	270,000	282,000	292,000	302,000	322,000	+34%
2-year	64,000	61,000	53,000	53,000	60,000	75,000	+17%
Undergraduate	208,000	220,000	216,000	205,000	205,000	226,000	+9%
Graduate	94,000	108,000	115,000	136,000	151,000	165,000	+76%
Professional	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	+67%
All							
All	12,087,000	12,388,000	12,235,000	12,504,000	13,043,000	13,710,000	+13%
Men	5,868,000	5,999,000	5,859,000	5,885,000	5,998,000	6,239,000	+6%
Women	6,219,000	6,389,000	6,376,000	6,619,000	7,045,000	7,472,000	+20%
Public	9,456,000	9,695,000	9,458,000	9,714,000	10,156,000	10,741,000	+14%
Private	2,630,000	2,693,000	2,777,000	2,790,000	2,887,000	2,970,000	+13%
4-year	7,565,000	7,648,000	7,708,000	7,824,000	8,175,000	8,529,000	+13%
2-year	4,521,000	4,740,000	4,527,000	4,680,000	4,868,000	5,181,000	+15%
Undergraduate	10,560,000	10,875,000	10,610,000	10,798,000	11,304,000	11,863,000	+12%
Graduate	1,250,000	1,235,000	1,344,000	1,435,000	1,472,000	1,574,000	+26%
Professional	277,000	278,000	278,000	270,000	267,000	274,000	−1%

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

A table showing 1990 enrollment by racial and ethnic group at 3,000 colleges and universities begins on the following page.

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

1990 Enrollment by Race at 3,000 Institutions of Higher Education

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
ALABAMA							
Alabama A&M U	0.0%	0.6%	77.4%	0.2%	14.2%	7.6%	4,886
Alabama Aviation and Tech C	2.0	1.3	11.5	1.5	83.1	0.6	539
Alabama Christian Sch of Religion	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0	79.8	0.0	104
Alabama St U	0.0	0.2	97.4	0.3	1.5	0.5	4,587
Athens St C	0.4	0.4	6.4	0.2	92.2	0.4	2,770
Auburn U							
Main campus	0.2	0.7	3.9	0.6	91.3	3.3	21,537
Montgomery	0.1	1.9	16.7	0.1	80.9	0.4	6,261
Bessemer St Tech C	0.0	0.2	25.4	0.1	74.2	0.0	1,730
Birmingham Southern C	0.1	1.7	11.3	0.2	86.2	0.6	1,902
Bishop St CC	0.1	0.3	59.4	0.0	39.0	1.1	2,057
Brewer St JC	0.0	0.1	9.2	0.0	90.8	0.0	1,114
C A Fredd St Tech C	0.0	0.0	93.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	279
Carver St Tech C	0.2	0.6	83.9	0.0	15.3	0.0	535
Central Alabama CC	0.5	0.1	15.5	0.1	83.5	0.2	2,097
Chattahoochee Valley St CC	0.1	0.8	26.7	1.4	71.0	0.0	1,685
Chauncey Sparks St Tech C	0.4	0.8	46.4	0.0	52.4	0.0	506
CC of the Air Force	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	82.2	0.0	29,567
Concordia C	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	380
Douglas MacArthur St Tech C	0.5	0.2	19.3	0.0	80.0	0.0	560
Draughons JC	0.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	189
Enterprise St JC	0.6	2.2	12.5	2.2	82.4	0.0	2,108
Gadsden St CC	0.2	0.3	11.6	0.5	81.2	6.3	5,478
George C Wallace St CC Selma	0.2	0.2	31.6	0.1	67.6	0.2	1,678
Harry M Ayers St Tech C	0.0	0.2	10.4	0.0	89.0	0.4	529
Hobson St Tech C	0.2	0.0	43.3	0.0	56.5	0.0	593
Huntingdon C	0.1	2.0	6.8	0.3	89.6	1.1	791
International Bible C	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	81.7	2.4	82
J F Drake St Tech C	0.1	0.5	36.4	0.1	62.9	0.0	852
Jacksonville St U	0.3	0.5	16.4	0.6	80.7	1.5	8,448
James H Faulkner St JC	0.5	0.4	8.5	0.2	90.2	0.2	3,109
Jefferson Davis CC	1.3	0.1	20.9	0.2	77.2	0.3	1,054
Jefferson St CC	0.2	0.4	10.3	0.3	88.0	0.8	6,636
John C Calhoun St CC	0.8	0.5	10.6	0.5	87.2	0.3	7,833
John M Patterson St Tech C	0.0	1.2	32.7	0.3	65.8	0.0	681
Judson C	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.3	94.9	0.3	312
Lawson St CC	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	1,711
Livingston U	0.4	0.0	27.4	0.3	70.4	1.5	1,921
Lurleen B Wallace St JC	0.2	0.0	13.5	0.1	85.1	1.0	1,256
Marion Military Inst	0.0	1.6	18.7	2.4	76.4	0.8	246
Miles C	0.0	0.2	99.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	584
Mobile C	0.5	0.0	13.3	0.2	83.8	2.2	1,325
National Education Ctr National Inst of Tech	0.0	0.0	52.8	1.0	46.1	0.0	193
Northeast Alabama St JC	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	98.0	0.2	1,546
Northwest Alabama CC	0.6	0.1	3.4	0.1	95.8	0.1	1,940
Oakwood C	0.0	0.0	89.7	0.0	0.0	10.3	1,266
Patrick Henry St JC	0.3	0.4	16.3	0.0	82.9	0.0	1,160
Reid St Tech C	0.5	0.0	27.2	0.0	72.3	0.0	364
RETS Electronic Inst	0.0	0.0	90.3	0.0	9.7	0.0	72
Samford U	0.1	1.0	6.0	0.5	92.5	0.0	4,164
Shelton St CC	0.0	1.8	21.0	0.4	76.8	0.0	5,112
Shoals CC	0.7	0.3	10.2	0.1	88.7	0.0	2,185
Snead St JC	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	99.0	0.0	1,691
Southeastern Bible C	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	92.1	2.6	152
Southern JC Birmingham	0.0	0.0	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	512
Southern JC Huntsville	0.7	0.5	33.4	2.1	63.0	0.3	916
Southern Union St JC	0.1	0.6	16.0	0.2	82.8	0.3	2,896
Southwest St Tech C	0.2	1.3	28.7	0.2	69.6	0.0	1,027
Spring Hill C	0.3	1.1	7.2	3.3	86.7	1.3	1,305
Stillman C	0.0	0.6	99.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	770
Talladega C	0.1	0.1	97.2	0.4	2.1	0.0	667
Trenholm St Tech C	0.0	0.0	78.8	0.0	21.2	0.0	783
Troy St U							
Main campus	0.4	0.4	15.9	0.8	81.7	0.8	5,024
Dothan	0.4	0.8	7.0	1.2	90.4	0.3	1,933
Montgomery	0.5	1.1	23.5	1.5	73.4	0.1	2,736
Tuskegee U	0.0	0.8	92.2	2.6	2.5	1.9	3,510
U of Alabama							
Tuscaloosa	0.3	0.7	8.9	0.7	85.0	4.5	19,794
Birmingham	0.1	1.2	15.3	0.3	79.2	3.9	15,356
Huntsville	0.4	2.8	5.0	1.0	87.0	3.8	8,139
U of Montevallo	0.3	0.3	7.3	0.6	90.8	0.6	3,250
U of North Alabama	0.3	0.2	7.5	0.3	91.2	0.5	5,622
U of South Alabama	0.6	1.6	10.0	0.8	81.8	5.2	11,584
Walker C	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	96.9	0.1	909
Walker St Tech C	0.8	0.0	7.2	0.5	91.4	0.0	969
Wallace St CC Hanceville	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	97.9	0.0	4,043
ALASKA							
Alaska Bible C	4.7%	2.8%	3.8%	0.9%	84.0%	3.8%	106
Alaska JC	15.0	1.5	18.0	4.6	60.9	0.0	394
Alaska Pacific U	6.3	2.9	5.8	3.2	79.9	1.9	1,266
Sheldon Jackson C	27.6	1.1	1.8	2.5	65.5	1.5	275
U of Alaska							
Anchorage	5.2	2.8	4.2	2.3	84.3	1.1	17,490
Fairbanks	15.5	1.7	2.2	1.5	76.2	2.9	7,592
Southeast	12.5	2.9	0.6	1.5	81.6	0.8	2,710
ARIZONA							
Al Collins Graphic Design Sch	4.6%	0.0%	5.3%	8.0%	81.1%	1.1%	475
American Graduate Sch of International Management	2.4	3.5	4.0	4.8	53.5	31.8	1,557
American Indian Bible C	72.2	2.4	0.0	5.6	9.5	10.3	126
Arizona C of the Bible	0.9	0.9	2.8	3.8	88.7	2.8	106
Arizona St U	1.2	3.0	2.4	6.3	81.9	5.1	42,936
Arizona Western C	1.7	0.8	2.7	41.5	53.1	0.1	4,911
Cochise C	1.1	3.5	5.8	25.2	64.3	0.0	4,542
DeVry Inst of Tech	3.0	6.2	4.3	11.1	73.2	2.2	2,647
Eastern Arizona C	6.3	0.6	2.3	18.3	72.4	0.0	4,568
Frank Lloyd Wright Sch of Architecture	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	63.3	33.3	30
ITT Tech Inst Phoenix	5.1	1.0	10.9	17.9	65.1	0.0	312
ITT Tech Inst Tucson	5.5	1.6	5.1	19.1	68.8	0.0	256
Maricopa County CC Dist							
Gateway CC	3.6	1.9	4.7	11.3	77.7	0.7	6,821
Glendale CC	1.0	2.5	2.4	9.8	83.2	0.9	18,512
Mesa CC	1.9	2.6	2.4	8.2	83.6	1.2	19,818
Paradise Valley CC	0.8	1.7	0.5	4.0	92.4	0.5	5,557
Phoenix CC	3.0	2.2	5.2	14.7	74.3	0.6	12,837
Rio Salado CC	2.0	1.2	3.5	9.1	83.9	0.2	10,480
Scottsdale CC	2.4	1.3	1.2	3.4	91.0	0.7	9,612
South Mountain CC	2.6	1.3	15.5	33.6	46.7	0.4	3,288
Mohave CC	2.2	1.0	0.1	3.6	93.0	0.1	4,945
National Education Ctr Arizona Automotive Inst	5.9	1.5	5.4	18.5	68.6	0.0	912
Northern Arizona U	5.2	1.0	1.4	7.1	83.2	2.1	16,992
Northland Pioneer C	25.0	0.4	1.2	6.5	66.8	0.0	5,656
Pima CC	2.5	2.0	3.4	22.4	67.6	2.3	28,766
Prescott C	6.9	0.2	0.5	3.4	88.7	0.3	593
Southwestern C	1.5	0.7	2.9	1.5	91.2	2.2	137
U of Arizona	1.3	3.4	2.0	9.3	78.5	5.6	35,729
Western International U	0.3	9.8	11.3	6.1	47.5	25.0	1,245
Yavapai C	6.2	1.1	0.9	5.8	84.8	1.1	6,003
ARKANSAS							
Arkansas Baptist C	0.0%	0.0%	97.9%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	291
Arkansas C	0.1	0.4	3.1	0.6	95.6	0.2	833
Arkansas St U							
Main campus	0.2	0.9	11.1	0.2	86.2	1.3	9,264
Beebe	2.6	0.7	5.0	0.6	91.1	0.0	1,520
Arkansas Tech U	0.7	0.4	1.9	0.4	95.9	0.6	4,062
Capital City JC of Business	0.0	0.8	44.1	0.8	54.2	0.0	236
Central Baptist C	0.5	0.5	2.5	0.0	96.5	0.0	201
Crowley's Ridge C	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	97.2	0.7	144
East Arkansas CC	0.1	0.3	31.6	0.5	67.5	0.0	1,467
Garland County CC	0.8	0.3	6.2	0.4	92.1	0.1	1,886
Harding U	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.6	93.5	3.3	3,228
Henderson St U	0.4	0.2	13.6	0.4	85.1	0.3	4,042
Hendrix C	0.1	1.1	5.6	0.6	90.8	1.9	1,006
John Brown U	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	86.5	10.3	912
Mississippi County CC	0.0	1.7	17.9	1.2	79.3	0.0	1,878
North Arkansas CC	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	99.1	0.0	1,725
Ouachita Baptist U	0.0	0.8	5.1	0.2	92.7	1.3	1,313
Phillips County CC	0.4	0.2	45.1	0.3	53.9	0.0	1,467
Shorter C	0.0	0.0	81.5	0.0	4.4	14.1	135
Southern Arkansas U							
Main campus	0.3	0.8	18.7	0.6	79.1	0.5	2,492
El Dorado	0.4	0.3	16.2	0.1	83.1	0.0	791
Tech	0.0	0.4	18.8	0.1	80.7	0.0	920
Southern Tech C Little Rock	0.0	0.0	32.8	0.3	66.9	0.0	628
U of Arkansas							
Fayetteville	1.1	1.4	4.7	0.6	88.5	3.7	14,732
Little Rock	0.2	1.0	11.3	0.8	84.7	2.0	11,232
Medical Sciences	0.2	2.5	6.7	0.6	88.1	1.8	1,408
Monticello	0.7	0.3	12.9	0.9	85.3	0.0	2,108
Pine Bluff	0.1	0.2	83.7	0.2	15.6	0.1	3,672
U of Central Arkansas	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	89.6	0.5	8,396
U of the Ozarks	0.4	0.4	3.4	0.4	81.8	13.5	731
Westark CC	1.1	2.1	2.4	0.6	93.7	0.0	5,166
Williams Baptist C	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.3	95.4	2.2	690
CALIFORNIA							
American Academy of Dramatic Arts West	1.4%	2.2%	3.6%	5.8%	87.0%	0.0%	138
American Baptist Seminary of the West	0.0	8.3	39.6	4.2	33.3	14.6	48
American Conservatory Theatre	0.6	1.7	12.6	2.9	82.3	0.0	175
American Film Inst-Ctr for Advanced Film and Television Studies	0.0	1.6	4.9	1.1	75.8	16.5	182
Art Ctr C of Design	0.6	16.2	1.0	6.2	62.8	13.1	1,266
Art Inst of Southern California	5.5	12.6	0.0	5.5	70.1	6.3	127
Azusa Pacific U	0.8	5.2	3.4	6.2	74.6	9.8	3,159
Bethany C	0.2	4.9	1.1	11.1	81.9	0.9	470
Biola U	0.3	12.8	2.8	4.7	71.6	7.7	2,574
Brooks C	1.1	8.6	10.1	10.9	63.7	5.6	534
Brooks Inst	0.0	12.9	0.0	2.4	83.5	1.2	85
California C of Arts and Crafts	0.5	9.0	2.5	3.3	74.0	10.6	1,109
Cal C of Podiatric Medicine	0.0	15.1	4.0	5.4	69.5	6.0	351
California Family Study Ctr	0.0	2.8	3.2	5.3	88.3	0.4	283
California Inst of the Arts	0.4	5.5	5.8	4.9	75.5	7.9	1,018
Cal Inst of Integral Studies	0.6	5.7	1.9	1.9	87.4	2.5	522
California Inst of Tech	0.2	14.0	0.9	1.8	57.8	25.4	1,861
California Lutheran U	0.4	3.4	2.4	6.6	82.1	5.0	2,969
Cal Sch of Professional Psychology							
Berkeley	0.2	4.8	4.1	3.9	85.3	1.7	517
Fresno	0.3	3.9	3.0	5.6	85.8	1.5	337
Los Angeles	1.2	5.8	7.8	10.2	72.7	2.4	502
San Diego	0.8	2.5	1.9	5.3	88.8	0.8	528
Cal Western Sch of Law	0.2	4.5	0.8	2.2	91.2	1.1	830
Chapman U	0.2	5.5	2.7	3.7	80.1	7.6	2,256
Chapman U Academic Ctrs	0.4	5.3	7.0	11.4	74.3	1.5	5,803
Christ C Irvine	0.3	3.7	2.9	5.4	77.9	9.8	592
Christian Heritage C	0.6	5.5	4.6	3.1	82.9	3.4	327
Church Divinity Sch of the Pacific	0.0	3.3	1.1	0.0	92.3	3.3	91
Claremont Graduate Sch	0.5	5.1	3.9	4.2	76.8	9.5	1,676
Claremont McKenna C	0.6	12.8	4.5	8.1	69.8	4.1	849
Cleveland Chiropractic C	0.0	10.9	3.5	8.0	75.0	2.7	376
Cogswell Polytechnical C	1.4	25.1	5.7	6.8	60.6	0.4	279
Coleman C	0.7	7.3	6.1	9.7	74.3	2.0	891
C of Notre Dame	0.2	10.0	4.8	6.8	71.5	6.7	1,156
C of Oceaneering	0.0	11.1	9.4	39.3	37.6	2.6	117
C of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific	0.4	15.8	3.3	6.4	73.9	0.2	486
Columbia C Hollywood	0.0	6.6	5.1	7.7	50.5	30.1	196
D-Q U	71.5	1.2	0.6	13.4	12.8	0.6	172
Deep Springs C	0.0	3.8	7.7	7.7	80.8	0.0	26
DeVry Inst of Tech LA	0.4	19.1	12.0	32.8	33.5	2.3	1,886
Dominican C of San Rafael	0.3	3.5	3.2	5.9	81.5	5.6	712
Dominican Sch of Philosophy and Theology	0.0	7.2	4.3	10.1	66.7	11.6	69
Don Bosco Tech Inst	0.4	18.8	0.0	69.2	10.9	0.7	276
Fashion Inst of Design and Merchandising Los Angeles	0.1	24.1	5.0	18.8	40.0	12.0	1,584
Fashion Inst of Design and Merchandising Sherman Oaks	0.2	16.4	5.5	15.6	58.3	4.1	1,110
Fielding Inst	0.1	1.2	4.4	1.9	87.9	4.5	751
Fuller Theological Seminary	0.1	11.4	4.4	5.0	67.6	11.4	2,159
Golden Gate Baptist Sem	0.2	11.9	5.1	2.4	73.4	7.0	545
Golden Gate U	0.3	11.3	6.5	3.9	69.6	8.4	7,564
Graduate Theological Union	0.5	2.5	1.8	2.0	76.0	17.2	396
Harvey Mudd C	0.0	19.0	1.0	4.6	73.6	1.7	583
Hebrew Union C Jewish Inst of Religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	55
Holy Names C	0.3	4.8	17.0	6.7	56.6	14.5	890
Humphreys C	0.8	4.4	4.8	14.2	74.7	1.2	521
Inst of Transpersonal Psychology	0.0	5.7	1.3	3.2	89.8	0.0	157
International Sch of Theology	0.0	5.0	0.0	2.0	88.0	4.0	100
ITT Tech Inst Buena Park	0.4	13.6	5.0	13.2	61.4	6.5	841
ITT Tech Inst Sacramento	0.0	8.0	5.9	13.9	72.1	0.0	323
ITT Tech Inst Van Nuys	0.0	12.1	10.4	37.2	37.7	2.5	355
ITT Tech Inst West Covina	0.9	15.9	11.4	48.9	23.0	0.0	687
Jesuit Sch of Theology Berkeley	0.6	3.1	0.6	5.0	70.0	20.6	160
Kelsey-Jenney C	0.0	12.8	10.9	45.5	29.6	1.2	594
LIFE Bible C	0.3	9.4	2.9	9.4	77.1	0.9	341
Life Chiropractic C West	2.3	8.6	1.0	4.4	81.7	1.8	383
Lincoln U	0.5	6.2	1.9	1.9	18.6	70.8	370
Loma Linda U	0.2	20.6	3.9	5.2	55.8	14.4	2,481
Los Angeles C of Chiropractic	0.7	9.9	1.8	6.3	75.0	6.2	947
Loyola Marymount U	0.5	10.8	4.3	11.4	70.4	2.6	6,430
Manor Fashion Inst	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	84.6	0.0	26
Marymount C	0.7	5.8	5.0	11.6	54.2	22.7	1,076
Master's C	0.6	2.8	2.4	2.0	89.9	2.3	1,004
Menlo C	0.4	7.9	1.6	0.8	79.6	9.7	494
Mennonite Brethren Bible Seminary	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.7	51.3	44.3	115
Mills C	0.6	8.7	6.8	4.0	72.6	7.2	1,042
Monterey Inst of International Studies	0.3	4.2	1.7	4.3	61.3	28.2	698
Mount Saint Mary's C	0.3	11.7	10.1	31.9	43.9	2.0	1,177
National Hispanic U	0.0	0.4	3.7	94.2	0.4	1.2	242
National U	0.8	6.5	9.4	5.9	72.2	5.3	8,836
New C of California	2.4	6.1	9.1	9.1	70.1	3.2	739
Northrop U	0.2	40.0	4.0	10.3	33.9	11.6	1,276
Occidental C	0.6	13.2	4.6	9.2	69.7	2.8	1,672
Otis / Parsons Sch of Art and Design	2.2	19.0	3.8	7.7	57.1	10.2	783
Pacific Christian C	0.2%	5.4%	2.1%	5.0%	84.3%	3.1%	483
Pacific Coast C	0.1	5.2	17.6	33.8	41.9	1.4	977
Pacific Graduate Sch of Psychology	0.9	4.1	1.6	3.5	89.2	0.6	316
Pacific Lutheran Theological Seminary	0.0	3.3	2.5	0.8	86.8	6.6	121
Pacific Oaks C	1.5	3.2	8.3	7.9	77.6	1.5	469
Pacific Sch of Religion	0.5	6.5	4.3	1.6	74.7	12.4	186
Pacific Union C	0.6	17.2	3.2	8.1	65.1	5.7	1,770
Palmer C of Chiropractic West	0.2	7.2	0.7	2.4	77.8	11.8	585
Patten C	0.4	9.1	18.5	10.8	61.2	0.0	492
Pepperdine U	0.9	6.5	4.6	5.1	77.4	5.5	7,193
Pitzer C	0.5	5.4	5.4	8.8	70.7	9.2	828
Point Loma Nazarene C	0.5	3.4	2.2	5.2	85.1	3.6	2,252
Pomona C	0.6	12.8	4.8	8.5	67.6	5.8	1,384
Queen of Holy Rosary C	0.7	6.7	1.5	3.7	87.4	0.0	270
RAND Graduate Sch of Policy Studies	0.0	16.7	1.9	0.0	81.5	0.0	54
Saint Joseph's C	0.0	33.3	7.1	21.4	21.4	16.7	42
Saint Mary's C of California	0.5	3.4	4.0	5.7	83.2	3.2	3,940
Samuel Merritt C	1.6	8.4	3.1	4.7	79.1	3.1	191
San Francisco Art Inst	0.7	3.4	1.5	2.8	82.5	9.1	715
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	0.8	12.2	3.5	5.5	49.4	28.6	255
San Francisco Theological Seminary	0.0	4.2	3.6	1.1	60.0	31.1	615
San Jose Christian C	0.4	32.3	3.4	5.1	54.0	4.7	235
Santa Clara U	0.4	16.2	2.0	6.4	68.7	6.3	7,701
Sch of Theology at Claremont	1.2	18.9	10.4	2.4	52.2	14.9	249
Scripps C	0.5	10.6	2.7	8.7	75.2	2.4	634
Shasta Bible C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	43
Sierra U	2.2	1.1	0.0	1.1	95.6	0.0	90
Simpson C	0.9	6.3	0.7	1.6	89.3	1.2	429
Southern California C	0.7	4.4	2.4	9.7	80.1	2.8	919
Southern Cal C of Optometry	0.0	46.5	0.3	4.4	48.0	0.8	383
Southwestern U Sch of Law	0.5	8.6	2.4	5.1	83.4	0.0	1,103
Stanford U	0.8	13.1	5.6	7.2	58.9	14.4	14,724
Starr King Sch for the Ministry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	45
U S International U	0.5	4.4	4.8	5.6	61.0	23.7	2,254
U of California							
Berkeley	1.1	23.9	6.3	12.1	49.4	7.2	30,634
Davis	0.9	21.1	3.7	7.6	62.8	3.9	23,890
Irvine	0.5	33.2	2.9	9.4	49.6	4.4	16,808
Los Angeles	0.8	23.6	6.3	13.1	50.9	5.4	36,420
Riverside	0.6	25.2	3.2	9.6	57.8	3.7	8,708
San Diego	0.8	19.6	2.9	9.8	62.7	4.1	17,790
San Francisco	0.7	23.1	4.2	7.1	61.8	3.0	3,812
Santa Barbara	1.2	11.2	3.2	10.2	71.0	3.1	18,385
Santa Cruz	1.2	10.3	3.0	10.1	73.5	2.0	10,054
U of Judaism	0.0	1.4	0.7	8.6	82.7	6.5	139
U of LaVerne	0.6	6.4	9.1	12.8	69.0	2.2	6,130
U of Redlands	0.5	6.0	6.3	8.0	77.2	2.0	3,043
U of San Diego	0.4	5.2	1.7	7.6	81.8	3.2	6,024
U of San Francisco	0.6	11.9	5.9	6.3	65.0	10.2	6,708
U of the Pacific	0.6	16.4	2.6	5.3	70.5	4.6	5,486
U of West Los Angeles	1.0	6.3	24.6	8.0	60.0	0.1	703
West Coast Christian C	2.6	8.6	1.3	25.2	53.0	9.3	151
West Coast U	0.0	9.8	7.0	8.2	55.4	19.7	1,205
Western St U C of Law Orange County	0.5	7.2	3.9	9.9	78.4	0.1	1,538
Western St U C of Law San Diego	1.4	5.3	3.6	7.3	82.4	0.2	590
Westmont C	0.6	3.0	1.3	3.9	90.5	0.8	1,268
Whittier C	1.1	6.4	3.3	10.6	75.3	3.3	1,840
Woodbury U	0.6	11.5	6.6	19.0	48.7	13.5	1,024
Yeshiva Ohr Elchonon Chabad West Coast Talmudical Seminary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.8	19.2	26
COLORADO							
Aims CC	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%	11.6%	85.7%	0.0%	8,833
Arapahoe CC	1.1	1.5	1.2	5.1	89.2	2.0	7,470
Bel-Rea Inst of Animal Tech	2.2	0.0	1.3	3.6	92.0	0.9	224
Beth-El C of Nursing	0.4	4.1	1.6	4.1	89.8	0.0	245
Blair JC	0.3	0.0	14.1	7.9	77.3	0.3	693
Colorado Christian U	0.1	0.9	3.6	3.4	90.0	1.9	852
Colorado C	1.1	2.4	1.4	4.7	87.0	3.4	1,952
Colorado Inst of Art	1.7	2.0	11.0	9.6	75.7	0.1	1,327
Colorado Mountain C	0.9	0.6	0.7	4.7	90.6	2.5	9,699
Colorado Northwestern CC	0.6	0.6	0.9	4.3	93.5	0.1	1,440
Colorado Sch of Mines	1.0	2.1	1.1	7.1	77.7	11.0	2,865
Colorado St U Sys							
Colorado St U	0.9	2.2	1.5	3.8	88.6	2.9	26,828
Fort Lewis C	9.8	0.7	0.4	3.8

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
CONNECTICUT—Cont.							
Bridgeport Engineering Inst	0.0%	4.6%	5.3%	4.8%	85.4%	0.0%	417
Connecticut C	0.1	2.5	3.1	2.3	87.0	5.0	1,978
Connecticut St U Sys							
Central Connecticut St U	0.1	1.8	4.2	2.3	91.0	0.6	13,798
Eastern Connecticut St U	0.7	1.0	4.6	2.9	89.7	1.1	4,475
Southern Connecticut St U	0.1	0.8	5.9	1.7	90.0	1.5	13,612
Western Connecticut St U	0.8	1.8	3.7	2.3	91.0	0.3	6,245
Fairfield U	0.0	1.9	1.2	1.8	94.5	0.5	4,821
Greater Hartford CC	0.2	3.0	30.1	13.6	50.1	3.0	3,068
Greater New Haven Tech C	0.1	2.0	8.1	5.6	83.6	0.6	715
Hartford C for Women	0.0	1.6	14.0	4.9	71.2	8.2	243
Hartford Graduate Ctr	0.2	2.9	2.1	1.5	92.2	1.2	2,383
Hartford Seminary	0.0	3.4	19.0	0.6	77.1	0.0	179
Hartford St Tech C	0.1	6.4	8.9	5.3	78.7	0.6	872
Holy Apostles C and Seminary	0.0	3.2	3.2	4.5	89.1	0.0	221
Housatonic CC	0.4	2.3	21.5	15.0	59.5	1.3	2,396
Manchester CC	0.4	2.0	5.4	2.8	89.0	0.4	6,488
Mattatuck CC	0.2	0.9	5.0	4.1	89.3	0.5	4,269
Middlesex CC	0.5	1.1	3.5	2.8	91.8	0.3	3,228
Mitchell C	0.2	0.4	4.7	3.5	86.3	4.9	942
Mohegan CC	0.6	1.2	4.1	2.5	91.4	0.3	3,194
Northwestern Connecticut CC	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.5	97.0	0.5	2,204
Norwalk CC	0.2	2.0	14.5	9.8	69.0	4.5	3,698
Norwalk St Tech C	0.0	5.9	15.0	8.9	69.8	0.3	978
Paier C of Art	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	96.4	2.3	309
Quinebaug Valley CC	0.0	0.9	0.6	6.1	92.4	0.1	1,270
Quinnipiac C	0.1	0.5	1.9	1.1	96.3	0.2	3,405
Sacred Heart U	0.0	2.0	6.0	4.5	86.1	1.5	4,266
Saint Joseph C	0.1	0.7	5.9	2.9	90.4	0.0	1,870
South Central CC	0.3	1.6	16.7	6.5	73.2	1.7	4,014
Teikyo Post U	0.0	0.9	5.0	1.2	92.0	1.0	2,082
Thames Valley St Tech C	0.6	1.9	2.7	3.5	90.9	0.3	947
Trinity C	0.0	5.2	5.5	3.1	84.1	2.1	2,135
Tunxis CC	0.2	1.3	2.1	2.6	92.5	1.4	3,882
U S Coast Guard Academy	1.1	5.4	1.6	2.9	87.5	1.6	950
U of Bridgeport	0.1	2.2	8.5	3.1	76.3	9.9	4,278
U of Connecticut							
Main campus	0.4	3.5	3.5	2.9	86.6	3.1	25,497
Health Ctr	0.6	6.0	3.7	3.9	84.9	0.8	483
U of Hartford	0.1	1.3	5.1	2.2	84.4	6.9	7,882
U of New Haven	0.1	1.6	6.5	1.9	83.4	6.4	6,063
Waterbury St Tech C	0.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	91.7	0.2	1,501
Wesleyan U	0.1	6.3	7.2	3.0	80.4	3.0	3,419
Yale U	0.3	9.4	5.9	4.0	68.7	11.7	10,994
DELAWARE							
Delaware St C	0.4%	0.5%	59.6%	1.2%	36.3%	2.0%	2,606
Delaware Tech and CC							
Southern	0.6	0.6	14.0	2.8	81.3	0.7	2,989
Stanton-Wilmington	0.2	2.2	13.7	2.1	81.1	0.8	5,983
Terry	0.8	1.8	16.1	1.4	79.9	0.1	1,856
Goldey Beacom C	0.2	3.5	9.7	1.4	85.2	0.0	1,886
U of Delaware	0.2	1.9	4.6	0.8	89.4	3.2	20,818
Wesley C	0.3	2.1	11.4	1.2	84.9	0.0	1,165
Widener U Delaware	0.0	1.0	6.3	1.6	91.2	0.0	1,032
Widener U Sch of Law	0.0	1.0	2.8	1.6	94.7	0.0	1,873
Wilmington C	0.1	0.6	13.0	1.2	85.0	0.1	1,796
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA							
American U	0.5%	3.5%	6.8%	4.1%	72.8%	12.4%	11,258
Catholic U	0.1	3.2	4.8	3.5	80.3	8.2	6,638
Corcoran Sch of Art	0.3	6.1	8.6	5.7	69.1	10.2	314
De Sales Sch of Theology	0.0	0.0	18.4	7.9	73.7	0.0	38
Defense Intelligence C	0.0	2.8	4.5	2.5	81.0	9.3	605
Dominican House of Studies	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	92.2	3.9	51
Gallaudet U	0.3	1.3	6.4	3.1	77.6	11.3	2,014
George Washington U	0.8	6.3	6.7	2.7	70.9	12.7	19,103
Georgetown U	0.2	4.8	7.1	4.3	75.3	8.2	11,525
Mount Vernon C	0.2	2.5	14.5	4.1	70.5	8.1	482
Oblate C	0.0	5.0	5.0	7.5	75.0	7.5	40
Southeastern U	0.3	8.7	49.5	2.8	8.9	29.7	606
Strayer C	0.5	8.8	42.4	3.7	29.6	15.0	2,916
Trinity C	0.3	12.9	20.6	4.1	62.2	0.0	1,089
U of the District of Columbia	0.0	2.0	83.0	3.0	4.0	8.0	11,990
Wesley Theological Seminary	0.0	3.9	20.4	0.8	73.9	1.0	383
FLORIDA							
Barry U	0.1%	1.3%	10.9%	21.3%	58.9%	7.4%	5,902
Bethune Cookman C	0.0	0.3	95.8	0.3	0.6	3.0	2,342
Briarcliffe C	0.0	0.0	12.6	71.3	12.6	3.6	167
Caribbean Ctr for Advanced Studies Miami Inst of Psychology	0.0	0.8	7.4	56.0	33.7	2.1	243
Clearwater Christian C	1.0	1.2	1.0	3.8	89.3	3.8	419
C of Boca Raton	0.4	2.1	2.4	6.9	74.6	13.5	954
Eckerd C	0.3	1.3	1.8	2.3	83.6	10.6	1,344
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U	0.7	2.7	5.2	4.7	83.7	2.9	10,813
Flagler Career Inst	0.0	0.8	23.3	3.5	72.0	0.4	257
Flagler C	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	98.0	0.0	1,228
Florida Baptist Theological C	0.5	0.5	4.5	0.7	92.6	1.4	443
Florida Bible C	0.0	0.7	0.7	2.8	88.1	7.7	143
Florida Christian C	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	95.8	0.0	118
Florida C	0.3	0.8	2.9	2.1	91.7	2.1	373
Florida Inst of Tech	0.3	1.6	3.5	4.9	77.1	12.6	5,929
Florida Southern C	0.0	0.4	2.3	1.1	93.9	2.2	2,684
Fort Lauderdale C Tallahassee	0.0	1.1	24.7	21.3	51.7	1.1	352
Hobe Sound bible C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.1	15.9	176
International Academy of Merchandising and Design	0.5	0.5	6.5	8.7	82.1	1.6	184
ITT Tech Inst	0.5	0.9	8.6	12.3	77.6	0.0	559
Jacksonville U	0.2	2.5	5.0	4.0	85.3	3.0	2,517
Liberty Bible C	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.7	89.3	3.4	149
Miami Christian C	0.0	0.9	30.7	22.7	42.2	3.6	225
National Ed Ctr Bauder	0.1	2.3	27.3	11.2	50.7	8.3	724
National Education Ctr Tampa Tech Inst	0.1	2.1	20.7	9.2	66.8	1.2	1,114
New England Inst of Tech Palm Beach	0.0	0.6	18.6	9.1	70.6	1.1	649
Nova U	0.2	1.1	11.1	9.0	72.3	6.4	9,562
Orlando C	0.8	0.6	24.0	11.1	62.3	1.1	2,127
Palm Beach Atlantic C	0.2	1.2	5.7	4.1	86.9	1.8	1,535
Phillips JC	0.1	0.5	15.6	2.9	80.9	0.0	855
Prospect Hall C	0.0	0.8	48.8	7.3	41.2	1.9	260
Regional Seminary of Saint Vincent De Paul	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	58.7	14.1	92
Ringling Sch of Art and Design	0.7	1.4	1.2	5.2	88.9	2.6	576
Rollins C	0.2	2.1	3.9	4.3	87.9	1.5	3,590
Saint John Vianney C Sem	0.0	2.5	2.5	35.0	45.0	15.0	40
Saint Leo C	1.7	2.2	20.2	4.7	70.5	0.6	5,308
Saint Thomas U	0.1	1.2	15.0	45.2	33.7	4.8	2,659
Southeastern Academy	0.6	2.2	18.8	4.6	73.9	0.0	720
Southeastern C of the Assemblies of God	0.4	0.8	1.3	4.4	91.7	1.3	1,192
Spurgeon Baptist Bible C	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	95.1	2.4	41
St U Sys of Florida							
Florida A&M U	0.0	0.7	86.6	1.7	9.4	1.6	8,344
Florida Atlantic U	0.0	2.9	6.1	6.3	80.3	4.3	12,767
Florida International U	0.1	2.7	9.0	42.8	40.1	5.3	22,466
Florida St U	0.2	1.5	7.0	3.9	84.6	2.8	28,170
U of Central Florida	0.2	3.5	4.1	5.8	84.0	2.4	21,541
U of Florida	0.1	3.4	6.0	5.3	80.2	4.8	35,477
U of North Florida	0.2	3.3	7.2	2.3	86.0	0.9	8,021
U of South Florida	0.1	2.7	4.6	5.5	84.7	2.3	32,326
U of West Florida	0.3	2.2	5.0	1.5	88.9	2.2	7,877
FLORIDA—Cont.							
Stetson U	0.5%	1.2%	2.4%	3.3%	89.8%	2.9%	3,003
Talmudic C of Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	56
Tampa C	0.4	1.1	18.4	12.0	61.6	6.5	909
Trinity C	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.3	87.4	6.0	151
United Electronics Inst	0.6	0.8	21.9	5.8	70.3	0.5	620
U of Miami	0.2	3.4	6.9	18.7	60.6	10.2	13,841
U of Sarasota	0.0	1.1	20.0	1.1	75.8	2.1	95
U of Tampa	0.4	1.4	3.4	6.4	85.2	3.3	2,503
Warner Southern C	0.0	0.9	9.1	1.5	84.9	3.6	470
Webber C	0.4	0.9	13.4	3.6	72.3	9.4	224
GEORGIA							
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural C	0.0%	0.2%	10.4%	0.1%	87.6%	1.6%	2,497
Agnes Scott C	0.2	2.4	9.6	1.9	82.8	3.2	593
Albany St C	0.3	0.4	82.2	0.2	17.0	0.0	2,405
American C for the Applied Arts	0.0	1.0	26.7	3.3	58.3	10.8	705
Andrew C	0.0	0.0	17.6	1.0	62.4	19.0	306
Armstrong St C	0.3	1.2	13.3	1.2	83.4	0.7	4,170
Art Inst of Atlanta	0.2	1.2	26.0	1.3	70.5	0.9	1,288
Atlanta Christian C	0.0	3.3	11.5	0.0	83.6	1.6	183
Atlanta C of Art	0.3	2.4	14.1	1.3	77.6	4.3	375
Atlanta Metropolitan C	0.1	0.7	92.7	0.1	0.9	5.4	1,620
Augusta C	0.3	2.1	15.4	1.1	80.3	0.8	5,185
Bainbridge C	0.0	0.1	17.5	0.1	82.3	0.0	898
Ben Hill-Irwin Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	80.5	0.0	528
Berry C	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.8	95.2	1.4	1,805
Brenau C	0.0	0.8	8.9	0.9	87.6	1.8	1,838
Brewton-Parker C	0.2	0.2	22.6	0.4	75.8	0.7	1,870
Brunswick C	0.3	0.5	16.3	0.8	81.5	0.7	1,441
Chattahoochee Tech Inst	0.1	4.3	12.5	1.4	81.7	0.0	1,401
Clark Atlanta U	0.0	0.6	94.9	0.2	1.2	3.1	3,508
Clayton St C	0.2	1.5	15.4	1.0	81.3	0.6	4,140
Columbia Theological Sem	0.0	4.4	6.5	0.3	84.0	4.8	619
Columbus C	0.2	2.2	18.2	2.0	75.9	1.4	4,154
Columbus Tech Inst	0.4	1.5	45.0	3.2	50.0	0.0	856
Coosa Valley Tech Inst	0.1	0.4	8.7	0.3	90.4	0.0	927
Covenant C	0.2	0.2	3.8	1.3	90.4	4.1	606
Crandall JC	0.0	0.0	59.6	0.0	40.3	0.2	544
Dalton C	0.1	0.4	2.1	0.2	97.2	0.0	2,500
Darton C	0.4	0.7	17.7	0.3	80.8	0.1	2,123
DeKalb C	0.6	2.9	20.5	1.4	73.0	1.7	13,944
DeKalb Tech Inst	0.4	1.4	20.2	0.8	76.5	0.7	3,672
DeVry Inst of Tech	0.8	2.4	63.4	1.7	30.7	1.0	3,121
Draughon's C	0.0	1.8	78.3	3.6	16.2	0.0	277
East Georgia C	0.2	0.2	17.8	0.2	81.7	0.0	617
Emmanuel C	0.0	1.5	14.7	0.5	83.3	0.0	395
Emmanuel C Sch of Christian Ministries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	51
Emory U	0.1	3.8	7.7	1.6	80.8	6.1	9,390
Floyd JC	0.2	0.5	6.3	0.2	92.7	0.0	2,017
Fort Valley St C	0.0	0.1	92.7	0.2	5.2	1.7	2,158
Gainesville C	0.2	0.6	3.5	0.4	94.2	1.1	2,482
Georgia C	0.2	0.8	15.6	0.6	81.3	1.4	4,948
Georgia Inst of Tech	0.1	6.5	6.9	2.7	75.6	8.2	12,241
Georgia Military C	0.7	1.0	33.0	2.3	63.0	0.0	1,892
Georgia Southern U	0.1	0.5	12.6	0.5	85.2	1.2	12,249
Georgia Southwestern C	0.1	0.4	16.0	0.3	81.2	2.0	2,225
Georgia St U	0.3	2.8	16.4	1.8	75.8	2.8	23,336
Gordon C	0.2	0.3	16.6	0.7	81.7	0.6	1,480
Gwinnett Tech Inst	0.5	4.5	3.3	2.3	89.4	0.0	2,575
Heart of Georgia Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.0	75.8	0.3	293
Inst of Paper Science and Tech	0.0	1.7	3.3	0.0	90.0	5.0	60
Interdenominational Theological Ctr	0.0	0.0	96.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	294
Kennesaw St C	0.3	1.0	3.8	1.2	92.5	1.2	10,018
LaGrange C	0.1	0.7	8.6	0.4	85.7	4.5	993
Lanier Tech Inst	0.0	0.9	9.7	1.3	88.1	0.0	455
Life C	0.5	0.8	2.1	4.6	88.8	3.2	1,867
Macon C	0.5	1.0	20.1	0.9	77.4	0.1	4,210
Medical C of Georgia	0.1	3.1	8.4	1.3	82.4	4.7	2,426
Mercer U	0.4	1.9	13.9	2.0	79.2	2.6	5,868
Middle Georgia C	0.2	0.6	15.5	0.1	83.3	0.3	1,505
Morehouse C	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,720
Morehouse Sch of Medicine	0.0	4.8	82.8	2.8	9.0	0.7	145
Moultrie Area Tech Inst	0.7	0.2	20.8	0.7	77.5	0.0	812
North Georgia C	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.3	97.2	0.5	2,518
Oglethorpe U	0.1	3.1	5.8	1.5	85.3	4.2	1,095
Pickens Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	98.9	0.6	629
Piedmont C	0.4	0.4	4.8	0.2	90.7	3.4	495
Reinhardt C	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	96.0	2.6	768
Savannah C of Art and Design	0.0	1.0	7.7	1.1	85.8	4.4	1,977
Savannah St C	0.0	0.2	84.8	0.0	11.7	3.2	2,319
Shorter C	0.0	1.4	4.8	0.3	91.4	2.1	858
South C	0.0	0.4	49.7	1.1	48.8	0.0	465
South Georgia C	0.0	0.8	16.9	0.4	80.8	1.1	1,107
Southern C of Tech	0.1	3.0	15.3	1.0	78.0	2.6	4,007
Spelman C	0.0	0.0	98.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	1,710
Thomas C	0.3	0.0	17.5	0.6	81.1	0.6	360
Toccoa Falls C	0.0	1.1	0.4	2.3	88.7	7.5	790
Truett McConnell C	0.0	0.5	7.9	0.0	91.0	0.6	1,631
U of Georgia	0.1	1.2	5.3	0.8	88.7	3.7	28,395
Upson Tech Inst	0.3	0.0	34.5	0.0	65.2	0.0	287
Valdosta St C	0.2	0.3	15.9	0.5	82.4	0.7	7,144
Valdosta Tech Inst	0.4	0.6	26.0	0.2	72.8	0.0	857
Waycross C	0.0	0.1	9.9	0.3	89.4	0.3	669
Wesleyan C	0.2	1.8	9.6	2.2	80.8	5.5	511
West Georgia C	0.2	0.4	13.7	0.6	84.4	0.7	7,068
Young Harris C	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.8	0.0	435
HAWAII							
Brigham Young U Hawaii	0.4%	25.9%	9.6%	3.6%	44.4%	16.1%	2,117
Chaminade U of Honolulu	0.2	30.9	8.6	3.1	53.7	3.5	2,408
Hawaii Loa C	0.0	26.4	9.6	3.3	44.5	16.2	550
Hawaii Pacific U	0.3	21.7	10.3	4.3	42.4	21.0	5,557
International C and Graduate Sch of Theology	0.0	32.9	6.6	0.0	46.1	14.5	76
U of Hawaii							
Manoa	0.2	64.0	0.8	0.9	25.3	8.8	18,799
West Oahu	0.5	63.5	2.1	1.4	32.2	0.3	652
IDAHO							
Boise Bible C	3.9%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	93.4%	0.0%	76
Boise St U	0.6	1.9	0.7	2.9	93.1	0.9	13,367
C of Idaho	0.7	2.7	0.3	2.3	92.5	1.5	1,176
C of Southern Idaho	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.0	87.4	7.9	2,786
Idaho St U	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.9	93.0	1.6	9,139
ITT Tech Inst	0.5	1.2	0.2	3.0	95.2	0.0	433
Lewis-Clark St C	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	94.6	2.0	2,667
North Idaho C	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	96.2	0.6	2,820
Northwest Nazarene C	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.3	95.2	1.0	1,086
Ricks C	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.2	92.9	4.1	7,795
U of Idaho	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.8	90.7	4.2	10,536
ILLINOIS							
Alfred Adler Inst of Chicago	0.0%	0.5%	4.1%	1.0%	90.7%	3.6%	194
American Academy of Art	0.5	4.1	3.5	8.8	82.4	0.7	739
American Conservatory of Music	0.0	6.4	8.0	4.0	60.0	21.6	125
Augustana C	0.0	1.5	3.0	1.4	91.1	3.0	2,253
Aurora U	0.2	3.4	12.2	4.8	79.2	0.2	2,116
Barat C	0.0	2.9	4.6	1.9	90.4	0.1	678
Belleville Area C	0.6	2.0	6.1	1.3	89.6	0.3	14,180
Bethany Theological Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	80.0	11.6	95
ILLINOIS—Cont.							
Black Hawk C East	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%	98.3%	0.3%	768
Quad Cities	0.2	0.7	5.7	4.5	88.9	0.0	5,811
Blackburn C	0.2	0.2	9.6	0.9	84.2	4.8	438
Blessing-Rieman C of Nursing	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	97.1	0.0	103
Board of Governors U's							
Chicago St U	0.2	0.8	82.4	3.4	12.7	0.6	7,152
Eastern Illinois U	0.2	0.6	4.7	0.8	92.9	0.9	11,116
Governors St U	0.2	0.8	20.3	2.0	76.2	0.5	5,592
Northeastern Illinois U	0.3	8.7	10.5	12.7	66.8	1.1	10,453
Western Illinois U	0.2	0.9	7.6	1.3	86.4	3.7	13,747
Bradley U	0.0	2.0	6.4	1.3	84.8	5.5	6,065
Carl Sandburg C	0.3	0.7	4.9	1.4	92.0	0.6	2,639
Catholic Theological Union	0.0	3.4	3.1	3.7	69.8	20.0	325
Chicago C of Osteopathic Medicine	0.4	10.8	2.1	1.7	84.9	0.0	471
Chicago Sch of Professional Psychology	0.0	3.3	2.5	5.7	85.2	3.3	122
Chicago Theological Sem	0.0	8.5	31.2	0.5	59.8	0.0	199
City C's of Chicago							
City-Wide C	0.7	6.7	46.8	22.4	23.4	0.0	9,604
Harold Washington	0.7	10.1	60.6	10.4	18.1	0.0	8,310
Harry S Truman	0.8	17.8	12.2	36.8	32.5	0.0	16,460
Kennedy-King	0.7	2.3	68.9	21.8	6.4	0.0	9,508
Malcolm X	0.7	4.6	49.4	37.3	8.1	0.0	9,602
Olive-Harvey C	0.6	0.8	79.6	16.0	3.1	0.0	8,763
Richard J Daley	0.4	2.8	22.7	31.5	42.6	0.0	8,335
Wilbur Wright	0.6	9.7	12.3	24.8	52.6	0.0	8,294
C of Du Page	0.1	7.3	2.3	5.3	84.9	0.0	29,185
C of Lake County	0.4	3.0	6.9	10.1	79.6	0.0	13,526
C of Saint Francis	0.2	0.7	2.4	1.2	95.5	0.0	3,998
Columbia C	0.3	3.1	24.3	8.4	62.7	1.2	6,795
Concordia U	0.2	1.8	5.0	2.0	90.6	0.3	1,810
Danville Area CC	0.1	0.8	9.0	1.6	88.5	0.1	3,533
De Paul U	0.2	6.0	8.7	5.2	78.4	1.5	15,711
DeVry Inst of Tech Chicago	0.3	12.2	31.8	20.3	33.5	1.9	3,303
DeVry Inst of Tech Lombard	0.3	6.3	10.7	4.1	78.2	0.4	2,512
Dr William Scholl C of Podiatric Medicine	0.5	5.3	7.4	4.8	78.8	3.2	378
Elgin CC	0.3	3.1	3.4	4.3	88.7	0.2	7,066
Elmhurst C	0.2	1.6	3.2	1.7	92.6	0.7	3,006
Eureka C	0.2	0.0	3.6	1.8	94.1	0.2	441
Forest Inst of Professional Psychology	0.8	2.0	3.6	2.4	91.3	0.0	253
Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary	0.4	4.6	9.6	1.3	69.2	14.9	478
Gem City C	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	98.8	0.0	84
Greenville C	0.2	0.6	5.5	2.5	89.1	2.0	837
Harrington Inst of Interior Design	0.0	3.0	3.5	3.7	89.1	0.7	404
Highland CC	0.0	0.6	3.1	0.4	95.8	0.1	3,258
Illinois Benedictine C	0.2	5.9	8.7	3.1	82.0	0.0	2,631
Illinois Board of Regents U's							
Illinois St U	0.2	1.4	5.7	1.1	90.3	1.2	22,662
Northern Illinois U	0.3	3.7	6.0	2.8	84.5	2.7	24,509
Sangamon St U	0.2	1.0	5.8	0.8	90.5	1.9	4,347
Illinois Central C	0.2	1.3	5.1	0.9	92.4	0.1	12,718
Illinois C	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.5	97.0	0.3	888
Illinois C of Optometry	0.0	11.3	2.0	4.0	78.6	4.0	547
Illinois Eastern CC's	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	98.2	0.1	8,556
Illinois Inst of Tech	0.0	12.4	10.3	4.5	61.8	10.9	6,501
Illinois Medical Training Ctr	0.0	1.9	79.8	7.5	10.2	0.5	371
Illinois Sch of Professional Psychology	0.2	0.6	3.8	3.2	91.5	0.6	468
Illinois Valley CC	0.1	1.1	3.0	1.8	93.9	0.1	4,207
Inst for Clinical Social Work	0.0	3.2	1.6	0.0	95.2	0.0	62
International Academy of Merchandising and Design	0.5	3.8	17.0	4.9	72.9	0.7	547
ITT Tech Inst Schaumburg	0.3	3.2	9.8	7.4	79.3	0.0	377
John A Logan C	0.3	0.7	4.5	0.4	93.8	0.2	5,216
John Marshall Law Sch	0.1	1.6	4.1	2.4	91.3	0.4	1,280
John Wood C

1990 Enrollment by Race at 3,000 Institutions of Higher Education—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
ILLINOIS—Cont.							
Rosary C	0.2%	1.8%	7.4%	5.8%	81.8%	3.0%	1,846
Rush U	0.2	10.9	5.4	1.5	79.4	2.6	1,144
Saint Augustine C	0.0	0.1	0.3	99.3	0.3	0.0	1,455
Saint Francis Medical Ctr C of Nursing	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.9	96.5	0.0	115
Saint Joseph C of Nursing	0.0	4.2	5.0	1.7	89.1	0.0	119
Sauk Valley CC	0.4	1.1	4.7	4.6	89.2	0.0	3,109
Sch of the Art Inst of Chicago	0.5	6.3	4.6	4.3	79.2	5.1	2,129
Shawnee CC	0.1	0.4	18.0	0.2	81.3	0.0	1,575
Shimer C	0.0	0.0	10.1	1.4	88.4	0.0	69
South Suburban C	0.6	1.1	26.9	5.4	66.1	0.0	8,581
Southeastern Illinois C	0.4	0.3	14.4	2.2	82.5	0.2	3,032
Southern Illinois U							
Edwardsville	0.3	1.0	12.3	1.0	83.7	1.7	11,686
Carbondale	0.4	1.6	9.5	1.8	78.9	7.9	24,078
Spertus C of Judaica	0.0	1.0	19.6	1.4	77.5	0.5	209
Spoon River C	0.2	0.6	3.9	0.5	94.1	0.8	1,970
Springfield C	0.0	0.3	6.6	0.3	92.5	0.3	332
State CC	0.1	0.5	97.3	0.2	1.9	0.0	1,236
Taylor Business Inst	0.0	1.9	28.0	8.2	60.4	1.4	207
Trinity Christian C	0.5	0.5	6.8	0.5	90.1	1.5	546
Trinity C	0.0	3.5	8.2	1.7	85.5	1.1	898
Trinity Evangelical Divinity Sch	0.1	6.9	4.1	1.1	78.2	9.6	1,457
Triton C	0.3	3.8	16.4	11.9	66.8	0.8	16,759
U of Chicago	0.2	9.1	3.8	2.1	74.2	10.6	10,867
U of Health Sciences Chicago Medical Sch	0.2	15.6	5.2	1.3	72.7	5.0	906
U of Illinois							
Chicago	0.3	14.2	10.2	9.6	59.8	6.0	24,959
Urbana-Champaign	0.2	8.4	5.8	3.5	75.0	7.2	38,163
U of Saint Mary of the Lake Mundelein Seminary	0.0	2.8	0.3	4.5	85.9	6.6	290
Waubonsee CC	0.8	0.8	5.2	15.4	77.8	0.1	6,089
West Suburban C of Nursing	0.0	8.3	8.3	0.0	80.6	2.8	36
Wheaton C	0.1	4.6	1.1	1.3	91.0	2.0	2,533
William Rainey Harper C	0.2	4.8	1.6	5.4	86.3	1.7	16,509
INDIANA							
Ancilla C	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%	98.1%	0.2%	618
Anderson U	1.3	0.4	4.3	0.2	93.4	0.3	2,124
Ball St U	0.2	0.6	4.0	0.7	93.2	1.3	20,343
Bethel C	0.1	0.1	4.4	0.1	94.4	0.7	699
Butler U	0.2	1.8	6.6	1.3	90.1	0.1	3,905
Calumet C of Saint Joseph	0.5	0.8	21.0	16.2	61.2	0.2	974
Christian Theological Sem	0.0	0.7	9.0	1.4	86.0	2.9	279
Commonwealth Business C							
Main campus	0.0	0.3	9.7	1.4	88.6	0.0	289
La Porte	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.0	94.2	0.0	103
Concordia Theological Sem	0.3	1.0	2.8	0.5	92.5	2.8	389
Davenport C Merrillville	0.0	0.8	23.5	8.6	66.6	0.4	476
Davenport C South Bend	0.0	1.8	14.7	3.3	80.2	0.0	334
DePauw U	0.2	1.5	5.7	1.0	90.0	1.6	2,347
Earlham C	0.1	2.6	4.7	1.0	89.8	1.8	1,221
Franklin C	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.7	95.6	1.1	880
George Rogers Clark C	1.2	0.0	53.5	0.0	45.3	0.0	86
Goshen Biblical Seminary	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.1	77.9	16.8	95
Goshen C	0.3	1.1	2.3	2.5	86.1	7.7	1,107
Grace C	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	97.7	0.8	643
Grace Theological Seminary	0.6	2.4	1.8	0.6	90.2	4.3	164
Holy Cross C	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.6	90.6	1.4	437
Huntington C	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	92.2	6.3	601
Indiana Inst of Tech	0.1	1.2	14.5	1.6	73.2	9.5	1,107
Indiana St U	0.2	0.5	6.5	0.6	86.6	5.6	11,781
Indiana U Sys							
Bloomington	0.2	2.3	3.7	1.6	86.9	5.4	35,451
East	0.2	0.4	2.7	0.5	95.9	0.3	2,053
Kokomo	0.4	0.6	2.8	1.1	95.0	0.2	3,332
Northwest	0.1	0.7	19.9	7.1	71.9	0.3	5,075
Purdue U Indianapolis	0.2	2.1	7.2	1.0	88.5	1.0	27,517
Purdue U Fort Wayne	0.2	0.9	3.4	1.0	93.7	0.8	11,889
South Bend	0.1	1.0	4.6	0.8	92.1	1.5	7,215
Southeast	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.2	97.6	0.2	5,642
Indiana Wesleyan U	0.2	0.3	7.6	0.8	90.1	0.9	2,719
International Business C Fort Wayne	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.0	93.3	0.0	504
International Business C Indianapolis	0.0	0.4	9.2	1.3	89.0	0.0	228
ITT Tech Inst Evansville	0.0	0.2	5.1	0.0	94.7	0.0	488
ITT Tech Inst Fort Wayne	0.2	0.7	9.5	2.6	87.1	0.0	1,067
ITT Tech Inst Indianapolis	0.3	0.5	12.5	1.0	85.8	0.0	1,050
Lockyear C	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.7	59.3	0.0	135
Lutheran C of Health Professions	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.2	96.8	0.0	408
Manchester C	0.0	0.5	2.0	1.0	94.5	1.9	1,097
Marian C	0.4	0.8	12.0	0.6	84.6	1.5	1,242
Mennonite Biblical Seminary	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	52.4	45.1	82
Mid-America C of Funeral Services	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	95.1	0.0	82
Oakland City C	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	98.4	0.0	732
Purdue U							
Main campus	0.4	2.8	3.2	1.5	86.0	6.2	37,588
Calumet	0.5	1.2	9.0	8.1	81.2	0.1	8,506
North Central	0.6	0.5	2.7	1.2	95.0	0.0	3,446
Rose-Hulman Inst of Tech	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.6	93.4	3.6	1,419
Saint Francis C	0.8	1.1	4.6	1.1	91.9	0.5	879
Saint Joseph's C	0.1	0.4	3.9	1.2	93.9	0.6	1,033
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods C	0.3	0.4	2.1	0.9	95.1	1.2	1,040
Saint Mary's C	0.1	0.9	0.6	2.0	95.2	1.2	1,718
Saint Meinrad C	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.6	86.2	9.5	116
Saint Meinrad Sch of Theology	0.0	1.0	2.0	5.9	90.2	1.0	102
Summit Christian C	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.3	91.2	0.5	376
Taylor U	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	96.0	2.0	1,718
Tri-State U	0.2	1.6	1.6	0.7	85.8	10.1	1,193
U of Evansville	0.1	0.9	2.8	0.3	91.6	4.2	2,933
U of Indianapolis	0.3	4.4	11.1	0.5	80.9	2.7	3,391
U of Southern Indiana	0.3	0.3	2.6	0.3	95.7	0.8	6,480
Valparaiso U	0.1	1.1	1.8	1.0	94.4	1.7	3,864
Vincennes U	0.1	0.2	4.5	1.7	91.6	1.9	9,162
Wabash C	0.2	1.5	4.2	0.9	89.3	3.7	854
IOWA							
American Inst of Business	0.0%	1.3%	1.4%	0.9%	96.4%	0.0%	1,054
Briar Cliff C	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.4	96.1	0.8	1,122
Buena Vista C	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	98.5	0.0	2,332
Central U of Iowa	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	94.5	2.5	1,503
Clarke C	0.1	0.2	3.8	0.5	94.4	1.0	876
Coe C	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.5	89.0	7.7	1,250
Cornell C	0.4	1.5	1.4	2.0	92.5	2.2	1,140
Des Moines CC	0.2	1.6	2.8	0.8	94.0	0.5	10,553
Divine Word C	0.0	60.3	1.7	1.7	15.5	20.7	58
Dordt C	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.1	85.8	11.7	1,054
Drake U	0.2	1.3	2.7	1.0	92.8	1.9	8,029
Eastern Iowa CC Dist	0.5	1.0	3.0	1.8	93.1	0.6	5,744
Emmaus Bible C	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.0	70.9	23.8	151
Faith Baptist Bible C and Seminary	1.0	2.4	1.4	1.4	93.9	0.0	295
Graceland C	0.6	1.6	6.2	1.6	87.0	3.0	2,371
Grand View C	0.6	2.7	3.9	0.8	90.3	1.7	1,420
Grinnell C	0.1	3.9	4.7	1.4	81.7	8.2	1,278
Hamilton Tech C	0.2	0.5	5.1	3.1	90.8	0.2	414
Hawkeye Inst of Tech	0.5	0.8	3.2	0.3	95.0	0.1	1,820
Indian Hills CC	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	98.6	0.1	3,015
Iowa Central CC	0.0	1.3	2.9	0.6	95.2	0.0	2,224
Iowa Lakes CC	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.2	97.9	0.0	1,634
Iowa Methodist Sch of Nursing	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	97.6	0.0	205
IOWA—Cont.							
Iowa St U	0.1%	1.4%	2.3%	1.0%	86.6%	8.6%	25,737
Iowa Valley CC	1.1	0.0	3.3	0.2	95.3	0.0	2,344
Iowa Wesleyan C	0.1	0.5	5.7	0.8	86.3	6.6	914
Iowa Western CC	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.7	97.1	0.1	3,288
Kirkwood CC	0.2	1.3	2.1	0.0	94.1	2.3	8,623
Lincoln Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	97.2	0.0	107
Loras C	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.5	95.9	0.0	1,905
Luther C	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.3	92.8	4.7	2,216
Maharishi International U	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	75.8	20.7	2,533
Marycrest C	0.0	1.0	3.5	1.5	91.9	2.2	1,793
Morningside C	1.7	1.7	2.5	0.7	93.4	0.0	1,356
Mount Mercy C	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	98.4	0.5	1,528
Mount Saint Clare C	1.0	1.6	2.6	0.3	91.0	3.5	311
National Education Ctr National Inst of Tech	1.0	3.6	5.8	1.0	88.3	0.3	309
North Iowa Area CC	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.9	96.5	0.1	2,771
Northeast Iowa CC	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	98.9	0.0	1,829
Northwest Iowa Tech C	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	98.1	0.0	521
Northwestern C	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	93.1	5.8	1,064
Palmer C of Chiropractic	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	88.4	8.5	1,662
Saint Ambrose U	0.5	0.6	3.3	1.7	93.0	0.9	2,323
Simpson C	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	97.9	0.2	1,735
Southeastern CC	0.1	0.6	2.2	0.9	96.2	0.0	2,683
Southwestern CC	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.3	95.2	0.9	1,150
Teikyo Westmar U	0.2	0.6	6.1	0.3	67.4	25.4	653
U of Dubuque	0.6	1.2	4.7	0.9	80.0	12.6	1,121
U of Iowa	0.3	2.7	2.7	1.6	86.0	6.6	28,785
U of Northern Iowa	0.1	0.6	1.9	0.5	95.3	1.7	13,435
U of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences	0.3	6.6	3.9	2.0	86.5	0.8	1,179
Upper Iowa U	0.1	0.9	3.7	0.8	94.1	0.4	2,215
Vennard C	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	96.6	2.1	145
Waldorf C	0.2	0.8	3.1	0.5	91.4	4.1	654
Wartburg C	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.1	90.3	7.2	1,440
Wartburg Theological Sem	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.6	86.9	7.4	229
Western Iowa Tech CC	2.7	1.4	0.8	1.1	93.7	0.2	1,678
William Penn C	0.1	1.4	2.2	2.0	93.6	0.7	737
KANSAS							
Allen County CC	0.4%	0.8%	1.6%	0.5%	96.4%	0.2%	1,458
American Career C	3.1	0.0	16.3	3.1	75.5	2.0	98
Baker U	0.3	0.7	3.7	1.6	91.7	1.9	1,365
Barclay C	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	90.9	5.1	99
Barton County CC	0.4	0.7	7.2	2.2	89.3	0.3	3,224
Benedictine C	0.9	0.5	2.5	3.1	88.7	4.3	795
Bethany C	0.3	0.0	2.9	1.1	93.1	2.6	653
Bethel C	0.7	1.6	4.8	1.1	86.4	5.4	559
Butler County CC	1.4	1.6	6.0	1.3	88.1	1.5	4,688
Central Baptist Theological Seminary	0.8	0.0	15.8	0.0	80.8	2.5	120
Central C	2.5	2.9	2.9	5.0	86.1	0.4	238
Cloud County CC	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.0	96.1	0.2	2,337
Coffeyville CC	1.3	0.8	12.1	0.3	84.6	0.8	2,015
Colby CC	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	97.6	0.5	2,163
Cowley County CC	2.0	0.6	3.1	2.8	91.3	0.3	2,503
Dodge City CC	0.4	1.0	2.3	5.9	90.3	0.2	2,428
Donnelly C	1.0	1.8	53.3	7.9	19.3	16.8	394
Emporia St U	0.3	0.5	2.5	1.5	92.7	2.5	6,072
Fort Hays St U	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.1	95.9	0.0	5,500
Fort Scott CC	0.6	0.1	4.4	0.7	93.2	1.1	1,766
Garden City CC	0.1	1.0	3.1	7.0	88.7	0.0	2,195
Haskell Indian JC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	831
Hesston C	0.4	1.6	2.5	2.9	75.3	17.3	486
Highland CC	1.5	0.2	3.5	1.1	93.7	0.0	1,743
Hutchinson CC	0.7	0.2	3.6	3.0	92.1	0.4	3,887
Independence CC	1.0	1.3	4.8	1.6	88.6	2.7	1,928
Johnson County CC	0.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	93.2	0.3	13,740
Kansas City C Bible Sch	0.0	6.1	0.0	2.0	83.7	8.2	49
Kansas City Kansas CC	0.5	1.2	20.0	3.6	74.7	0.0	4,985
Kansas Newman C	1.5	0.7	5.3	5.1	85.3	2.0	955
Kansas St U	0.3	1.4	3.3	1.8	87.9	5.2	21,137
Kansas St U Salina	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.8	95.8	0.6	674
Kansas Wesleyan U	0.6	1.2	8.2	3.0	84.9	2.0	801
Labette CC	2.1	0.5	3.6	0.9	92.2	0.7	2,465
Manhattan Christian C	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	95.6	2.0	205
McPherson C	0.6	0.6	3.0	1.3	89.0	5.4	464
MidAmerica Nazarene C	0.2	1.0	1.9	0.7	93.7	2.4	1,240
Neosho County CC	0.8	0.6	4.4	2.4	91.4	0.5	1,215
Ottawa U Ottawa	1.7	0.4	6.2	1.3	78.0	12.5	536
Ottawa U Kansas City	0.5	5.8	4.9	6.8	82.0	0.0	1,913
Pittsburg St U	1.5	2.4	2.2	1.3	89.0	3.6	5,912
Pratt CC	0.1	0.2	2.0	1.8	95.7	0.2	1,218
Saint Mary C	2.3	1.4	22.0	4.9	67.0	2.3	983
Saint Mary of the Plains C	0.7	0.6	4.5	7.3	83.0	3.9	1,071
Seward County CC	0.3	1.5	2.8	4.4	90.9	0.0	1,490
Southwestern C	1.1	0.4	8.1	3.4	86.9	0.0	702
Tabor C	0.2	0.2	4.4	2.5	88.4	4.2	432
U of Kansas Main campus	0.6	2.0	2.6	1.7	85.7	7.3	26,434
U of Kansas Medical Ctr	0.4	5.8	2.1	2.3	87.5	2.0	2,473
Washburn U of Topeka	0.8	1.8	5.3	3.8	86.8	1.5	6,485
Wichita St U	1.0	3.7	4.6	2.8	82.1	5.8	16,151
KENTUCKY							
Alice Lloyd C	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	99.5%	0.0%	548
Asbury C	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.8	94.3	2.5	1,042
Asbury Theological Seminary	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	91.7	6.3	671
Bellarmine C	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.6	97.2	0.4	3,907
Berea C	0.1	0.9	10.5	0.7	82.4	5.4	1,535
Brescia C	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.1	97.3	0.5	731
Campbellsville C	0.5	0.5	6.1	0.1	91.8	1.1	853
Career Com JC of Business	0.0	0.0	48.5	0.0	51.5	0.0	66
Centre C	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.7	96.0	0.2	858
Clear Creek Baptist Bible C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	139
Cumberland C	0.3	0.2	5.8	0.3	90.7	2.6	1,812
Eastern Kentucky U	0.2	0.3	5.5	0.3	93.0	0.8	15,290
Georgetown C	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.3	96.1	1.4	1,595
Kentucky Christian C	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	98.4	1.2	566
Kentucky C of Business	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.6	88.5	0.0	712
Kentucky Mountain Bible C	1.4	4.3	4.3	0.0	89.9	0.0	69
Kentucky St U	0.2	0.2	44.9	0.3	53.1	1.3	2,506
Kentucky Wesleyan C	0.0	0.8	4.1	0.1	94.1	0.8	707
Lees C	0.0	2.6	4.0	0.6	92.9	0.0	352
Lexington Theological Sem	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	87.1	2.6	116
Lindsey Wilson C	0.2	1.1	5.9	0.2	92.2	0.5	1,327
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	94.3	3.4	175
Louisville Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	5.6	1.2	93.0	0.2	500
Mid-Continent Baptist Bible C	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.2	92.1	2.2	89
Midway C	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	96.2	1.4	556
Morehead St U	0.1	0.2	3.4	0.2	95.4	0.8	8,605
Murray St U	0.2	0.4	4.2	0.2	93.5	1.4	8,079
National Ed Ctr Ky C of Tech	0.0	0.3	27.1	0.6	72.0	0.0	339
Northern Kentucky U	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.2	97.4	0.6	11,254
Pikeville C	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	98.7	0.4	972
RETS Electronic Inst	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.0	74.9	0.0	338
Saint Catharine C	0.4	0.0	11.6	0.0	82.4	5.6	233
Spalding U	0.1	0.8	9.9	0.3	88.8	0.2	1,059
Sue Bennett C	1.0	0.0	2.9	0.2	95.4	0.6	517
Sullivan C	0.5	0.0	16.9	0.4	80.9	1.3	1,713
Thomas More C	0.2	0.2	3.5	0.2	94.8	1.1	1,297
Transylvania U	0.0	1.8	2.1	0.5	94.8	0.7	1,091
Union C	0.5	0.1	4.9	0.0	94.3	0.2	1,022
U of Kentucky	0.2	1.2	3.5	0.5	90.6	4.0	22,538
U of Kentucky CC Sys Ashland CC	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	98.4	0.0	3,057
Elizabethtown CC	0.8	1.6	6.8	1.5	89.2	0.1	3,356
KENTUCKY—Cont.							
U of Kentucky CC Sys—cont.							
Hazard CC	1.9%	0.5%	1.8%	0.1%	95.7%	0.0%	1,314
Henderson CC	0.6	0.2	4.4	0.2	94.4	0.1	1,363
Hopkinsville CC	0.6	0.8	12.0	1.6	85.0	0.0	1,823
Jefferson CC	0.3	0.8	12.0	0.3	86.4	0.1	10,234
Lexington CC	1.0	0.5	4.8	0.4	93.2	0.1	4,580
Madisonville CC	0.3	0.2	4.7	0.1	94.6	0.0	2,134
Maysville CC	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.0	97.1	0.0	1,024
Owensboro CC	0.9	0.4	2.5	0.1	96.1	0.0	2,415
Paducah CC	0.4	0.4	3.7	0.2	95.3	0.0	2,788
Prestonsburg CC	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	98.6	0.1	2,438
Somerset CC	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	97.3	0.0	2,085
Southeast CC	0.5	0.5	2.1	0.1	96.6	0.0	2,063
U of Louisville	0.3	1.9	9.3	0.8	85.9	1.8	22,979
Watterson C	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	79.4	0.0	160
Western Kentucky U	0.1	0.7	5.1	0.4	93.5	0.2	15,170
LOUISIANA							
Bossier Parish CC	0.0%	0.2%	12.0%	1.3%	86.5%	0.0%	3,335
Centenary C of Louisiana	0.5	0.7	7.3	1.0	88.8	1.7	998
Delgado CC	1.8	2.1	31.5	4.8	58.4	1.4	11,614
Dillard U	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,998
Grambling St U	0.2	0.0	94.9	0.0	3.5	1.3	6,485
Louisiana C	0.2	0.7	5.7	0.6	91.7	1.2	1,075
Louisiana St U Sys							
A&M C	0.3	2.4	7.2	1.6	83.4	5.1	26,112
Alexandria	0.6	0.5	8.2	0.5	90.2	0.0	2,404
Eunice	0.4	0.1	11.3	0.6	87.7	0.0	2,261
Medical Ctr	0.1	5.2	8.0	2.3	82.0	2.4	2,538
Shreveport	0.6	1.7	9.6	0.7	87.2	0.2	4,107
U of New Orleans	0.5	2.6	12.3	4.7	77.8	2.1	15,322
Louisiana Tech U	0.3	0.9	14.3	0.8	81.5	2.3	10,004
Loyola U	0.6	1.9	10.9	6.3	78.1	2.2	5,400
McNeese St U	0.6	0.5	12.9	1.0	84.0	1.1	7,671
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary	0.0	1.0	8.4	4.6	85.7	0.3	1,461
Nicholls St U	0.8	0.1	10.3	1.3	87.1	0.3	7,356
Northeast Louisiana U	0.6	1.6	15.4	0.2	79.4	2.7	10,686
Northwestern St U	1.0	1.0	19.7	1.6	76.5	0.3	7,323
Notre Dame Seminary Graduate Sch of Theology	0.0	21.3	3.7	1.9	65.7	7.4	108
Our Lady of Holy Cross C	0.8	1.1	17.2	3.5	77.4	0.1	1,047
Phillips JC	0.0	0.2	29.9	3.1	66.5	0.2	965
Saint Bernard Parish CC	1.2	0.4	3.1	2.4	92.9	0.0	1,021
Saint Joseph Seminary C	0.0	6.7	1.5	3.7	87.3	0.7	134
Southeastern Louisiana U	0.3	0.3	5.9	0.9	92.0	0.6	10,262
Southern Tech C Lafayette	0.0	0.9	35.8	0.6	62.5	0.2	640
Southern Tech C Shreveport	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.4	57.8	0.1	984
Southern U and A&M C Sys							
Baton Rouge	0.0	0.2	93.2	0.3	4.1	2.2	8,941
New Orleans	0.0	0.8	91.3	0.3	5.6	1.9	4,064
Shreveport Bossier City	0.0	0.0	91.5	0.0	8.3	0.2	1,020
U of Southwestern Louisiana	0.2	1.2	16.6	0.9	76.6	4.6	15,764
Xavier U	0.0	0.5	90.7	0.6	5.5	2.7	2,943
MAINE							
Andover C	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	98.6%	0.0%	435
Bangor Theological Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	98.6	0.7	141
Bates C	0.3	3.8	2.4	1.1	90.5	1.9	1,572
Beal C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	353
Bowdoin C	0.1	3.1	3.9	2.5	87.7	2.7	1,399
Casco Bay C	0.0

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
MARYLAND—Cont.							
U of Maryland Sys							
C Park	0.2%	8.7%	9.7%	2.9%	71.3%	7.2%	34,829
Baltimore County	0.3	8.1	12.1	1.5	74.7	3.4	10,146
Baltimore	0.2	6.9	11.5	1.7	75.8	3.9	4,727
Eastern Shore	0.1	1.0	69.6	0.6	22.5	6.0	2,067
U C	0.5	6.0	19.0	2.8	69.3	2.5	14,476
Bowie St U	0.2	3.4	64.9	0.8	29.3	1.4	4,188
Coppin St C	0.2	1.2	90.7	0.4	4.7	2.8	2,578
Frostburg St U	0.2	0.7	7.3	0.7	90.7	0.5	5,019
Salisbury St U	0.1	1.1	5.9	0.5	92.1	0.2	5,734
Towson St U	0.2	2.0	7.7	1.1	87.5	1.4	15,035
U of Baltimore	0.3	2.1	15.8	1.0	78.8	2.0	5,770
Villa Julie C	0.1	1.4	14.6	0.5	83.4	0.0	1,596
Washington Bible C	0.2	6.1	38.2	0.4	46.3	8.7	458
Washington C	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.7	95.4	1.9	1,046
Washington Theological Union	0.0	2.2	2.6	5.7	89.5	0.0	229
Western Maryland C	0.1	0.4	4.4	0.8	93.5	0.9	2,222
Wor-Wic Tech CC	0.1	0.4	20.1	0.4	79.1	0.0	1,385
MASSACHUSETTS							
American International C	0.0%	1.1%	6.1%	2.0%	88.1%	2.7%	1,829
Amherst C	0.1	9.8	6.1	7.1	74.6	2.4	1,598
Andover Newton Theological Sch	0.0	0.7	5.0	3.7	85.2	5.5	458
Anna Maria C	0.0	1.3	2.5	1.6	92.7	1.9	1,412
Aquinas C Milton	0.0	0.6	2.1	1.2	96.2	0.0	341
Aquinas C Newton	0.0	2.7	7.9	5.8	82.5	1.0	291
Arthur D Little Management Education Inst	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	3.0	93.9	66
Assumption C	0.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	92.9	0.4	2,974
Babson C	0.0	1.7	1.1	1.5	92.4	3.4	3,090
Bay Path C	0.3	5.9	3.5	3.1	86.5	0.7	577
Bay St C	0.0	0.9	5.7	6.0	86.0	1.4	566
Becker C Leicester	0.0	6.1	2.1	1.9	88.6	1.3	474
Becker C Worcester	0.0	1.9	2.8	0.5	94.7	0.0	1,196
Bentley C	0.1	2.5	1.7	2.3	89.4	4.0	7,436
Berklee C of Music	1.1	1.5	3.5	2.1	65.7	26.0	2,731
Boston Architectural Ctr	0.8	1.7	1.8	14.3	81.4	0.0	945
Boston C	0.2	5.5	3.8	4.1	82.6	3.8	14,506
Boston Conservatory	0.8	1.1	4.4	2.2	78.2	13.2	363
Boston U	0.2	8.5	3.5	3.3	72.6	11.9	27,996
Bradford C	0.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	86.8	6.4	439
Brandeis U	0.1	4.9	3.2	2.3	79.7	9.9	3,791
Cambridge C	0.5	1.7	22.5	3.3	71.2	0.8	824
Clark U	0.2	3.7	2.1	2.0	81.8	10.2	3,286
C of Our Lady of Elms	0.1	1.1	2.3	3.0	91.4	2.2	1,116
C of the Holy Cross	0.1	1.6	3.9	2.3	91.8	0.3	2,693
Conway Sch of Landscape Design	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.4	5.6	18
Curry C	0.1	0.5	3.7	1.4	92.5	1.8	1,216
Dean JC	0.1	1.5	2.6	1.5	93.4	0.9	2,532
Eastern Nazarene C	0.0	2.8	6.8	5.2	83.0	2.2	917
Emerson C	0.1	0.8	2.3	1.9	90.0	5.0	2,692
Emmanuel C	0.0	4.2	11.0	4.6	73.4	6.8	1,079
Endicott C	0.3	2.5	1.5	2.3	88.4	5.0	868
Episcopal Divinity Sch	0.0	4.1	2.0	2.0	80.6	11.2	98
Fisher C	0.5	1.7	8.4	2.3	84.8	2.2	2,084
Forsyth Sch of Dental Hygienists	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.8	97.5	0.0	119
Franklin Inst of Boston	0.5	10.7	9.2	3.4	72.9	3.4	413
Gordon C	0.1	2.1	1.3	1.7	91.7	3.1	1,146
Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary	0.1	6.3	20.0	12.9	57.4	3.3	855
Hampshire C	0.4	2.1	2.7	3.3	88.7	2.9	1,313
Harvard U	0.3	6.0	4.9	3.5	74.6	10.7	22,851
Hebrew C	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	82.6	15.1	86
Hellenic C Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Sch of Theology	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	81.1	18.2	148
Laboure C	0.0	1.6	14.4	1.8	82.2	0.0	444
Lasell C	0.0	1.3	1.3	4.3	79.9	13.2	447
Lesley C	0.4	1.4	4.1	2.1	86.3	5.6	5,495
Marian Court JC	0.0	0.5	1.6	2.6	95.2	0.0	189
Mass Higher Education Coordinating Council							
U of Mass Amherst	0.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	85.1	6.3	26,025
U of Mass Boston	0.4	5.0	9.7	3.5	79.1	2.3	13,723
U of Mass Dartmouth	0.4	1.3	2.6	1.0	92.7	2.0	7,343
U of Lowell	0.2	4.5	2.0	1.5	86.7	5.2	14,259
U of Mass Worcester	0.4	3.6	1.8	1.1	93.2	0.0	556
Bridgewater St C	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.0	96.2	0.5	8,821
Massachusetts C of Art	0.3	5.4	2.8	2.9	85.0	3.7	1,846
Mass Maritime Academy	0.2	1.3	0.8	1.5	90.6	5.5	598
North Adams St C	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.7	96.9	0.0	2,421
Salem St C	0.4	0.9	2.5	1.6	94.1	0.6	9,810
Westfield St C	0.3	0.5	2.7	1.3	95.3	0.0	5,292
Berkshire CC	0.1	0.8	2.0	0.5	94.6	2.1	2,621
Bristol CC	0.5	1.0	2.6	1.5	93.8	0.5	4,999
Bunker Hill CC	0.3	11.9	14.9	6.1	63.2	3.7	5,606
Cape Cod CC	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.8	95.6	0.2	4,326
Greenfield CC	0.1	1.6	0.8	1.1	95.6	0.7	2,351
Holyoke CC	0.7	0.8	2.6	4.7	90.7	0.6	5,318
Massachusetts Bay CC	0.2	1.9	6.2	2.5	86.3	2.9	4,662
Massasoit CC	0.4	1.2	6.0	0.9	91.3	0.1	6,670
Mount Wachusett CC	0.4	1.0	2.8	3.4	91.1	1.4	3,680
North Shore CC	0.2	1.6	4.2	6.2	87.8	0.0	5,780
Northern Essex CC	0.9	1.5	0.3	8.4	88.6	0.2	6,647
Quinsigamond CC	0.5	2.3	2.9	5.2	88.9	0.2	4,703
Roxbury CC	0.2	8.9	66.3	12.7	11.7	0.2	1,886
Springfield Tech CC	0.7	1.5	9.5	7.3	80.6	0.4	5,866
Mass C of Pharmacy and Allied Health Sciences	0.4	10.8	5.4	6.2	61.4	15.8	1,139
Massachusetts Inst of Tech	0.3	12.1	3.8	4.4	57.7	21.8	9,628
Mass Sch of Professional Psychology	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	97.0	1.8	166
Merrimack C	0.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	91.0	3.2	3,507
MGH Inst of Health Professions	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	95.9	3.4	295
Montserrat C of Art	0.0	1.8	1.3	1.8	95.2	0.0	227
Mount Holyoke C	0.1	5.6	3.4	2.7	77.9	10.2	1,931
New England C of Optometry	0.0	7.9	4.7	4.7	74.1	8.6	382
New England Conservatory of Music	0.7	4.9	2.7	2.6	65.0	24.2	739
New England Sch of Law	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.4	96.0	0.2	1,187
Newbury C	0.0	4.9	14.0	15.3	62.1	3.7	4,282
Nichols C	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	96.7	1.4	1,945
Northeastern U	0.4	2.8	5.7	1.6	82.6	6.9	30,510
Pine Manor C	0.0	1.3	3.6	2.9	75.8	16.4	549
Pope John XXIII National Seminary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.5	4.5	44
Regis C	0.0	1.0	2.0	4.5	86.9	5.7	1,145
Saint Hyacinth C and Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	95.7	0.0	23
Simmons C	0.2	2.2	2.9	2.0	89.2	3.5	2,817
Simon's Rock C of Bard	0.4	4.3	5.3	3.9	82.6	3.6	281
Smith C	0.3	8.6	4.1	3.2	77.7	6.1	3,058
Springfield C	0.1	0.4	4.9	2.3	89.0	3.3	3,577
Stonehill C	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	98.0	0.7	3,025
Tufts U	0.2	16.8	7.2	5.9	60.3	9.6	7,895
Wellesley C	0.4	19.5	7.1	4.0	63.8	5.4	2,277
Wentworth Inst of Tech	0.2	4.7	8.0	2.4	79.1	5.7	3,902
Western New England C	0.1	1.2	2.8	1.5	93.6	0.8	5,404
Weston Sch of Theology	0.0	2.0	2.6	0.0	89.5	5.9	153
Wheaton C	0.5	3.7	2.3	1.2	88.3	4.0	1,262
Williams C	0.1	8.4	7.6	4.3	75.5	4.0	2,056
Worcester Polytechnic Inst	0.1	4.8	0.6	0.8	85.8	7.9	3,911
MICHIGAN							
Adrian C	0.2%	0.9%	2.7%	1.9%	92.4%	1.9%	1,180
MICHIGAN—Cont.							
Albion C	0.1%	3.2%	2.2%	0.4%	93.4%	0.8%	1,569
Alma C	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.1	95.0	1.3	1,229
Alpena CC	0.3	0.4	1.9	0.7	96.8	0.0	2,309
Andrews U	0.5	6.9	15.7	5.8	53.6	17.5	2,877
Aquinas C	0.5	0.8	5.1	1.7	91.1	0.9	2,629
Baker C Sys							
Flint	0.9	0.8	13.1	1.5	83.7	0.0	3,506
Muskegon	1.0	0.3	8.4	2.0	88.3	0.0	1,877
Owosso	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.4	97.8	0.0	954
Bay De Noc CC	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	97.6	0.0	2,166
Calvin C	0.2	1.9	1.1	0.6	87.4	8.8	4,260
Calvin Theological Sem	2.6	6.1	2.6	2.2	51.8	34.6	228
Ctr for Creative Studies C of Art and Design	0.4	2.9	8.1	1.7	85.1	1.8	1,002
Ctr for Humanistic Studies	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	91.8	0.0	73
Central Michigan U	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.9	94.9	0.8	18,286
Charles S Mott CC	1.2	0.6	14.2	1.7	82.1	0.1	9,963
Cleary C	0.6	0.2	13.8	4.0	80.3	1.0	976
Concordia C	0.2	1.6	8.0	1.0	88.4	0.8	611
Cranbrook Academy of Art	0.0	2.8	0.7	4.9	78.2	13.4	142
Davenport C	1.0	1.3	5.0	2.1	90.5	0.1	3,821
Davenport C Lansing	0.7	0.8	11.3	5.3	81.6	0.2	2,886
Delta C	0.5	0.5	6.9	3.4	88.6	0.1	11,114
Detroit C of Business Dearborn	0.4	0.7	50.6	2.3	45.7	0.3	2,709
Detroit C of Business Warren	0.8	1.0	44.9	0.6	52.6	0.1	1,938
Detroit C of Law	0.0	1.7	9.4	0.8	86.3	1.8	659
Eastern Michigan U	0.3	1.3	7.5	1.3	85.5	4.1	25,011
Ferris St U	0.5	0.7	6.3	1.0	89.8	1.7	12,037
Glen Oaks CC	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.5	96.8	0.1	1,428
GMI Engineering and Management Inst	0.4	6.3	5.6	1.6	80.2	6.0	3,203
Gogebic CC	1.0	0.5	3.0	0.3	95.1	0.1	1,339
Grace Bible C	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.4	88.2	7.1	127
Grand Rapids Baptist C and Seminary	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	96.3	2.1	894
Grand Rapids JC	0.9	1.4	5.9	2.0	89.5	0.3	12,054
Grand Valley St U	0.4	0.9	4.7	1.5	92.0	0.5	11,725
Great Lakes Bible C	1.4	0.7	4.9	0.0	93.0	0.0	142
Great Lakes JC of Business	0.3	0.0	6.5	3.4	89.7	0.0	2,082
Henry Ford CC	0.5	1.7	14.9	2.3	80.4	0.2	16,147
Hillsdale C	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	96.8	1.7	1,110
Hope C	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	93.2	3.0	2,813
Jackson CC	0.7	0.6	10.9	2.3	85.4	0.1	6,487
Jordan C	0.3	0.6	57.8	1.3	40.1	0.0	2,322
Kalamazoo C	0.4	6.0	2.5	0.6	87.0	3.4	1,263
Kalamazoo Valley CC	0.6	0.9	6.8	1.3	88.8	1.7	10,492
Kellogg CC	0.6	0.7	6.5	1.0	90.6	0.6	5,815
Kendall C of Art and Design	0.7	2.1	2.3	2.0	92.3	0.6	701
Kirtland CC	1.3	0.2	3.1	1.0	94.3	0.0	1,271
Lake Michigan C	1.0	1.1	11.9	1.4	84.2	0.3	3,422
Lake Superior St U	3.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	69.0	26.0	3,407
Lansing CC	0.8	1.8	6.3	2.4	87.6	1.1	22,343
Lawrence Inst of Tech	0.7	2.0	7.0	1.2	86.9	2.3	5,469
Lewis C of Business	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	233
Macomb CC	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.7	95.8	0.2	31,538
Madonna C	0.3	0.9	11.0	1.8	83.7	2.4	4,392
Marygrove C	0.3	0.8	76.2	0.6	21.6	0.4	1,241
Mercy C	0.2	0.6	44.7	0.7	52.5	1.2	2,056
Michigan Christian C	0.0	0.4	15.3	0.7	82.5	1.1	268
Michigan St U	0.5	2.3	6.9	1.6	83.4	5.3	44,307
Michigan Tech U	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.6	90.0	6.5	6,497
Mid Michigan CC	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	96.9	0.3	1,925
Monroe County CC	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	97.2	0.1	3,313
Montcalm CC	0.3	0.3	3.6	1.4	94.4	0.0	2,040
Muskegon CC	1.9	0.4	7.1	2.1	88.4	0.2	5,119
Nazareth C	0.2	0.6	6.7	0.9	91.5	0.0	638
North Central Michigan C	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	96.4	0.0	1,932
Northern Michigan U	2.1	0.4	1.6	0.6	94.7	0.7	8,505
Northwestern Michigan C	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	97.0	0.2	4,391
Northwood Inst	0.0	0.2	11.4	0.6	87.6	0.2	1,601
Oakland CC	0.6	1.7	10.1	1.6	85.7	0.4	28,069
Oakland U	0.2	2.7	5.6	0.9	89.6	0.9	12,400
Olivet C	0.0	0.1	8.6	0.7	90.6	0.0	754
Reformed Bible C	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.1	61.1	34.3	175
Sacred Heart Major Seminary C and Theologate	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.4	88.0	2.3	258
Saginaw Valley St U	0.6	0.6	5.3	3.1	89.7	0.6	6,179
Saint Mary's C	0.0	1.4	6.2	0.5	90.1	1.8	433
Schoolcraft C	0.4	0.8	2.4	0.9	95.0	0.6	9,177
Siena Heights C	0.4	0.5	4.9	3.6	89.0	1.5	1,837
Southwestern Michigan C	0.8	0.6	6.0	1.3	87.5	3.8	2,551
Spring Arbor C	0.4	0.4	16.4	1.1	80.4	1.5	1,644
St Clair County CC	0.6	0.1	1.9	1.1	95.2	1.0	4,467
Suomi C	3.8	0.8	10.4	0.9	79.6	4.5	530
Thomas M Cooley Law Sch	0.0	1.0	3.1	2.1	93.3	0.5	1,542
U of Detroit	0.3	2.4	20.3	1.5	66.6	8.9	5,699
U of Michigan Ann Arbor	0.4	7.2	6.7	3.0	76.3	6.4	36,391
Flint	0.8	2.3	7.0	1.7	87.7	0.5	14,273
Walsh C of Accountancy and Business Administration	0.2	1.9	4.7	0.7	92.2	0.3	3,326
Washtenaw CC	0.9	3.1	11.4	1.7	82.6	0.2	10,975
Wayne County CC	1.0	1.3	67.2	2.1	27.7	0.8	11,986
Wayne St U	0.5	3.7	22.5	1.8	66.3	5.2	33,872
West Shore CC	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	96.2	0.0	1,305
Western Michigan U	0.3	1.0	5.0	0.8	88.3	4.6	26,989
Western Theological Sem	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	92.4	6.2	145
William Tyndale C	0.0	0.5	38.0	0.3	60.2	1.0	382
Yeshiva Beth Yehuda Yeshiva Gedolah of Greater Detroit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	38
MINNESOTA							
Alexandria Tech C	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	98.5%	0.0%	1,585
Bethany Lutheran C	0.3	1.0	3.2	0.0	95.2	0.3	311
Bethel C	0.3	1.8	0.7	0.4	96.6	0.1	1,791
Bethel Theological Sem	0.0	3.2	2.6	0.4	89.1	4.6	495
Carleton C	0.3	7.1	3.1	2.4	86.5	0.6	1,857
C of Associated Arts	0.7	2.1	0.7	0.7	95.1	0.7	144
C of Saint Benedict	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.1	94.7	1.9	1,916
C of Saint Catherine Saint Catherine campus	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	93.6	2.0	2,519
Saint Mary's campus	1.4	1.0	3.6	1.1	93.0	0.0	840
C of Saint Scholastica	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	95.7	0.6	1,966
Concordia C	0.2	4.7	2.8	1.0	90.9	0.5	1,235
Concordia C Moorhead	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	94.4	3.3	2,948
Dakota County Tech C	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.5	96.2	0.0	1,782
Dr Martin Luther C	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	97.3	0.5	442
Gustavus Adolphus C	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.3	95.7	1.8	2,371
Hamline U	0.4	2.4	2.2	0.8	92.5	1.7	2,514
Luther Northwestern Theological Seminary	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	95.0	3.6	746
Macalester C	0.8	2.5	4.3	2.4	80.7	9.2	1,853
Mayo Foundation							
Mayo Graduate Sch	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	79.2	17.7	96
Mayo Graduate Sch of Medicine	0.6	6.3	1.4	4.4	71.7	15.5	1,082
Mayo Medical Sch	1.3	7.0	1.3	3.8	86.7	0.0	158
Mayo Sch of Health-Related Sciences	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	97.7	0.0	214
Medical Inst of Minnesota	0.6	1.1	4.7	0.0	93.6	0.0	534
Minneapolis C of Art Design	0.3	5.9	2.2	1.3	90.0	0.3	712
Minnesota Bible C	0.0	5.2	0.0	1.0	87.5	6.3	96
Minnesota CC's Sys							
Anoka-Ramsey CC	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	97.5	0.1	6,688
Arrowhead CC Region							
Hibbing CC	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	96.6	0.1	2,047
Itasca CC	6.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	92.9	0.1	1,423
Mesabi CC	6.9	0.2	0.8	0.3	91.7	0.2	1,536
MINNESOTA—Cont.							
Minnesota CC's Sys—cont.							
Rainy River CC	16.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.3%	81.8%	0.2%	626
Vermilion CC	3.9	0.0	2.4	0.5	92.9	0.3	634
Austin CC	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	97.3	0.6	1,244
Brainerd CC	2.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	95.9	0.3	1,837
Fergus Falls CC	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	98.2	0.4	1,228
Inver Hills CC	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	96.9	0.1	5,136
Lakewood CC	0.2	2.4	2.8	0.5	93.8	0.2	6,217
Minneapolis CC	2.7	2.7	15.0	1.3	75.0	3.3	4,064
Normandale CC	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.3	96.2	0.6	8,881
North Hennepin CC	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	95.8	2.2	6,163
Northland CC	4.6	0.6	1.5	0.7	92.3	0.3	905
Rochester CC	0.3	2.2	0.8	0.4	94.9	1.4	4,156
Willmar CC	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	98.5	0.0	1,380
Worthington CC	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	97.2	0.9	851
National Ed Ctr Brown Inst	1.1	2.1	6.0	1.1	89.6	0.0	1,409
North Central Bible C	0.2	1.1	2.8	1.9	91.3	2.7	1,182
Northwest Tech Inst	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	97.7	0.0	177
Northwestern C	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.4	94.7	1.9	950
Northwestern C of Chiropractic	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.3	89.5	8.4	522
Northwestern Electronics Inst	0.9	2.6	1.7	0.9	93.9	0.0	543
Oak Hills Bible C	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	95.8	2.1	144
Pillsbury Baptist Bible C	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.1	96.5	1.1	367
Rasmussen Business C	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	98.5	0.3	326
Saint John's U	0.1	1.6	1.5	0.8	93.5	2.5	2,035
Saint Mary's C	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	93.6	2.4	2,167
Saint Olaf C	0.2	2.9	0.9	0.6	93.4	2.0	3,097
Saint Paul Bible C	0.0	7.2	0.6	0.4	91.3	0.6	516
Saint Paul Tech C	1.6	12.3	9.7	4.1	72.1	0.3	2,369
St U Sys of Minnesota							
Bemidji St U	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	92.7	2.8	5,424
Mankato St U	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	94.9	2.3	16,575
Metropolitan St U	0.6	1.5	4.1	1.1	92.6	0.0	5,221
Moorhead St U	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.5	95.5	2.2	8,900
Saint Cloud St U	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	96.9	0.9	17,075
Southwest St U	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.3	95.9	1.2	3,055
Winona St U	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	94.0	3.0	7,707
U of Minnesota Twin Cities	0.6	3.4	1.9	1.0	88.5	4.5	57,168
Duluth	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	95.4	1.4	10,329
Morris	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.1	92.8	0.3	2,168
Waseca	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	98.2	0.5	1,042
U of Saint Thomas	0.3	1.7	1.4	0.8	94.7	1.0	9,805
United Theological Seminary	0.5	0.0	1.4	1.0	96.2	1.0	210
Walden U	0.5	2.4	1.7	0.9	94.5	0.0	422
William Mitchell C of Law	0.6	1.5	3.7	1.9	91.9	0.3	1,152
Willmar Tech C	0.1	0.9	0.1	2.6	96.2	0.0	1,413
Winona Tech C	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	96.4	1.4	631
MISSISSIPPI							
Alcorn St U	0.0%	0.1%	94.4%	0.5%	5.1%	0.0%	2,863
Belhaven C	0.3	0.7	8.9	0.8	85.5	3.8	868
Blue Mountain C	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.3	90.5	0.6	347
Clarke C	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.8	77.4	0.0	133
Coahoma CC	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	1,351
Copiah-Lincoln JC Natchez	0.4	0.2	26.3	0.0	73.1	0.0	472
Copiah-Lincoln JC Wesson	0.2	0.3	26.0	0.1	73.5	0.0	1,494
Delta St U	0.1	0.5	21.5	0.1	77.9	0.0	3,995
East Central CC	6.4	0.0	19.9	0.0	73.8	0.0	1,303
East Mississippi CC	0.0	0.2	32.5	0.5	66.8	0.0	1,085
Hinds CC Raymond	0.1	0.6	34.8	0.2	64.1	0.2	8,747
Holmes CC	0.1	0.3	19.3

1990 Enrollment by Race at 3,000 Institutions of Higher Education—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
MISSOURI—Cont.							
Lindenwood C	0.7%	1.6%	10.4%	0.8%	86.3%	0.3%	2,431
Logan C of Chiropractic	0.4	1.9	1.9	1.3	85.7	8.7	679
Maryville C	0.2	0.6	2.9	0.4	92.7	3.1	3,274
Metropolitan CC's Sys							
Longview CC	0.4	0.7	5.4	1.2	92.2	0.1	9,625
Maple Woods CC	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.4	96.3	0.1	4,753
Penn Valley CC	0.5	2.0	36.2	3.7	54.6	3.0	5,778
Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary	0.2	0.7	2.3	0.2	94.9	1.6	428
Mineral Area C	0.2	0.5	1.9	0.2	97.1	0.2	2,649
Missouri Baptist C	0.5	1.0	11.8	0.2	82.9	3.6	1,059
Missouri Southern St C	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.6	95.7	0.1	6,016
Missouri Valley C	0.3	0.9	19.4	3.8	74.6	1.0	1,054
Missouri Western St C	1.3	0.5	4.3	1.1	92.8	0.1	4,555
Moberly Area CC	0.3	0.3	6.7	0.6	91.0	1.2	1,518
Nazarene Theological Sem	0.3	1.5	2.1	1.2	89.4	5.6	339
North Central Missouri C	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	98.6	0.0	903
Northeast Missouri St U	0.0	0.4	3.8	0.5	92.5	2.8	6,150
Northwest Missouri St U	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.4	93.8	2.2	6,093
Ozark Christian C	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	97.0	0.9	634
Phillips JC	0.7	0.3	19.9	1.7	77.4	0.0	296
Platt JC	0.5	0.0	4.0	1.5	94.1	0.0	202
Ranken Tech Inst	0.6	4.0	23.3	1.8	69.2	1.1	1,414
Research C of Nursing	0.0	0.6	6.7	5.5	87.1	0.0	163
Rockhurst C	0.3	1.9	7.7	3.2	86.4	0.5	2,801
Saint Charles County CC	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.5	97.4	0.1	3,505
Saint Louis Christian C	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	89.3	6.1	131
Saint Louis C of Pharmacy	0.0	2.8	1.9	0.1	94.7	0.5	752
Saint Louis CC	0.2	1.0	16.4	0.5	81.5	0.4	32,347
Saint Louis U	0.2	3.3	5.6	2.0	83.4	5.6	12,891
Saint Paul Sch of Theology	0.0	1.1	7.4	1.1	88.1	2.2	269
Southeast Missouri St U	0.2	0.4	6.7	0.2	89.2	3.2	8,801
Southwest Baptist U	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.3	96.2	1.2	2,948
Southwest Missouri St U	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.5	95.8	0.6	19,480
Southwest Missouri St U West Plains	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	98.9	0.1	855
State Fair CC	0.3	0.6	3.6	1.1	94.4	0.0	2,369
Stephens C	0.0	1.7	2.9	1.4	94.0	0.0	1,191
Tarkio C	0.0	0.7	17.5	5.2	76.5	0.2	1,075
Three Rivers CC	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.2	97.5	0.0	2,062
U of Missouri							
Columbia	0.3	1.6	4.0	0.9	86.8	6.4	25,058
Kansas City	0.7	4.1	7.0	1.8	81.8	4.7	11,263
Rolla	0.2	5.8	3.2	1.3	82.9	6.7	5,440
Saint Louis	0.1	2.6	9.8	0.9	86.3	0.3	15,393
Webster U	0.4	1.1	11.5	2.8	82.9	1.3	8,745
Wentworth Military Academy	0.3	1.8	7.6	0.6	89.7	0.0	331
Westminster C	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.5	96.7	0.1	784
William Jewell C	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.4	96.2	0.7	2,056
William Woods C	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	98.8	0.9	767
MONTANA							
Blackfeet CC	96.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	264
Carroll C	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.2	93.9	2.5	1,207
C of Great Falls	5.0	0.5	0.6	0.9	89.2	3.8	1,081
Dawson CC	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	97.1	0.3	648
Dull Knife Memorial C	80.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	281
Flathead Valley CC	3.2	0.6	0.0	1.3	94.5	0.4	1,823
Fort Belknap C	91.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	135
Fort Peck CC	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	246
Miles CC	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	95.2	1.4	585
Montana U Sys							
Eastern Montana C	4.8	0.3	0.2	1.5	92.6	0.5	3,953
Montana C of Mineral Science and Tech	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	93.6	4.5	1,930
Montana St U	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	94.4	2.2	10,392
Northern Montana C	9.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	89.1	0.4	1,761
Western Montana C	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	97.8	0.0	1,100
Rocky Mountain C	3.0	1.1	0.8	1.5	88.9	4.7	758
Salish Kootenai CC	72.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.1	684
Stone Child C	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	138
NEBRASKA							
Bellevue C	0.8%	0.9%	6.2%	2.7%	87.1%	2.3%	2,048
Bishop Clarkson C	0.0	1.4	2.3	1.0	95.3	0.0	511
Central CC	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	98.2	0.0	10,915
Chadron St C	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	96.8	0.7	3,059
C of Saint Mary	0.2	0.5	3.4	1.0	94.9	0.1	1,280
Concordia Teachers C	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	97.3	1.2	818
Creighton U	0.2	4.2	2.9	2.8	86.4	3.4	6,168
Dana C	0.2	0.6	5.5	0.2	88.2	5.3	507
Doane C	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	93.8	3.6	1,229
Gateway Electronics Inst	0.0	1.5	9.0	1.2	88.3	0.0	332
Grace C of the Bible	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.4	93.0	3.1	257
Hastings C	0.0	0.6	2.6	0.7	95.4	0.6	965
McCook CC	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	97.5	0.8	864
Metropolitan Tech CC	1.1	1.8	8.4	2.4	86.4	0.0	8,516
Mid-Plains CC	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	96.6	0.1	2,027
Midland Lutheran C	0.1	0.6	2.6	0.4	94.6	1.7	960
Nebraska Christian C	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.3	95.5	1.5	133
Nebraska Indian CC	73.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	329
Nebraska Methodist C of Nursing and Allied Health	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.8	97.3	0.0	364
Nebraska Wesleyan U	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.1	96.4	0.0	1,691
Northeast CC	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	99.3	0.1	2,815
Peru St C	0.5	0.5	3.9	0.3	94.4	0.5	1,526
Southeast CC							
Beatrice	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	96.5	1.4	710
Lincoln	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	95.8	0.1	4,689
Milford	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.4	0.0	972
Union C	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	88.3	5.8	617
U of Nebraska							
Kearney	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	96.9	0.5	9,894
Lincoln	0.3	1.0	1.8	1.1	90.7	5.1	24,453
Medical Ctr	0.3	3.4	2.0	1.6	89.9	2.7	2,444
Omaha	0.3	1.2	4.3	1.7	91.5	1.0	15,804
C of Tech Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	99.3	0.0	145
Wayne St C	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.2	97.7	0.4	3,512
Western Nebraska CC	1.6	0.1	0.8	4.8	92.6	0.2	1,940
York C	0.9	0.6	6.2	1.5	88.4	2.4	337
NEVADA							
Morrison C Reno	1.4%	3.4%	4.1%	6.1%	83.7%	1.4%	147
Sierra Nevada C	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	94.6	4.5	313
U of Nevada Sys							
U of Nevada Las Vegas	0.6	4.5	5.8	5.1	82.6	1.4	17,937
U of Nevada Reno	1.0	3.0	1.6	2.9	87.5	4.1	11,487
CC of South Nevada	1.1	4.8	8.9	8.3	76.8	0.0	14,161
Northern Nevada CC	3.9	0.5	1.5	4.7	89.5	0.0	2,599
Truckee Meadows CC	4.0	5.6	2.7	5.1	81.2	1.3	9,737
Western Nevada CC	3.3	2.8	2.6	6.7	84.6	0.1	5,321
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Castle C	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	1.7%	96.6%	0.0%	290
Colby-Sawyer C	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.2	96.7	0.0	515
Daniel Webster C	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	96.3	1.1	996
Dartmouth C	2.1	5.9	4.9	2.9	76.6	7.7	4,859
Franklin Pierce C	0.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	95.7	0.9	3,587
Franklin Pierce Law Ctr	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	92.1	5.4	406
Hesser C	0.0	1.6	3.4	0.9	92.8	1.5	1,999
Magdalen C	1.7	1.7	3.4	3.4	89.7	0.0	58
McIntosh C	0.0	1.3	2.5	0.2	94.6	1.3	448
New England C	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	97.3	1.8	1,146
New Hampshire C	0.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	95.2	0.6	6,403
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Cont.							
New Hampshire Tech C Berlin	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	99.4%	0.0%	489
NH Tech C Claremont	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	99.6	0.0	557
NH Tech C Laconia	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	99.1	0.0	1,068
NH Tech C Manchester	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.3	97.3	0.0	1,842
NH Tech C Nashua	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.6	96.6	0.0	950
NH Tech C Stratham	1.0	2.1	1.5	0.6	94.5	0.2	971
New Hampshire Tech Inst	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	98.7	0.1	2,487
Notre Dame C	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	98.3	0.1	1,153
Rivier C	0.0	1.4	0.9	1.4	95.2	1.0	2,687
Saint Anselm C	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	98.8	0.4	1,986
U of New Hampshire Sys							
U of NH Main campus	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	96.3	1.6	13,260
Keene St C	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	97.7	0.5	4,350
Plymouth St C	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	98.2	0.3	4,360
Sch for Lifelong Learning	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	98.3	0.2	1,405
U of NH Manchester	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	97.4	0.0	424
White Pines C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.6	23.4	64
NEW JERSEY							
Assumption C for Sisters	0.0%	37.1%	0.0%	8.6%	54.3%	0.0%	35
Atlantic CC	0.3	1.7	10.3	3.4	83.1	1.3	5,001
Bergen CC	0.1	5.9	4.6	9.3	75.4	4.6	12,119
Berkeley C of Business	0.0	1.1	10.0	14.8	74.0	0.1	1,444
Beth Medrash Govoha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	93.1	6.1	1,393
Bloomfield C	0.1	2.6	43.4	9.3	43.7	0.9	1,646
Brookdale CC	0.2	3.2	5.7	3.5	87.0	0.6	11,885
Burlington County C	0.3	1.8	14.7	2.7	79.7	0.8	6,710
Caldwell C	0.0	2.2	6.3	5.1	82.8	3.6	1,187
Camden County C	0.1	2.9	12.1	2.8	81.5	0.6	12,010
Centenary C	0.1	0.1	6.6	1.9	86.5	4.7	846
C of Saint Elizabeth	0.0	2.9	7.5	10.3	77.0	2.3	1,154
County C of Morris	0.2	3.8	3.1	3.6	87.1	2.1	9,422
Cumberland County C	1.3	0.4	11.6	9.3	76.1	1.4	2,475
DeVry Tech Inst	0.2	3.8	23.8	12.9	58.8	0.6	1,990
Drew U	0.4	4.0	6.2	2.2	82.6	4.7	2,276
Essex County C	0.3	1.8	61.5	16.5	15.5	4.4	6,706
Fairleigh Dickinson U	0.4	3.9	8.2	3.8	80.0	3.6	11,784
Felician C	0.4	7.5	7.8	7.7	74.0	2.6	730
Georgian Court C	0.3	0.8	3.0	2.7	93.0	0.1	2,315
Glassboro St C	0.5	1.3	8.8	3.1	85.4	1.0	9,668
Gloucester County C	0.2	1.5	7.1	1.2	87.9	2.2	4,372
Hudson County CC	0.1	10.4	13.8	48.6	25.0	2.0	2,830
Jersey City St C	0.1	6.6	16.1	15.3	57.8	4.1	7,681
Katharine Gibbs Sch	0.0	2.9	30.8	11.7	53.8	0.8	240
Kean C of New Jersey	0.1	3.0	13.1	10.3	71.8	1.7	13,303
Mercer County CC	0.3	2.6	13.7	5.3	77.1	1.1	8,774
Middlesex County C	0.6	9.5	8.0	8.8	71.5	1.7	11,019
Monmouth C	0.1	3.0	4.1	2.4	86.2	4.3	4,274
Montclair St C	0.5	2.5	7.7	8.7	78.6	2.0	13,067
New Brunswick Theological Seminary	0.0	2.8	41.0	3.5	50.7	2.1	144
New Jersey Inst of Tech	0.1	14.7	8.3	8.2	49.9	18.8	7,667
Ocean County C	0.2	1.2	2.4	2.9	93.3	0.1	7,424
Passaic County CC	0.2	6.1	22.1	44.0	21.5	6.1	3,268
Princeton Theological Sem	0.1	9.1	6.9	1.1	72.5	10.2	792
Princeton U	0.3	8.5	5.5	4.0	68.1	13.6	6,483
Ramapo C of New Jersey	0.2	2.7	8.7	3.0	82.1	3.3	4,519
Raritan Valley CC	0.3	3.4	4.2	2.2	89.9	0.0	5,380
Rider C	0.5	1.1	5.1	2.6	90.0	0.8	5,727
Rutgers U							
Camden	0.3	3.5	8.6	3.0	83.9	0.7	5,328
New Brunswick	0.2	8.7	7.9	5.7	71.8	5.7	33,016
Newark	0.2	8.9	17.9	10.3	57.8	4.9	9,336
Saint Peter's C	0.1	7.9	8.1	16.2	66.7	1.0	3,356
Salem CC	1.3	0.7	10.8	2.3	82.4	2.6	1,356
Seton Hall U	0.1	2.6	8.4	5.3	82.6	1.0	9,926
Stockton St C	0.3	2.3	9.8	2.5	84.8	0.3	5,639
Sussex County CC Commission	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	97.6	0.0	1,946
Thomas Edison St C	0.4	0.9	7.9	3.1	84.2	3.5	7,813
Trenton St C	0.1	2.0	7.8	3.3	85.1	1.6	7,403
Union County C	0.0	1.4	15.1	6.7	58.7	18.0	9,980
U of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	0.1	10.9	9.3	5.2	66.1	8.4	3,215
Upsala C	0.0	3.5	29.8	5.6	58.5	2.5	1,138
Warren CC Commission	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.1	95.2	1.4	1,233
Westminster Choir C	0.0	1.7	6.4	2.3	77.7	11.9	345
William Paterson C	0.2	1.5	6.0	5.5	86.2	0.6	10,036
NEW MEXICO							
Albuquerque Tech-Vl CC	1.0%	2.9%	6.3%	34.9%	52.8%	2.0%	9,739
C of Santa Fe	8.8	1.9	1.7	29.1	57.5	1.0	1,051
C of the Southwest	0.4	0.4	2.2	14.9	76.8	5.4	276
Eastern New Mexico U Main campus	1.5	0.7	5.5	18.5	72.2	1.5	3,619
Clovis	0.8	1.0	4.2	19.9	73.8	0.3	4,609
Inst of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	81.7	0.0	0.5	2.4	11.1	4.3	208
New Mexico Highlands U	3.6	0.4	2.7	69.2	23.5	0.7	2,445
NM Inst of Mining and Tech	1.8	2.2	0.5	13.7	69.1	12.6	1,306
New Mexico JC	0.4	0.4	3.7	17.6	77.4	0.5	2,438
New Mexico St U							
Main campus	2.4	0.6	1.5	27.3	65.1	3.1	14,812
Alamogordo	3.4	1.3	4.1	16.5	74.8	0.0	1,759
Carlsbad	1.9	0.4	0.8	24.9	71.9	0.1	1,077
Dona Ana	3.1	0.4	2.6	42.0	51.1	0.9	3,290
Grants	22.3	0.0	0.6	26.6	50.5	0.0	467
Northern New Mexico CC	7.7	0.4	0.6	71.7	19.5	0.1	1,628
Parks C	8.3	1.1	3.3	31.7	55.0	0.6	180
Saint John's C	0.2	1.5	0.9	4.7	91.7	1.1	469
San Juan C	24.3	0.2	0.3	10.7	64.0	0.6	3,025
Santa Fe CC	3.5	0.4	0.3	48.1	47.7	0.0	2,704
U of New Mexico							
Main campus	3.5	2.0	1.9	21.7	69.0	1.8	23,950
Gallup	71.7	0.1	0.5	9.5	18.0	0.1	2,060
Valencia	2.3	0.6	0.9	37.9	57.8	0.4	2,033
Western New Mexico U	2.1	0.5	1.9	39.0	55.1	1.4	1,881
NEW YORK							
Adelphi U	0.1%	2.9%	9.8%	4.7%	80.9%	1.6%	8,749
Albany C of Pharmacy	0.3	4.6	1.3	1.0	90.9	1.8	672
Albany Law Sch	0.4	3.1	3.5	1.5	90.8	0.7	826
Albany Medical C	0.0	17.0	2.6	2.3	75.6	2.5	610
American Acad McAllister Inst of Funeral Service	0.0	0.0	31.3	3.7	63.4	1.5	134
American Academy of Dramatic Arts	0.0	0.9	3.8	4.7	77.4	13.2	212
American Ctr for the Alexander Technique	0.0	0.0	3.1	6.2	90.6	0.0	32
Bank Street C of Education	0.3	2.1	17.0	10.1	69.7	0.9	755
Bard C	0.0	1.5	2.3	2.2	88.2	5.7	1,114
Barnard C	0.0	19.5	3.5	4.1	70.6	2.3	2,173
Berkeley C	0.0	1.9	17.0	8.5	72.6	0.0	577
Berkeley Sch of New York	0.0	2.8	23.9	32.5	40.4	0.5	834
Boricua C	0.0	0.1	5.9	93.4	0.6	0.0	1,100
Bramson ORT Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.6	95.9	0.0	1,096
Briarcliffe Sch	0.0	0.0	13.1	12.0	69.8	5.2	659
Brooklyn Law Sch	0.0	6.3	3.6	6.0	84.0	0.0	1,426
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Albany	0.5	1.4	26.3	1.7	69.0	1.2	422
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Rochester	0.8	1.2	15.5	3.8	78.3	0.3	1,177
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Syracuse	0.5	0.8	12.7	0.2	85.9	0.0	1,176
Canisius C	0.4	0.9	4.8	1.2	91.2	1.6	4,693
NEW YORK—Cont.							
Cazenovia C	0.9%	1.3%	7.0%	1.6%	89.0%	0.2%	1,072
Central Yeshiva Tomchei Tmimim Lubavitch America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.2	43.8	427
Christ the King Seminary	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	98.9	0.0	94
City U of New York							
Bernard Baruch C	0.4	19.0	17.7	13.5	46.1	3.3	16,463
Bronx CC	0.8	4.2	48.4	42.3	2.7	1.7	5,725
Brooklyn C	0.1	9.5	18.8	12.6	56.7	2.3	15,933
C of Staten Island	0.7	4.2	8.2	5.7	77.3	3.8	10,678
La Guardia CC	0.4	10.8	33.1	42.0	13.6	0.0	8,994
Lehman C	7.4	4.9	24.7	26.4	35.6	1.0	9,494
New York City Tech C	0.1	7.9	55.7	21.4	12.8	2.1	10,324
Clarkson U	0.2	2.2	0.8	0.6	87.5	8.8	3,386
Cochran Sch of Nursing	0.0	6.0	25.0	8.3	60.7	0.0	84
Colgate Rochester-Bexley Hall-Crozer Divinity Sch Seminary	0.9	0.9	11.8	0.5	84.4	1.4	211
Colgate U	0.3	4.9	4.5	2.4	83.7	4.2	2,710
C for Human Services	2.1	0.5	69.3	18.6	9.4	0.2	866
C of Aeronautics	0.0	18.5	23.3	26.6	26.6	5.0	1,315
C of Insurance	0.0	10.1	10.3	6.9	70.3	2.4	710
C of Mount Saint Vincent	0.1	4.3	9.5	13.7	70.7	1.7	1,022
C of Saint Rose	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	97.4	1.2	3,685
Columbia U	0.2	9.7	4.6	4.4	68.4	12.8	18,242
Teachers C	0.2	3.5	10.8	6.3	67.9	11.3	4,258
Concordia C	0.0	0.5	7.6	3.3	69.4	19.1	576
Cooper Union	0.1	26.4	5.4	6.1	58.4	3.7	1,036
Cornell U							
Endowed C's	0.3	12.0	4.0	4.1	68.2	11.4	11,533
Statutory C's	0.5	5.1	6.8	5.2	73.5	9.0	9,304
Culinary Inst of America	0.5	2.0	2.9	1.5	92.2	0.9	1,822
D'Youville C	0.8	0.9	8.0	3.2	80.5	6.5	1,482
Daemen C	0.6	0.9	14.8	3.4	79.4	0.9	1,946
Dominican C of Blauvelt	0.0	3.1	6.6	3.9	86.3	0.0	1,495
Edna McConnell Clark Sch of Nursing	0.0	1.6	73.4	4.7	20.3	0.0	64
Empire St Baptist Seminary	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	76.9	0.0	13
Five Towns C	0.0	0.9	24.0	4.6	70.1	0.4	541
Fordham U	0.1	2.9	6.8	6.6	79.8	3.8	13,158
Friends World C	0.0	1.2	4.8	1.2	85.9	6.9	248
Graduate Sch of Political Management	0.0	1.6	18.0	4.9	73.8	1.6	61
Hamilton C	0.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	85.6	4.5	1,658
Hartwick C	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.9	95.2	1.5	1,552
Helene Fuld Sch of Nursing	0.0	3.4	80.7	2.9	13.0	0.0	207
Hilbert C	0.4	0.6	7.0	0.7	91.3	0.0	715
Hobart and William Smith C's	0.3	1.4	4.1	2.4	89.7	2.1	1,848
Hofstra U	0.5	3.1	5.8	3.7	86.4	0.5	12,431
Holy Trinity Orthodox Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.9	42.1	38
Houghton C	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.4	91.5	4.8	1,178
Inst of Design and Construction	0.0	4.6	24.6	18.9	50.9	1.1	175
Iona C	0.2	1.7	14.4	8.1	75.2	0.4	7,594
Ithaca C	0.1	0.8	1.8	1.5	94.7	1.1	6,432
Jamestown Business C	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.3	98.1	0.0	312
Jewish Theological Seminary of America	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	94.4	5.1	450
Juilliard Sch	0.3	11.9	4.5	3.4	51.7	28.3	1,026
King's C	0.2	3.2	6.1	4.6	82.0	3.8	495
Laboratory Inst of Merchandising	0.0	1.5	10.3	9.8	76.0	2.5	204
Le Moyne C	0.4	1.3	2.5	1.2	93.7	0.9	2,355
Long Island U							
C W Post	0.2	1.4	5.4	3.1	84.9	5.0	8,694
Southhampton	1.0	1.1	7.1	3.4	86.0	1.3	1,251
Manhattan C	0.0	5.4	3.6	8.7	79.2	3.1	3,794
Manhattan Sch of Music	0.1	9.8	3.5	3.8	50.9	31.9	818
Manhattanville C	0.5	1.9	4.2	4.6	83.4	5.4	1,581
Mannes C of Music	0.0	17.4	10.7	3.6	59.3	9.1	582
Maria C	0.0	0.7	3.7	1.1	94.3	0.2	916
Marist C	0.1	2.4	9.4	6.4	81.0	0.6	4,980
Maryknoll Sch of Theology	0.0	11.1	1.4	4.2	62.5	20.8	72
Marymount C	0.1	1.7	14.0	12.2	68.5	3.6	1,124
Marymount Manhattan C	0.2	3.8	15.8	13.8	62.9	3.6	1,332
Mater Dei C	9.7	0.4	3.5	1.5	84.5	0.5	547
Medaille C	0.2	0.1	27.2

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
NEW YORK—Cont.							
St U of New York—cont.							
Binghamton	0.1%	6.6%	4.9%	4.1%	79.9%	4.4%	12,202
Buffalo	0.4	4.9	5.6	2.6	79.3	7.1	27,638
Stony Brook	0.2	11.6	7.1	5.4	67.8	7.9	17,624
C at Brockport	0.3	0.7	4.7	1.5	92.1	0.8	9,661
C at Buffalo	0.4	0.9	8.7	2.9	86.0	1.0	12,952
C at Cortland	0.2	0.6	2.1	1.6	95.0	0.5	7,238
C at Fredonia	0.6	0.7	2.3	1.7	94.4	0.3	5,041
C at Geneseo	0.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	94.8	0.1	5,599
C at New Paltz	0.3	2.2	6.5	4.8	83.8	2.4	8,610
C at Old Westbury	0.4	5.0	27.0	9.5	56.1	2.0	4,260
C at Oneonta	0.1	1.0	1.8	1.9	94.6	0.5	6,317
C at Oswego	0.2	1.1	3.5	2.0	92.9	0.3	8,942
C at Plattsburgh	0.3	1.1	2.9	1.5	93.0	1.3	6,543
C at Potsdam	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	95.2	0.6	4,830
C at Purchase	0.1	1.7	3.4	3.4	90.0	1.5	4,619
Health Science Ctr Brooklyn	0.2	9.6	24.8	2.9	57.2	5.3	1,642
Health Science Ctr Syracuse	0.3	5.5	7.3	2.4	81.0	3.5	1,027
C of Environmental Science and Forestry	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	88.6	8.6	1,715
Maritime C	0.1	5.1	1.9	5.4	73.1	14.4	821
C of Optometry	0.0	16.1	3.1	3.8	70.6	6.3	286
C of Ceramics Alfred U	0.7	1.8	2.5	1.6	87.9	5.5	854
Inst of Tech Utica-Rome	0.2	1.4	2.4	1.0	93.4	1.6	2,542
C of Tech Alfred	0.5	0.9	3.2	0.7	94.4	0.4	3,700
C of Tech Canton	0.9	0.5	3.4	1.5	93.5	0.2	2,662
C of Tech and Ag Cobleskill	0.1	0.5	4.8	3.0	91.6	0.0	2,630
C of Tech Farmingdale	0.3	2.5	10.1	5.5	81.6	0.1	11,102
C of Tech and Ag Morrisville	0.3	0.5	5.4	1.9	91.5	0.3	3,289
C of Tech Delhi	0.2	1.3	4.4	2.7	91.4	0.0	2,374
Empire St C	0.3	0.9	8.1	4.5	85.2	0.9	6,894
Adirondack CC	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	98.3	0.1	3,378
Broome CC	0.1	1.4	2.1	0.5	94.0	1.9	6,433
Cayuga County CC	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.9	95.7	0.1	2,904
Clinton CC	0.4	0.9	6.8	2.8	88.9	0.3	2,140
Columbia-Greene CC	0.4	0.2	3.5	2.0	93.6	0.2	1,696
CC of the Finger Lakes	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.8	96.9	0.1	3,866
Corning CC	0.4	0.2	3.4	1.2	94.7	0.1	3,693
Dutchess CC	0.3	2.4	8.4	3.3	85.0	0.6	7,076
Erie CC							
City	1.2	1.4	24.8	6.3	66.2	0.1	3,682
North	0.4	0.8	4.6	0.5	92.5	1.1	6,603
South	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	97.8	0.2	3,518
Fashion Inst of Tech	0.3	15.1	14.1	11.2	56.6	2.8	12,098
Fulton-Montgomery CC	1.6	0.3	2.1	2.3	90.6	3.0	2,001
Genesee CC	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	98.8	0.0	3,572
Herkimer County CC	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	98.7	0.2	2,412
Hudson Valley CC	0.3	0.9	3.7	0.8	94.2	0.2	9,401
Jamestown CC	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.7	96.1	0.5	4,647
Jefferson CC	0.3	1.1	5.7	2.9	90.0	0.0	2,482
Mohawk Valley CC	0.3	0.9	5.9	1.8	89.7	1.3	6,467
Monroe CC	0.5	2.2	8.9	2.9	84.9	0.7	13,545
Nassau CC	0.3	2.0	10.3	5.1	81.2	1.1	21,537
Niagara County CC	1.0	0.4	4.5	0.6	92.8	0.7	5,265
North Country CC	0.7	0.3	4.0	1.3	93.1	0.7	1,483
Onondaga CC	1.0	1.4	5.9	0.9	90.0	0.9	8,309
Orange County CC	0.5	1.3	5.4	5.2	87.4	0.2	5,425
Rockland CC	0.4	4.0	15.2	5.8	71.5	3.2	8,021
Schenectady County CC	0.2	0.6	4.0	1.0	94.2	0.0	3,234
Suffolk County CC							
Ammerman	0.2	1.3	1.8	3.0	93.7	0.0	12,395
Eastern	0.2	0.8	2.6	1.5	95.0	0.0	2,440
Western	0.3	0.9	7.0	8.1	83.6	0.0	5,055
Sullivan County CC	0.1	1.1	17.2	6.5	68.0	7.2	2,090
Tompkins-Cortland CC	0.4	1.7	2.7	1.2	92.9	1.1	2,775
Ulster County CC	0.1	1.0	6.7	3.0	88.8	0.5	2,927
Westchester CC	0.3	3.3	14.9	7.4	73.2	0.9	10,043
Stenotype Academy	0.0	0.8	39.4	11.4	48.4	0.0	738
Syracuse U							
Main campus	0.2	2.9	5.1	2.1	83.0	6.8	21,900
Utica C	0.5	0.9	6.7	2.0	89.6	0.4	2,553
Tech Career Insts	0.0	41.0	31.7	12.9	9.8	4.6	1,897
Tobe-Coburn Sch of Fashion Careers	0.6	5.1	13.1	20.5	60.8	0.0	176
Torah Temimah Talmudical Seminary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	176
Trocaire C	1.0	0.3	6.2	0.8	91.1	0.5	970
Union C	0.0	3.8	1.8	2.2	90.8	1.5	2,877
Union Theological Seminary	0.7	3.1	11.6	2.7	73.8	8.2	294
U of Rochester	0.1	5.8	4.5	2.4	77.9	9.4	9,291
Vassar C	0.1	8.0	7.3	4.2	77.3	3.2	2,453
Villa Maria C	0.2	0.4	7.9	0.6	90.4	0.6	519
Wadhams Hall Sem and C	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	95.5	0.0	44
Wagner C	0.0	0.7	5.7	1.6	78.5	13.5	1,538
Webb Inst of Naval Architecture	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	98.7	0.0	78
Wells C	0.0	1.6	5.0	2.4	90.0	1.0	361
Westchester Business Inst	0.5	1.0	30.1	17.0	51.0	0.5	1,111
Wood Sch	0.0	2.2	25.4	49.0	23.4	0.0	492
Yeshiva Derech Chaim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.7	153
Yeshiva Karlin Stolin Beth Aaron V'Israel Rabbinical Inst	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8	3.2	63
NORTH CAROLINA							
Alamance CC	0.2%	0.6%	16.3%	0.3%	82.5%	0.1%	3,569
Anson CC	0.1	0.1	28.0	0.9	70.8	0.0	885
Asheville-Buncombe Tech CC	0.5	0.4	5.3	0.6	92.9	0.3	3,467
Barton C	0.1	0.2	9.2	0.5	88.8	1.2	1,718
Beaufort County CC	0.0	0.1	22.3	0.2	77.5	0.0	1,194
Belmont Abbey C	0.6	1.4	4.4	1.9	89.1	2.6	1,022
Bennett C	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.0	0.3	3.2	586
Bladen CC	1.0	0.2	29.4	0.5	68.9	0.0	591
Blue Ridge CC	0.1	0.5	4.1	0.8	94.5	0.1	1,449
Brevard C	0.4	0.5	5.3	0.8	86.6	6.4	779
Brunswick CC	0.3	0.1	13.8	1.0	84.3	0.6	712
Caldwell CC and Tech Inst	0.1	0.2	3.4	0.2	96.0	0.1	2,613
Campbell U	0.7	20.3	6.6	1.4	70.5	0.5	5,043
Cape Fear CC	0.4	0.6	12.4	0.6	85.7	0.4	2,783
Carteret CC	0.7	1.0	10.5	0.6	87.3	0.1	1,444
Catawba C	0.1	0.7	7.4	0.4	90.8	0.5	967
Catawba Valley CC	0.2	1.2	6.1	0.7	91.7	0.1	3,161
Cecils JC	1.5	0.0	21.9	0.9	75.8	0.0	343
Central Carolina CC	0.7	0.5	19.5	0.6	78.6	0.1	2,804
Central Piedmont CC	0.4	2.3	17.0	0.6	77.8	1.9	16,311
Chowan C	0.1	0.3	30.6	0.8	62.1	6.1	889
Cleveland CC	0.2	0.5	17.7	0.2	81.5	0.0	1,506
Coastal Carolina CC	0.6	2.1	15.0	4.2	78.1	0.1	3,388
C of the Albemarle	0.4	0.6	16.7	0.6	81.9	0.0	1,627
Craven CC	0.5	1.0	18.4	1.8	78.2	0.1	2,193
Davidson C	0.2	2.2	4.2	1.1	88.9	3.5	1,508
Davidson County CC	0.2	0.5	7.2	0.2	91.8	0.0	2,313
Duke U	0.2	4.4	5.9	2.4	80.1	7.0	11,293
Durham Tech CC	0.3	2.1	34.0	1.2	61.7	0.6	4,812
East Coast Bible C	0.0	4.0	7.5	1.0	87.4	0.0	199
Edgecombe CC	0.2	0.1	46.5	0.2	52.8	0.2	1,696
Elon C	0.1	0.7	5.0	0.6	92.8	0.8	3,263
Fayetteville Tech CC	2.3	2.1	28.7	3.3	63.6	0.1	5,488
Forsyth Tech CC	0.2	1.0	21.9	0.4	76.4	0.1	4,896
Gardner-Webb C	0.1	0.3	12.0	0.4	87.0	0.2	2,074
Gaston C	0.1	0.6	10.2	0.3	88.6	0.0	3,503
Greensboro C	0.3	1.2	12.1	0.5	85.7	0.3	1,116
Guilford C	0.6	0.7	5.1	0.7	90.4	2.5	1,753
Guilford Tech CC	0.7	1.7	18.2	0.5	79.0	0.0	6,996
Halifax CC	2.0	0.1	37.8	0.2	58.9	1.0	815
Haywood CC	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	98.8	0.0	1,236
High Point C	0.0%	0.8%	5.3%	0.8%	92.6%	0.6%	2,308
Isothermal CC	0.1	0.5	9.4	0.3	89.5	0.3	1,576
James Sprunt CC	0.3	0.1	31.2	0.1	68.2	0.1	946
John Wesley C	0.0	0.0	10.1	1.3	88.6	0.0	79
Johnson C Smith U	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,182
Johnston CC	0.1	0.5	16.0	0.2	83.0	0.2	2,413
Lees-McRae C	0.0	0.3	8.7	0.9	88.8	1.3	863
Lenoir CC	0.2	0.2	27.5	0.5	71.5	0.1	2,138
Lenoir-Rhyne C	0.2	0.2	4.6	0.5	93.2	1.3	1,648
Livingstone C	0.0	0.0	96.9	0.0	0.4	2.6	682
Louisburg C	0.1	0.3	8.3	0.0	91.0	0.2	891
Mars Hill C	0.5	0.2	6.4	0.1	91.5	1.3	1,331
Martin CC	0.0	0.4	31.3	0.1	67.9	0.1	677
Mayland CC	0.6	0.2	2.2	0.1	96.8	0.0	813
Meredith C	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.4	94.0	2.3	2,245
Methodist C	0.6	3.0	10.8	2.1	82.7	0.7	1,254
Mitchell CC	0.1	0.4	10.7	0.8	88.0	0.0	1,431
Montgomery CC	1.1	0.9	18.0	0.4	79.6	0.0	543
Montreat-Anderson C	0.3	0.8	5.4	0.5	88.6	4.4	387
Mount Olive C	0.1	0.5	17.4	0.9	81.1	0.0	755
Nash CC	2.1	0.1	20.7	0.1	77.0	0.1	1,549
North Carolina Wesleyan C	0.3	0.2	14.8	0.4	83.4	0.9	1,436
Pamlico CC	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.8	79.7	0.0	133
Peace C	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	97.2	0.2	434
Pfeiffer C	0.2	0.8	7.4	0.8	89.6	1.1	958
Phillips JC Charlotte	0.0	1.6	81.3	0.0	17.2	0.0	128
Phillips JC Fayetteville	0.6	0.0	66.5	4.8	28.1	0.0	310
Phillips JC Hardbarger	1.1	1.6	86.0	0.9	10.4	0.0	643
Piedmont Bible C	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.7	95.3	1.0	298
Piedmont CC	0.8	0.5	39.6	0.5	58.6	0.0	1,081
Pitt CC	0.4	0.4	22.1	0.2	76.8	0.2	4,211
Queens C	0.3	0.9	7.9	0.8	87.3	2.7	1,579
Randolph CC	0.1	0.6	5.0	0.1	94.0	0.1	1,426
Richmond CC	5.7	0.6	23.2	0.2	70.4	0.0	1,002
Roanoke Bible C	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	95.6	0.0	113
Roanoke-Chowan CC	1.6	0.0	45.6	0.2	52.5	0.0	432
Robeson CC	37.0	0.3	20.3	0.4	42.0	0.0	1,470
Rockingham CC	0.2	0.3	15.6	0.3	83.3	0.3	1,817
Rowan-Cabarrus CC	0.4	0.8	10.7	0.4	87.8	0.0	2,991
Saint Andrews Presbyterian C	0.6	0.7	6.5	1.4	87.3	3.5	718
Saint Augustine's C	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	1,900
Saint Mary's C	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.3	94.5	2.9	344
Salem C	0.3	0.8	2.1	0.3	95.4	1.1	724
Sampson CC	1.5	0.4	25.5	0.7	71.8	0.0	948
Sandhills CC	2.9	0.4	17.2	0.4	79.1	0.0	2,145
Shaw U	0.2	0.1	91.9	0.1	7.7	0.0	1,846
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary	0.6	1.4	4.3	1.4	92.2	0.0	644
Southeastern CC	3.9	0.3	18.4	0.1	77.4	0.0	1,547
Southwestern CC	10.7	0.3	0.9	0.2	87.8	0.1	1,345
Stanly CC	1.0	0.3	10.1	0.1	88.2	0.3	1,303
Surry CC	0.1	0.2	5.4	0.3	93.9	0.1	2,816
Tri-County CC	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.1	97.4	0.0	912
U of North Carolina							
Asheville	0.4	0.8	3.9	0.7	93.6	0.7	3,271
Chapel Hill	0.6	2.6	8.6	0.8	84.2	3.0	23,878
Charlotte	0.6	2.1	11.1	0.7	83.2	2.2	14,699
Greensboro	0.3	0.8	10.5	0.7	86.5	1.2	12,882
Wilmington	0.4	0.8	7.1	0.5	91.0	0.2	7,567
Appalachian St U	0.2	0.5	4.4	0.5	94.1	0.4	11,931
East Carolina U	0.5	1.1	9.1	0.6	88.2	0.6	17,564
Elizabeth City St U	0.1	0.3	75.3	0.2	23.6	0.5	1,746
Fayetteville St U	1.0	1.0	66.0	1.5	30.5	0.0	3,337
North Carolina A&T St U	0.2	0.6	84.7	0.2	12.7	1.7	6,595
North Carolina Central U	0.3	0.6	83.3	0.1	15.1	0.6	5,482
NC Sch of the Arts	0.8	1.9	8.6	2.5	81.3	4.9	486
North Carolina St U	0.3	2.8	8.7	0.8	83.3	4.1	27,199
Pembroke St U	23.8	0.8	11.1	0.5	63.4	0.4	3,133
Western Carolina U	1.5	0.7	4.3	0.2	92.0	1.3	6,411
Winston-Salem St U	0.2	0.4	82.1	0.1	17.1	0.0	2,517
Vance-Granville CC	0.8	0.4	37.2	0.5	61.1	0.0	2,309
Wake Forest U	0.3	1.6	6.3	0.3	89.4	1.9	5,477
Wake Tech CC	0.4	2.0	17.9	0.8	77.7	1.2	6,129
Warren Wilson C	0.5	2.1	3.1	0.3	87.3	6.6	573
Wayne CC	0.3	0.9	22.0	0.6	76.2	0.0	2,364
Western Piedmont CC	0.3	0.8	5.1	0.2	93.5	0.0	2,709
Wilkes CC	0.0	0.4	5.2	0.3	94.0	0.0	2,023
Wilson Tech CC	0.1	0.4	23.2	0.1	76.2	0.1	1,308
Wingate C	0.2	0.7	7.8	0.4	89.7	1.3	1,558
NORTH DAKOTA							
Fort Bethold CC	83.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.8%	0.0%	155
Jamestown C	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	92.1	5.1	899
Little Hoop CC	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	165
Medcenter One C of Nursing	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	98.8	0.0	84
North Dakota U Sys							
U of ND Main campus	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.7	93.0	2.7	11,659
U of North Dakota Lake	2.2	0.7	4.8	0.9	90.7	0.7	996
U of North Dakota Williston	4.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	93.8	0.8	714
ND St U Main campus	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	94.9	3.2	8,707
ND St U Bottineau	7.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	82.7	9.1	452
Dickinson St U	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	96.7	1.3	1,429
Mayville St U	1.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	91.7	5.1	763
Minot St U	2.4	0.3	1.4	1.2	85.2	9.5	3,637
ND St C of Science	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.1	95.7	0.6	2,116
Valley City St U	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	95.5	2.3	1,082
Bismarck St C	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	97.0	0.4	2,304
Standing Rock CC	91.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	202
Trinity Bible C	2.5	0.0	0.5	2.5	94.2	0.3	394
U of Mary	5.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	92.5	0.4	1,603
OHIO							
Air Force Inst of Tech	0.0%	0.2%	3.6%	0.1%	92.1%	3.9%	915
Antioch U	0.4	1.5	6.9	2.5	85.2	3.4	671
Antonelli Inst of Art and Photography	0.0	0.0	18.1	0.6	81.3	0.0	171
Art Academy of Cincinnati	0.0	0.4	4.5	0.4	93.9	0.8	247
Athenaeum of Ohio	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	97.6	0.0	290
Baldwin-Wallace C	0.1	0.7	5.1	0.5	92.9	0.8	4,870
Belmont Tech C	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	98.6	0.2	1,618
Bliss C West	0.0	0.7	16.3	0.7	82.3	0.0	147
Bluffton C	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.0	94.0	3.7	684
Borromeo C	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.4	90.7	0.0	54
Bowling Green St U							
Main campus	0.1	0.8	3.8	1.1	92.7	1.5	18,657
Firelands	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.0	97.0	0.1	1,446
Bradford Sch	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	94.2	0.0	156
Bryant and Stratton Business Inst	0.5	1.3	4.8	2.5	90.9	0.0	395
Capital U	0.0	0.8	8.0	0.4	89.9	0.8	3,235
Career Com C of Business	0.0	1.0	67.6	0.0	31.4	0.0	102
Case Western Reserve U	0.2	5.6	5.9	0.7	74.5	12.9	8,213
Cedarville C	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	96.9	0.9	1,918
Central Ohio Tech C	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.5	97.2	0.1	1,555
Central St U	0.3	0.0	89.5	0.0	4.9	5.2	2,886
Chatfield C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	129
Cincinnati Bible C and Sem	0.0	0.8	2.7	0.1	94.2	2.2	873
Cincinnati C of Mortuary Science	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	89.2	0.0	120
Cincinnati Metropolitan C	0.0	0.0	58.3	0.0	41.2	0.5	204
Cincinnati Tech C	0.4	1.1	17.2	0.4	80.9	0.0	4,883
Circleville Bible C	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	93.5	0.0	170
Clark St CC	0.1	0.7	7.6	0.3	91.2	0.1	2,718
Cleveland Inst of Art	0.0	4.1	4.5	2.0	88.5	0.8	488
Cleveland Inst of Electronics	0.3	0.7	16.1	1.5	81.2	0.2	10,405
Cleveland Inst of Music	0.2	1.6	3.0	1.6	78.9	14.5	427
Cleveland St U	0.5	1.7	12.8	1.8	80.6	2.5	19,214
C of Mount Saint Joseph	0.4	1.0	4.5	0.3	91.6	2.2	2,648
OHIO—Cont.							
C of Wooster	0.1%	1.0%	5.4%	0.5%	86.0%	7.0%	1,877
Columbus C of Art and Design	0.4	2.2	5.8	2.5	87.2	1.8	1,631
Columbus St CC	0.3	1.6	16.0	1.0	80.1	1.0	13,290
Davis JC	0.0	0.5	16.0	2.4	80.6	0.5	376
Defiance C	0.2	0.3	5.8	2.0	90.1	1.6	964
Denison U	0.0	1.3	4.5	1.0	91.4	1.8	2,035
DeVry Inst of Tech	0.1	1.5	16.0	0.9	80.9	0.6	2,716
Dyke C	0.1	0.6	46.3	1.7	50.2	1.1	1,316
Edison St CC	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.7	97.0	0.1	3,325
ETI Tech C Cleveland	0.0	1.8	40.7	3.2	54.3	0.0	622
ETI Tech C Niles	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	91.9	0.0	135
Franciscan U of Steubenville	0.1	0.9	1.1	3.8	87.0	7.1	1,574
Franklin U	0.1	1.6	14.0	0.6	82.2	1.5	4,005
God's Bible Sch and C	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	94.3	4.0	176
Hebrew Union C Jewish Inst of Religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.9	8.1	123
Heidelberg C	0.2	2.4	1.7	1.2	89.7	4.7	1,286
Hiram C	0.1	0.7	5.2	0.3	93.4	0.3	1,341
Hocking Tech C	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	97.6	1.6	5,212
International C of Broadcasting	0.0	0.0	27.9	0.0	72.1	0.0	86
ITT Tech Inst	0.2	0.2	11.5	0.4	87.7	0.0	479
Jefferson Tech C	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.1	96.6	0.1	1,630
John Carroll U	0.2	1.6	3.2	1.0	93.5	0.5	4,547
Kent St U							
Main campus	0.1	0.7	5.4	0.6	91.1	2.1	24,434
Ashtabula	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.2	97.5	0.0	906
East Liverpool	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.7	0.0	684
Geauga	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	98.0	0.0	546
Salem	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	99.4	0.0	840
Stark	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	97.3	0.0	2,164
Trumbull	0.1	0.4	4.9	0.4	94.3	0.0	1,686
Tuscarawas	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	99.4	0.0	1,241
Kenyon C	0.0	3.0	2.4	1.0	92.3	1.2	1,523
Kettering C of Medical Arts	0.1	1.4	4.0	1.0	93.2	0.4	730
Lake Erie C	0.0	1.2	3.2	0.2	95.3	0.0	894
Lakeland CC	0.3	0.6	1.9	0.3	96.9	0.0	8,806
Lima Tech C	0.3	0.4	4.9	1.0	93.4	0.0	2,521
Lorain County CC	0.3	0.5	6.0	5.0	88.0	0.1	7,026
Lourdes C	0.0	0.4	4.4	1.6	93.6	0.0	1,049
Malone C	0.1	0.3	4.1	0.2	95.1	0.3	1,555
Marietta C	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	97.3	1.7	1,383
Marion Tech C	0.4	0.8	3.6	0.8	94.3	0.1	1,564
Medical C of Ohio	0.0	11.7	5.3	1.3	81.7	0.0	832
Methodist Theological Sch	0.0	2.5	12.4	0.0	83.8	1.2	241
Miami-Jacobs JC of Business	0.0	0.7	31.9	1.0	66.4	0.0	599
Miami U							
Hamilton	0.0	0.6	2.7	0.2	96.4	0.0	2,073
Middletown	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.2	96.8	0.2	2,038
Oxford	0.1	1.6	2.6	0.5	93.9	1.4	15,835
Mount Union C	0.1	0.6	5.5	0.4	88.3	5.1	1,389
Mount Vernon Nazarene C	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	97.4	0.8	1,056
Muskingum Area Tech C	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.3	96.7	0.0	2,435

1990 Enrollment by Race at 3,000 Institutions of Higher Education—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
OKLAHOMA—Cont.							
Oklahoma Mission Baptist C	2.4%	0.6%	6.7%	2.4%	87.9%	0.0%	165
Oklahoma Panhandle St U	0.8	0.5	3.7	6.0	88.7	0.3	1,275
Oklahoma St U							
Main campus	3.5	1.6	2.4	0.9	84.3	7.2	19,827
Oklahoma City	3.3	3.1	5.6	1.3	86.1	0.5	4,139
C of Osteopathic Medicine	5.6	2.2	4.4	3.3	84.4	0.0	270
Oral Roberts U	0.7	2.3	21.3	3.7	65.9	6.1	3,172
Phillips U	1.1	0.8	4.0	0.7	84.1	9.1	964
Rogers St C	12.8	0.6	1.3	0.5	80.6	4.2	2,476
Rose St C	4.0	2.5	14.7	2.3	76.1	0.3	8,245
Saint Gregory's C	6.3	2.2	3.7	5.2	74.5	8.1	271
Southeastern Oklahoma St U	28.6	2.4	4.0	0.9	63.8	0.4	3,971
Southwestern Oklahoma St U	3.0	1.4	2.0	1.5	91.8	0.3	5,373
Tulsa JC	2.8	1.2	5.9	1.2	88.8	0.0	17,955
U of Central Oklahoma	2.2	1.6	7.2	1.1	83.3	4.6	14,232
U of Oklahoma							
Norman	3.0	2.8	5.2	1.9	81.0	6.2	20,774
Health Science Ctr	5.2	3.7	4.9	2.2	81.4	2.6	2,818
U of Science and Arts of Okla	7.4	1.0	3.6	1.1	85.5	1.4	1,559
U of Tulsa	2.8	1.6	3.9	1.3	81.9	8.4	4,575
Western Oklahoma St C	2.0	1.0	7.4	5.9	83.5	0.1	1,869
OREGON							
Bassist C	0.0%	6.9%	1.2%	2.3%	88.4%	1.2%	173
Blue Mountain CC	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	48.0	48.7	2,829
Central Oregon CC	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	95.6	0.8	3,036
Chemeketa CC	1.3	2.1	0.9	2.6	91.5	1.6	9,172
Clackamas CC	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.9	96.6	0.3	6,437
Clatsop CC	2.1	3.5	0.2	2.8	91.4	0.0	1,156
Columbia Christian C	0.4	2.1	3.9	0.7	92.9	0.0	280
Concordia C	0.5	2.0	3.8	0.9	76.2	16.7	816
Eugene Bible C	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	93.8	0.0	146
George Fox C	0.5	1.4	1.5	2.4	89.6	4.6	1,062
ITT Tech Inst	0.5	4.2	2.5	2.9	89.9	0.0	554
Lane CC	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.7	91.0	2.2	8,407
Lewis and Clark C	0.9	4.0	1.4	1.0	86.6	6.2	3,525
Linfield C	0.8	2.6	0.8	0.4	92.0	3.4	2,225
Linn-Benton CC	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	95.9	1.2	6,132
Marylhurst C	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	95.8	0.6	1,031
Mount Angel Seminary	0.0	11.5	2.2	17.3	69.1	0.0	139
Mt Hood CC	0.9	3.2	1.3	1.2	92.6	0.8	7,480
Multnomah Sch of Bible	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.0	88.9	6.4	621
National C							
of Naturopathic Medicine	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.3	84.4	12.3	154
Northwest Christian C	0.4	2.7	0.8	1.9	91.1	3.1	257
Oregon Graduate Inst							
of Science and Tech	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	65.1	25.0	292
Oregon Health Science U	0.6	7.8	1.0	1.3	85.5	3.8	1,356
Oregon Polytechnic Inst	0.9	2.1	0.4	3.4	93.2	0.0	234
Pacific Northwest C of Art	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.1	92.7	4.1	193
Pacific U	0.8	11.0	0.9	2.2	81.7	3.4	1,522
Portland CC	0.7	6.4	3.1	2.2	86.5	1.1	21,888
Reed C	0.5	5.0	1.1	2.3	87.4	3.6	1,330
Rogue CC	1.1	0.4	0.2	1.5	96.6	0.1	2,312
Southwestern Oregon CC	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.9	95.9	0.2	2,846
Treasure Valley CC	1.0	1.3	0.2	7.9	88.1	1.5	3,065
Umpqua CC	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.7	93.7	1.9	2,067
U of Portland	0.6	6.4	1.4	1.7	79.0	10.9	2,460
Warner Pacific C	1.1	2.6	4.3	0.9	84.8	6.3	462
Western Baptist C	0.7	1.2	0.2	1.4	96.4	0.0	417
Western Conservative							
Baptist Seminary	0.4	9.0	1.3	1.3	85.8	2.1	521
Western Evangelical Sem	0.0	3.4	2.7	1.4	85.6	6.8	146
Western States							
Chiropractic C	0.5	1.9	0.7	1.9	85.1	9.8	417
Willamette U	0.4	5.0	1.0	2.2	84.6	6.8	2,337
PENNSYLVANIA							
Academy of the New Church	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	71.8%	25.3%	170
Albert Einstein Medical Ctr	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	88.9	0.0	27
Albright C	0.1	2.7	2.3	0.9	89.8	4.2	1,763
Allegheny C	0.1	1.7	3.4	1.3	89.6	4.0	1,817
Allentown C of Saint							
Francis De Sales	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	97.7	0.5	1,856
Alvernia C	0.3	0.5	2.2	1.2	95.8	0.1	1,099
American C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	370
American Inst of Design	0.0	0.0	32.2	3.1	64.7	0.0	357
Annenberg Research Inst	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	91.7	0.0	12
Antonelli Inst of Art							
and Photography	0.0	1.0	12.6	2.0	84.3	0.0	198
Art Inst of Philadelphia	0.2	0.6	12.8	2.5	83.8	0.1	1,311
Art Inst of Pittsburgh	0.3	0.5	6.8	0.9	91.5	0.0	2,523
Baptist Bible C and Seminary	0.1	0.7	1.4	1.0	96.6	0.1	711
Beaver C	0.0	1.4	7.0	1.1	89.3	1.2	2,253
Berean Inst	0.0	2.1	94.1	2.9	0.8	0.0	239
Biblical Theological Sem	0.0	21.7	2.5	1.5	69.0	5.4	203
Bradford Sch	0.2	0.8	13.6	2.6	82.8	0.0	500
Bradley Academy for							
Visual Arts	0.0	0.7	12.9	2.2	84.2	0.0	272
Bryn Mawr C	0.2	9.8	5.0	2.4	76.1	6.5	1,885
Bucknell U	0.1	1.6	2.1	1.3	93.3	1.6	3,463
Bucks County CC	0.1	1.4	1.6	0.8	96.1	0.0	11,164
Butler County CC	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	98.6	0.0	3,214
Cabrini C	0.1	0.9	2.2	0.6	95.5	0.7	1,477
Carlow C	0.9	0.4	13.5	0.7	83.7	0.8	1,208
Carnegie Mellon U	0.2	3.1	3.0	0.6	81.4	11.7	7,225
Cedar Crest C	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	95.3	2.0	982
Central Pa Business Sch	0.0	0.6	13.3	2.6	83.5	0.0	656
Chatham C	0.0	2.5	8.2	0.9	84.3	4.0	643
Chestnut Hill C	0.2	0.9	8.8	3.9	83.9	2.4	1,189
CHI Inst	0.0	1.2	7.8	2.4	88.7	0.0	424
Clarissa Sch of Fashion							
Design	0.0	3.3	18.0	0.0	75.4	3.3	61
C Misericordia	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.5	97.6	0.6	1,513
CC of Allegheny County	0.3	0.8	10.0	0.3	88.2	0.4	20,553
CC of Beaver County	0.2	0.2	3.5	0.3	95.8	0.0	2,836
CC of Philadelphia	0.5	6.0	40.2	4.7	48.6	0.0	15,151
Curtis Inst of Music	0.0	10.4	2.4	1.2	51.8	34.1	164
Dean Inst of Tech	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	79.5	0.0	112
Delaware County CC	0.1	1.0	5.1	0.3	93.2	0.3	9,193
Delaware Valley C	0.1	0.4	2.6	0.2	95.6	1.2	1,098
Dickinson C	0.1	2.5	0.9	1.3	94.6	0.6	2,061
Dickinson Sch of Law	0.4	1.4	2.0	0.4	94.8	1.1	555
Drexel U	0.2	7.7	6.2	1.3	77.7	6.9	11,926
Du Bois Business C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	278
Duquesne U	0.3	1.0	2.0	0.7	95.4	0.6	7,443
Eastern Baptist							
Theological Seminary	0.0	1.7	31.4	3.1	58.5	5.2	287
Eastern C	0.2	1.2	7.6	1.0	82.4	7.6	1,367
Elizabethtown C	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.4	96.8	0.9	1,806
Erie Business Ctr	0.4	1.2	8.1	0.0	90.3	0.0	258
Evangelical Sch of Theology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.7	2.3	88
Faith Theological Seminary	0.0	90.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	20
Franklin and Marshall C	0.1	5.0	2.6	1.6	85.9	4.9	1,796
Gannon U	0.1	1.4	2.3	0.3	94.7	1.2	4,595
Geneva C	0.2	0.9	8.1	0.2	89.9	0.7	1,488
Gettysburg C	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.7	94.8	1.4	2,074
Gratz C	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	95.1	4.5	512
Grove City C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2,138
Gwynedd-Mercy C	0.1	1.4	4.3	0.9	91.4	1.9	1,980
Hahnemann U	0.3	8.1	11.6	2.6	75.8	1.6	2,096
Harcum JC	0.0	0.4	9.3	1.3	80.6	8.3	687
Harrisburg Area CC	0.2	2.3	5.4	1.1	90.2	0.8	8,355
Haverford C	0.0	8.5	5.3	4.5	81.7	0.0	1,147
Holy Family C	0.0	0.8	1.7	1.2	95.0	1.2	2,050
Hussian Sch of Art	0.0	0.0	12.6	2.3	85.1	0.0	174
ICS Ctr for Degree Studies	0.1	0.7	13.1	2.6	83.5	0.1	4,313
ICS International							
Correspondence Schs	0.1%	0.6%	32.3%	3.7%	62.6%	0.6%	20,727
Immaculata C	0.1	1.1	2.3	1.5	93.8	1.2	2,368
Information Computer							
Systems Inst	1.5	0.0	1.5	4.5	92.4	0.0	66
Johnson Tech Inst	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	98.3	0.0	361
Juniata C	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.2	93.8	3.0	1,134
Keystone JC	0.5	0.6	2.8	0.6	92.7	2.8	1,232
King's C	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	98.4	0.2	2,258
La Roche C	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.3	97.4	0.2	1,858
La Salle U	0.0	1.4	8.7	2.0	87.8	0.0	6,333
Lackawanna JC	0.6	0.9	2.1	0.3	96.0	0.1	775
Lafayette C	0.1	2.5	3.1	1.1	89.2	4.0	2,288
Lancaster Bible C	0.0	0.5	3.1	0.8	95.7	0.0	392
Lancaster Theological Sem	0.0	0.9	7.0	1.4	89.2	1.4	213
Lebanon Valley C	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	97.2	0.8	1,244
Lehigh County CC	0.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	94.6	0.7	4,145
Lehigh U	0.0	3.7	1.8	1.5	85.8	7.2	6,647
Lincoln Tech Inst Allentown	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	97.3	0.7	449
Lincoln Tech Inst							
Philadelphia	0.0	0.0	11.8	2.4	85.8	0.0	127
Lincoln U	0.0	0.1	90.5	1.2	6.2	2.0	1,374
Lutheran Theological							
Seminary Gettysburg	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.8	94.1	2.1	236
Lutheran Theological							
Seminary Philadelphia	0.0	1.4	30.1	0.5	66.0	1.9	209
Luzerne County CC	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.4	97.2	0.1	6,530
Lycoming C	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.2	97.1	0.5	1,255
Manor JC	0.0	0.2	7.6	1.5	83.2	7.6	476
Marywood C	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	97.1	0.7	3,087
Medical C of Pennsylvania	0.2	13.2	5.5	3.2	74.1	3.9	568
Mercyhurst C	1.1	0.5	3.4	0.1	92.7	2.1	2,058
Messiah C	0.0	1.7	2.0	1.3	92.9	2.0	2,239
Montgomery County CC	0.5	3.2	4.9	0.9	90.4	0.0	8,172
Moore C of Art and Design	0.0	7.3	5.2	2.6	84.9	0.0	578
Moravian C	0.0	1.6	1.8	1.0	95.5	0.0	1,787
Mount Aloysius JC	0.0	0.7	0.7	2.2	96.4	0.1	1,487
Muhlenberg C	0.0	2.6	1.5	1.2	93.7	1.0	2,028
National Education Ctr							
Vale Tech Inst	0.0	0.7	12.0	2.4	84.9	0.0	417
Neumann C	0.0	0.6	4.9	1.1	93.1	0.3	1,262
New Castle Business Sch	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	85.7	0.0	35
Northampton County Area CC	0.3	1.5	2.1	3.2	92.3	0.6	5,535
Northeastern Christian JC	0.0	0.5	36.0	0.5	51.1	11.8	186
Palmer Sch	0.0	1.4	13.9	16.7	68.1	0.0	72
Peirce JC	0.1	1.1	45.2	2.8	49.0	1.9	1,133
Penn Tech Inst	0.0	0.4	4.3	0.0	95.3	0.0	253
Pennco Tech	0.0	0.4	12.2	2.5	84.8	0.0	475
Pennsylvania C of Optometry	0.5	7.8	7.9	2.1	80.3	1.4	631
Pa C of Podiatric Medicine	0.0	4.0	6.7	4.6	80.3	4.3	371
Pa C of Straight Chiropractic	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	94.9	1.0	99
Pennsylvania C of Tech	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	98.2	0.0	4,343
Pennsylvania Inst of Tech	0.0	2.4	30.0	1.4	66.1	0.0	416
Pennsylvania St U							
Main campus	0.1	2.9	3.2	1.5	87.5	4.7	38,864
Allentown	0.0	4.0	1.0	1.6	93.4	0.0	697
Altoona	0.1	1.1	3.1	0.8	94.8	0.1	2,509
Beaver	0.1	1.1	4.7	0.9	93.2	0.1	1,030
Berks	0.0	2.4	1.3	1.7	94.5	0.1	1,665
Delaware	0.2	2.4	9.3	0.9	87.2	0.1	1,811
Du Bois	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	99.0	0.0	1,045
Erie Behrend C	0.2	1.6	4.0	0.9	93.4	0.0	2,987
Fayette	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.1	97.2	0.0	945
Great Valley	0.8	4.8	4.6	1.2	88.1	0.5	1,093
Harrisburg Capital C	0.1	2.0	2.7	0.8	93.7	0.7	3,416
Hazleton	0.1	1.9	1.5	2.2	94.2	0.1	1,308
Hershey Medical Ctr	0.2	6.9	5.1	2.0	80.0	5.9	494
McKeesport	0.2	1.2	6.6	0.5	91.5	0.0	1,343
Mont Alto	0.2	3.8	2.9	0.8	92.3	0.0	900
New Kensington	0.1	0.5	1.7	0.1	97.6	0.0	1,144
Ogontz	0.1	3.2	4.3	0.9	91.5	0.0	3,207
Schuylkill	0.0	2.0	1.8	1.0	95.1	0.2	1,139
Shenango Valley	0.3	0.3	3.3	0.3	95.9	0.0	1,192
Wilkes-Barre	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	97.7	0.0	990
Worthington-Scranton	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	98.5	0.0	1,364
York	0.1	2.2	1.3	0.5	95.9	0.0	1,920
Philadelphia C of Bible	0.6	3.4	8.7	2.7	81.4	3.1	641
Philadelphia C of							
Osteopathic Medicine	0.0	3.9	3.9	1.6	90.2	0.5	828
Philadelphia C of Pharmacy							
and Science	0.0	11.0	3.3	0.5	81.9	3.4	1,659
Philadelphia C of Textiles							
and Science	0.0	2.6	9.5	0.9	82.2	4.9	3,320
Pinebrook JC	0.0	4.3	6.8	2.6	80.3	6.0	117
Pittsburgh Inst of Aeronautics	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	98.2	0.2	1,031
Pittsburgh Tech Inst	0.0	1.4	3.6	0.0	94.9	0.0	276
Pittsburgh Theological Sem	0.0	3.1	6.9	0.6	89.3	0.0	319
Point Park C	0.0	0.6	8.9	0.3	84.8	5.3	2,977
Reading Area CC	0.8	1.2	6.8	5.6	85.0	0.5	2,337
Reformed Presbyterian							
Theological Seminary	0.0	1.5	33.8	0.0	64.7	0.0	68
RETS Education Ctr	0.0	0.0	13.2	1.8	85.1	0.0	228
Robert Morris C	0.1	0.3	3.9	0.2	94.9	0.7	5,326
Rosemont C	0.1	1.8	3.1	0.3	93.2	1.5	681
Saint Charles Borromeo Sem	0.0	1.8	7.5	1.6	88.0	1.1	442
Saint Francis C	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.3	97.2	0.1	1,763
Saint Joseph's U	0.0	1.8	6.2	1.7	86.4	3.8	6,622
Saint Vincent C	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.9	96.7	0.9	1,147
Saint Vincent Seminary	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	94.0	4.5	67
Sawyer Sch	0.0	1.1	12.9	0.3	85.5	0.1	697
Seton Hill C	0.2	1.2	3.2	4.2	90.5	0.7	1,037
Spring Garden C	0.2	5.2	12.6	1.0	79.7	1.2	898
St Sys of Higher Education							
Bloomsburg U of Pa	0.1	0.7	2.3	0.6	95.8	0.6	7,484
California U of Pa	0.1	0.6	4.0	0.4	94.1	0.9	6,531
Cheyney U of Pa	0.2	0.6	93.3	0.9	3.3	1.7	1,738
Clarion U of Pa	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.3	94.7	2.3	6,618
East Stroudsburg U of Pa	0.2	1.3	2.5	1.3	93.1	1.5	5,456
Edinboro U of Pa	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.4	93.4	2.3	8,131
Indiana U of Pa	0.1	1.2	4.7	0.5	91.0	2.5	14,398
Kutztown U of Pa	0.2	0.8	3.5	1.3	93.1	1.1	7,742
Lock Haven U of Pa	0.3	0.2	2.8	0.5	94.6	1.6	3,520
Mansfield U of Pa	0.2	0.3	3.8	0.3	94.2	1.1	3,182
Millersville U of Pa	0.1	1.5	5.0	1.4	90.9	1.1	7,789
Shippensburg U of Pa	0.1	1.2	2.8	0.6	94.6	0.7	6,592
Slippery Rock U of Pa	0.2	0.3	3.3	0.4	94.9	0.9	7,825
West Chester U of Pa	0.1	1.8	5.6	0.8	90.0	1.7	12,076
Susquehanna U	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.1	96.2	1.1	1,751
Swarthmore C	0.2	7.4	6.7	3.2	77.2	5.4	1,330
Temple U	0.3	5.2	15.6	2.4	72.0	4.6	29,714
Thaddeus Stevens St							
Sch of Tech	0.0	2.6	17.9	3.3	76.2	0.0	491
Thiel C	0.0	0.4	4.9	0.1	92.7	1.9	943
Thomas Jefferson U	0.5	8.7	8.6	1.9	78.5	1.8	2,364
Tracey-Warner Sch	0.0	0.6	29.0	2.8	67.0	0.6	176
Triangle Tech Pittsburgh	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	92.7	0.0	452
Trinity Episcopal Sch							
for Ministry	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	95.4	3.7	108
U of the Arts	0.4	3.1	7.0	2.0	82.1	5.4	1,310
U of Pennsylvania	0.3	7.5	5.2	2.4	72.4	12.2	21,868
U of Pittsburgh							
Main campus	0.1	2.3	6.6	0.6	85.3	5.2	28,120
Bradford	0.1	0.7	3.6	0.6	94.9	0.1	1,204
Greensburg	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	97.8	0.1	1,504
Johnstown	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.6	96.5	0.0	3,210
Titusville	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	99.0	0.0	393
U of Scranton	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	95.6	2.7	5,116
Ursinus C	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.7	95.8	0.6	2,316
Valley Forge Christian C	0.4	4.3	3.3	4.1	87.4	0.6	491
Valley Forge Military JC	0.0	4.3	6.4	3.6	76.4	9.3	140
Villanova U	0.1%	1.6%	2.2%	1.0%	93.7%	1.4%	11,577
Washington and Jefferson C	0.2	1.4	3.8	0.8	93.3	0.5	1,198
Watterson Sch of							
Business and Tech	0.0	0.5	53.9	9.7	35.5	0.5	217
Waynesburg C	0.1	0.8	4.6	0.3	94.1	0.1	1,244
Westminster C	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	98.5	0.1	1,594
Westminster Theological							
Seminary	0.6	19.6	4.5	0.6	57.7	17.0	530
Westmoreland County CC	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	98.5	0.0	5,795
Widener U	0.1	2.4	5.4	1.0	89.8	1.3	5,896
Wilkes U	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	97.7	0.5	3,627
Williamson Free Sch							
of Mechanical Trades	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.6	95.3	0.6	340
Wilson C	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	97.2	1.4	943
York C	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.7	97.0	0.3	4,588
RHODE ISLAND							
Brown U	0.2%	9.6%	5.9%	3.7%	70.6%	10.0%	7,577
Bryant C	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	96.6	0.8	5,219
CC of Rhode Island	0.6	1.8	4.2	3.2	89.8	0.3	16,620
Johnson & Wales U	0.3	2.1	7.7	2.4	82.3	5.1	7,592
New England Inst of Tech	0.0	1.5	2.7	0.0	95.6	0.1	2,041
Providence C	0.0	0.4	1.9	1.0	96.2	0.5	5,351
Rhode Island C	0.2	1.2	2.1	1.5	94.6	0.4	9,683
Rhode Island Sch of Design	0.3	7.0	2.3	2.6	78.6	9.2	1,909
Roger Williams C	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	95.8	1.4	3,823
Salve Regina U	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	97.8	1.1	2,411
U of Rhode Island	0.3	1.9	2.2	1.6	91.2	2.9	16,047
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Aiken Tech C	0.6%	0.8%	32.6%	0.5%	65.2%	0.3%	1,903
Anderson C	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	85.7	2.4	968
Benedict C	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	1,478
Bob Jones U	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,281
Central Wesleyan C	0.3	0.4	10.7	0.0	87.4	1.2	934
Charleston Southern U	0.9	0.7	22.0	0.6	75.9	0.0	2,158
Chesterfield-Marlboro Tech C	1.3	0.4	27.1	0.2	71.0	0.0	852
Citadel Military C of SC	0.4	1.1	8.8	0.4	88.7	0.6	3,801
Claflin C	0.0	0.1	98.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	913
Clemson U	0.1	0.9	6.5	0.7	87.8	4.0	15,714
Clinton JC	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88
Coker C	0.3	0.3	27.7	1.4	68.9	1.4	775
C of Charleston	0.3	1.3	7.1	0.5	89.8	1.0	7,726
Columbia Bible C and Sem	0.1	2.1	3.2	1.2	85.6	7.7	961
Columbia C	0.0	0.6	19.2	0.4	79.3	0.4	1,190
Converse C	0.4	0.4	4.3	1.7	92.1	1.2	1,134
Denmark Tech C	0.0	0.2	97.4	0.3	1.9	0.2	617
Erskine C and Seminary	0.1	0.6	9.4	0.4	86.8	2.6	681
Florence-Darlington Tech C	0.1	0.1	25.2	0.2	74.3	0.2	2,324
Francis Marion C	0.3	0.4	13.6	0.2	85.0	0.5	3,886
Furman U	0.0	0.9	4.3	0.5	94.3	0.0	3,312
Greenville Tech C	0.1	0.9	13.3	0.3	85.1	0.3	7,917
Horry-Georgetown Tech C	0.5	0.6	16.9

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
TENNESSEE—Cont.							
Draughons JC Knoxville	0.6%	0.6%	16.1%	0.0%	82.7%	0.0%	353
Draughons JC Memphis	0.6	0.6	72.6	0.3	25.9	0.0	328
Edmondson JC of Business	0.3	0.6	30.4	0.0	68.7	0.0	674
Emmanuel Sch of Religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	94.9	4.4	158
Fisk U	0.0	0.0	97.8	0.0	0.1	2.1	911
Free Will Baptist Bible C	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.6	97.2	0.4	252
Freed-Hardeman U	0.2	0.7	4.4	0.3	91.8	2.6	1,183
Harding U Graduate Sch of Religion	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.6	89.3	1.3	159
Hiwassee C	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.8	83.1	0.0	522
ITT Tech Inst	0.0	1.3	14.2	0.5	83.9	0.0	598
Jackson St CC	0.0	1.0	13.6	0.0	85.4	0.0	3,256
John A Gupton C	0.0	4.3	10.6	0.0	85.1	0.0	47
Johnson Bible C	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.4	97.2	1.1	457
King C	0.0	0.8	0.2	3.4	88.2	7.4	527
Knoxville Business C	0.3	0.3	30.3	0.0	69.1	0.0	350
Knoxville C	0.0	0.3	99.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	1,266
Lambuth U	0.1	0.0	14.3	0.3	80.2	5.1	769
Lane C	0.0	0.2	98.9	0.0	0.8	0.2	530
Lee C	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.3	89.9	4.1	1,748
Lemoyne-Owen C	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.0	0.2	0.9	1,066
Lincoln Memorial U	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	89.7	8.8	1,819
Martin Methodist C	0.8	0.5	16.2	0.5	76.9	5.1	390
Maryville C	0.4	0.2	4.5	1.1	86.0	7.8	841
McKenzie C	0.0	0.5	34.0	0.0	65.5	0.0	203
Meharry Medical C	0.0	6.7	78.7	1.6	6.4	6.6	623
Memphis C of Art	0.4	1.5	10.7	0.4	80.5	6.6	272
Memphis Theological Sem	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	69.2	2.3	133
Mid-America Baptist Theological Seminary	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	95.3	3.0	430
Milligan C	0.1	0.6	1.5	1.1	95.8	0.9	814
O'More C of Design	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.8	95.1	1.6	122
Rhodes C	0.1	2.8	4.1	0.4	91.7	0.9	1,407
Southern C of Optometry	0.3	3.2	1.4	0.6	94.5	0.0	345
Southern C of Seventh-Day Adventists	0.3	3.8	6.0	4.6	82.1	3.3	1,534
St U and CC Sys of Tennessee							
Austin Peay St U	0.4	1.3	17.3	2.4	78.0	0.6	6,347
East Tennessee St U	0.3	0.5	3.2	0.3	94.6	1.0	11,590
Memphis St U	0.2	0.6	17.9	0.3	77.6	3.5	20,681
Middle Tennessee St U	0.2	0.5	8.1	0.5	88.5	2.1	14,865
Tennessee St U	0.1	2.8	62.1	0.5	34.5	0.0	7,393
Tennessee Tech U	0.1	0.9	3.4	0.4	92.5	2.6	8,140
Chattanooga St Tech CC	0.3	0.7	10.1	0.4	88.4	0.1	8,843
Cleveland St CC	0.2	0.6	4.5	0.5	94.4	0.0	3,315
Columbia St CC	0.1	0.5	6.5	0.4	92.1	0.3	3,402
Dyersburg St CC	0.6	0.2	12.0	0.3	87.0	0.0	1,993
Motlow St CC	0.3	0.4	5.5	0.5	92.5	0.8	2,782
Nashville St Tech Inst	0.2	1.5	14.8	0.6	82.7	0.3	5,974
Northeast St Tech CC	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	98.6	0.0	2,826
Pellissippi St Tech CC	0.2	1.0	4.4	0.5	93.3	0.6	5,983
Roane St CC	0.3	0.4	2.9	0.2	96.1	0.0	4,928
Shelby St CC	0.2	0.7	55.0	0.5	43.5	0.2	4,763
St Tech Inst Memphis	0.3	1.3	30.1	0.8	67.2	0.3	8,768
Volunteer St CC	0.4	0.5	5.7	0.4	93.0	0.0	4,160
Walters St CC	0.4	0.3	2.8	0.3	96.2	0.0	4,112
Tennessee Inst of Electronics	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	64
Tennessee Temple U	0.1	1.4	3.7	1.7	90.8	2.3	1,071
Tennessee Wesleyan C	0.2	0.7	7.6	1.0	85.0	5.6	605
Tomlinson C	0.0	0.0	6.8	6.4	77.1	9.6	249
Trevecca Nazarene C	0.1	0.4	21.1	0.5	77.4	0.5	1,795
Tusculum C	0.0	1.0	4.6	1.5	92.2	0.7	718
Union U	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	90.9	0.8	2,010
U of the South	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	95.5	2.5	1,164
U of Tennessee							
Chattanooga	0.3	1.7	9.4	0.8	86.0	1.7	7,725
Knoxville	0.2	1.2	5.0	0.5	89.9	3.3	26,055
Martin	0.2	0.6	14.4	0.3	81.0	3.6	5,363
Memphis	0.1	3.7	9.0	0.8	82.4	4.0	1,785
Vanderbilt U	0.2	2.6	4.7	0.9	85.4	6.2	9,161
William Jennings Bryan C	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.2	94.0	1.8	502
TEXAS							
Abilene Christian U	0.2%	2.1%	3.3%	2.2%	91.7%	0.4%	4,053
Alamo CC Dist							
Palo Alto C	0.3	0.8	5.0	54.9	38.3	0.7	4,087
St Philip's C	0.4	1.6	24.5	39.3	33.9	0.2	5,204
San Antonio C	0.4	1.8	5.2	43.9	47.7	0.9	20,083
Alvin CC	0.4	1.0	7.3	11.2	79.7	0.4	3,787
Amarillo C	0.6	1.7	3.6	10.2	83.7	0.2	5,949
Amber U	0.5	1.5	23.3	3.4	71.3	0.0	1,493
American Trades Inst	0.0	2.4	18.4	36.8	41.2	1.2	1,147
Angelina C	0.6	0.5	10.9	2.4	85.5	0.0	3,115
Angelo St U	0.3	0.8	4.3	10.9	82.2	1.5	6,298
Arlington Baptist C	0.0	2.0	6.6	10.2	79.1	2.0	196
Art Inst of Dallas	1.0	2.5	9.9	13.9	72.1	0.6	1,170
Austin C	0.3	2.8	2.2	4.8	88.6	1.3	1,230
Austin CC	0.4	4.0	5.9	15.1	73.7	0.8	24,251
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary	0.0	0.8	7.0	4.5	85.6	2.1	243
Baptist Missionary Assn Theological Seminary	0.0	1.4	14.3	2.9	80.0	1.4	70
Bauder Fashion C	0.4	3.6	14.0	15.8	65.6	0.7	279
Baylor C of Dentistry	0.7	13.8	3.5	6.5	73.9	1.6	429
Baylor C of Medicine	0.0	14.8	1.7	5.1	67.5	10.9	999
Baylor U	0.3	3.3	3.0	3.7	88.0	1.6	12,014
Bee County C	0.4	0.8	2.6	50.0	45.9	0.3	2,250
Blinn C	0.2	0.9	7.0	7.5	82.1	2.3	6,849
Brazosport C	0.4	1.6	6.4	13.2	78.0	0.5	3,460
Central Texas C	0.5	3.7	19.0	10.3	64.4	2.0	4,815
Cisco JC	0.1	0.8	8.7	6.8	83.7	0.0	2,067
Clarendon C	0.4	0.0	3.3	5.1	91.0	0.2	974
C of the Mainland	0.5	1.2	13.5	11.2	72.2	1.4	3,540
Collin County CC	0.3	2.3	3.2	4.1	90.0	0.2	9,059
Commonwealth Inst of Funeral Service	0.0	0.0	10.3	2.6	73.1	14.1	78
Concordia Lutheran C	0.1	1.0	6.8	7.2	84.4	0.4	678
Cooke County C	0.5	0.7	3.2	3.8	90.3	1.5	3,084
Criswell C	0.0	2.4	6.5	4.3	77.7	9.0	368
Dallas Baptist U	0.7	1.6	19.1	4.3	68.9	5.5	2,333
Dallas Christian C	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	90.9	3.0	99
Dallas County CC Sys							
Brookhaven C	0.4	6.4	8.0	8.7	75.4	1.1	8,502
Cedar Valley C	0.2	0.7	38.7	4.7	55.6	0.1	3,147
Eastfield C	0.5	4.6	10.8	9.2	74.4	0.5	9,525
El Centro C	0.7	2.5	42.9	11.1	41.3	1.5	5,660
Mountain View C	0.5	3.1	19.5	17.6	58.9	0.4	6,239
North Lake C	0.6	4.3	7.8	8.0	78.8	0.5	6,283
Richland C	0.4	6.8	8.3	6.6	76.6	1.2	12,567
Dallas Theological Seminary	0.2	6.0	8.0	1.3	75.3	9.2	1,216
Del Mar C	0.3	1.0	3.0	49.0	46.5	0.2	10,538
DeVry Inst of Tech	0.4	5.5	21.6	16.1	54.8	1.5	2,292
East Texas Baptist U	0.3	1.0	8.1	1.1	87.0	2.5	924
East Texas St U	0.5	0.5	9.6	2.7	82.6	4.0	7,840
East Texas St U Texarkana	0.3	0.2	8.0	0.4	90.5	0.6	1,257
El Paso CC	0.5	0.6	3.1	77.6	17.8	0.4	17,081
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest	1.4	0.0	1.4	2.9	85.7	8.6	70
Frank Phillips C	0.9	0.4	3.3	5.4	88.1	1.8	962
Galveston C	0.3	2.0	17.5	18.0	61.4	0.8	2,122
Grayson County C	1.1	0.6	4.3	1.7	92.2	0.0	3,146
Hardin-Simmons U	0.3	0.5	3.9	6.2	88.2	0.9	1,930
Hill C	0.8	0.5	4.9	7.2	86.6	0.1	1,634
Houston Baptist U	0.1	12.8	8.1	8.9	68.0	2.1	2,255
Houston CC Sys	0.3	8.0	21.3	14.6	55.2	0.7	36,437
Houston Graduate Sch of Theology	0.0	23.4	39.0	1.9	35.7	0.0	154
Howard County JC Dist	0.2	1.2	4.3	18.2	75.7	0.4	2,273
Howard Payne U	0.2	0.3	6.1	7.8	85.5	0.1	1,354
Huston-Tillotson C	0.0%	2.2%	83.2%	3.8%	2.0%	8.8%	714
Incarnate Word C	0.4	0.9	6.5	43.5	47.1	1.6	2,555
Inst for Christian Studies	0.0	0.0	10.3	5.2	77.6	6.9	58
ITT Tech Inst Arlington	0.3	2.2	12.0	29.1	56.0	0.3	357
ITT Tech Inst Houston	0.3	5.3	16.2	31.0	45.2	2.0	606
Jacksonville C	0.4	1.5	10.7	1.5	73.9	11.9	261
Jarvis Christian C	0.0	0.0	98.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	598
Kilgore C	0.4	0.4	10.7	1.2	87.1	0.1	4,443
Lamar U							
Beaumont	0.3	1.9	16.9	3.0	75.4	2.5	11,489
Orange	0.7	0.2	8.1	1.8	88.7	0.5	1,282
Port Arthur	0.8	1.8	24.1	5.6	67.6	0.2	2,053
Laredo JC	0.0	0.3	0.1	91.1	5.4	3.0	5,123
Lee C	0.3	0.8	14.4	11.6	72.7	0.2	5,398
LeTourneau U	0.3	0.7	2.6	1.2	90.3	4.9	1,015
Lon Morris C	0.6	0.3	10.0	4.7	68.4	15.9	320
Lubbock Christian U	0.3	0.8	3.2	6.4	86.2	3.2	1,036
McLennan CC	0.2	0.9	12.7	6.8	79.1	0.4	5,614
McMurry U	0.2	0.8	8.0	8.4	81.2	1.4	1,631
Midland C	0.1	0.9	5.5	14.4	78.4	0.6	3,992
Midwestern St U	0.3	1.6	4.5	4.6	87.5	1.4	5,508
Miss Wades Fashion Merchandising C	0.9	2.5	29.6	10.9	54.5	1.6	321
Navarro C	0.0	3.0	16.6	5.8	73.6	1.0	2,827
North Harris Montgomery CC Dist	0.5	3.5	6.2	9.0	80.4	0.5	15,653
Northeast Texas CC	0.3	0.0	8.8	0.9	89.9	0.1	1,859
Northwood Inst	0.0	2.9	7.5	9.4	76.6	3.6	308
Oblate Sch of Theology	0.0	2.5	7.6	9.6	76.4	3.8	157
Odessa C	0.3	1.2	5.0	23.0	70.3	0.2	5,013
Our Lady of Lake U	0.3	0.8	6.4	50.4	41.5	0.7	2,689
Panola C	0.3	0.3	14.0	1.0	84.3	0.1	1,562
Paris JC	1.4	0.7	9.4	1.3	85.6	1.5	2,325
Parker C of Chiropractic	2.2	1.7	1.1	4.1	87.8	3.1	638
Paul Quinn C	0.0	2.8	7.5	10.0	76.4	3.2	997
Ranger JC	0.4	0.3	28.1	9.0	62.3	0.0	726
Rice U	0.1	5.2	3.7	4.1	75.8	11.1	4,266
Saint Edward's U	0.4	1.7	4.8	22.2	65.9	5.1	3,081
Saint Mary's U	0.2	2.5	3.7	43.8	49.0	0.8	4,045
Sam Houston St U	0.2	0.6	10.0	5.9	82.0	1.3	12,753
San Jacinto C							
Central	0.2	2.9	4.6	12.2	76.5	3.6	9,424
North	0.5	1.9	14.3	16.1	66.2	1.0	3,778
South	0.3	5.4	6.7	11.5	75.2	1.0	5,273
Schreiner C	0.3	0.5	4.2	11.3	80.4	3.2	592
South Plains C	0.4	0.6	6.2	19.8	72.4	0.5	5,142
South Texas C of Law	0.2	2.7	2.5	3.9	90.7	0.0	1,363
Southern Methodist U	0.4	4.1	3.9	4.9	82.5	4.2	8,798
Southwest Inst of Merchandising and Design	0.0	0.4	2.2	68.5	24.0	5.0	279
Southwest Texas JC	0.4	2.6	10.0	19.9	66.3	0.7	2,653
Southwest Texas St U	0.3	1.1	5.2	14.3	78.1	1.0	20,940
Southwestern Adventist C	0.8	2.6	8.9	12.0	70.0	5.6	797
Southwestern Assemblies of God C	0.9	0.6	1.7	8.3	87.8	0.7	686
Southwestern Christian C	0.0	0.0	87.1	0.0	0.4	12.4	225
Southwestern U	0.3	3.4	3.0	8.6	84.0	0.7	1,208
Stephen F Austin St U	0.2	0.6	4.9	2.6	91.5	0.2	12,815
Sul Ross St U	0.2	0.2	3.1	38.7	56.9	0.9	2,265
Tarrant County JC Dist	0.4	2.4	8.1	7.2	81.5	0.4	28,161
Temple JC	0.2	0.8	9.4	9.7	79.4	0.4	2,269
Texarkana C	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.3	89.3	0.1	3,894
Texas A&M U Sys							
Corpus Christi St U	0.4	1.1	1.9	32.3	63.9	0.3	3,801
Laredo St U	0.2	0.2	0.9	83.2	9.9	5.6	1,273
Prairie View A&M U	0.0	0.7	83.8	1.0	8.9	5.5	4,990
Tarleton St U	0.2	0.2	2.5	3.1	93.7	0.4	6,250
Texas A&I U	0.3	2.0	3.3	58.9	32.5	3.1	6,014
Texas A&M U	0.2	2.8	2.9	7.5	80.6	6.0	41,171
Texas A&M U Galveston	0.7	1.4	1.3	6.4	89.2	1.0	1,075
Texas Chiropractic C	0.3	5.1	3.9	4.8	83.2	2.7	334
Texas Christian U	0.3	1.3	3.7	3.7	88.1	2.8	6,458
Texas C	0.0	0.0	95.4	0.0	0.4	4.2	478
Texas C of Osteopathic Medicine	0.3	12.9	1.1	7.8	78.0	0.0	372
Texas Lutheran C	0.2	1.0	5.1	10.0	81.8	2.0	1,264
Texas Southern U	0.0	1.1	77.6	3.9	3.3	14.2	9,427
Texas Southmost C	0.2	0.3	0.2	87.5	10.8	1.0	5,635
Texas St Tech C Sys							
Amarillo	0.5	2.6	5.2	9.6	82.2	0.0	657
Harlingen	0.0	0.1	0.3	87.5	11.7	0.3	2,891
Sweetwater	0.0	0.2	4.1	20.0	75.7	0.0	806
Waco	0.1	0.7	8.1	9.6	81.0	0.6	3,803
Texas Tech U							
Main campus	0.2	1.3	2.8	7.6	84.8	3.2	25,363
Health Science Ctr	0.6	6.3	1.9	7.5	81.7	2.0	889
Texas Wesleyan U	0.3	0.1	8.2	5.3	81.1	5.0	1,429
Texas Woman's U	0.3	1.7	12.7	6.8	76.3	2.1	9,850
Trinity U	0.6	4.9	1.6	9.5	82.4	1.1	2,536
Trinity Valley CC	0.4	0.4	13.0	3.9	81.7	0.7	4,275
Tyler JC	0.4	0.4	15.1	1.7	81.0	1.4	7,950
U of Central Texas	0.9	3.5	22.8	7.1	62.5	3.2	539
U of Dallas	0.5	4.7	3.3	6.1	73.1	12.3	3,009
U of Houston							
U Park	0.5	8.9	8.0	9.3	67.2	6.2	33,115
Clear Lake	0.2	4.5	3.8	6.4	82.4	2.7	7,562
Downtown	0.2	11.9	23.4	23.5	37.8	3.2	7,621
Victoria	0.3	0.3	2.1	11.3	85.7	0.3	1,164
U of Mary Hardin-Baylor	0.5	1.4	6.8	10.0	77.2	4.1	1,808
U of North Texas	0.3	1.5	6.3	4.3	82.9	4.7	27,160
U of Saint Thomas	0.5	5.3	6.2	16.1	66.0	5.9	1,907
U of Texas Sys							
Arlington	0.5	7.7	7.1	5.8	74.1	4.9	24,782
Austin	0.2	6.3	3.7	10.8	71.2	7.8	49,617
Brownsville	0.1	0.4	1.0	77.0	21.1	0.3	1,448
Dallas	0.3	3.5	8.1	14.5	69.2	4.5	8,558
El Paso	0.3	1.3	3.0	57.5	30.4	7.4	16,524
San Antonio	0.2	2.7	3.3	30.3	62.6	1.0	15,489
Tyler	0.3	0.7	6.4	1.3	89.2	2.1	3,725
Health Science Ctr Houston	0.4	11.4	6.0	9.3	67.1	5.7	3,016
Health Science Ctr San Antonio	0.3	7.6	3.2	17.2	69.0	2.7	2,456
Medical Branch Galveston	0.6	9.3	6.8	8.3	70.9	4.0	1,800
Pan American	0.1	0.3	0.8	84.2	14.0	0.5	12,337
Permian Basin	0.1	0.6	2.5	13.0	82.0	1.8	2,041
Southwestern Medical Ctr Dallas	0.2	8.3	4.4	6.3	76.1	4.6	1,529
Vernon Regional JC	1.0	1.7	9.0	6.0	82.3	0.0	1,823
Victoria C	0.4	0.8	4.1	21.4	73.1	0.2	3,328
Wayland Baptist U	0.5	1.5	8.6	14.7	74.7	0.0	2,081
Weatherford C	0.3	0.2	2.5	3.2	91.7	2.1	2,192
West Texas St U	0.4	1.1	3.0	7.6	85.2	2.6	6,193
Western Texas C	0.3	0.1	6.3	11.9	80.8	0.6	1,060
Wharton County JC	0.1	1.6	9.9	16.2	71.9	0.3	2,963
Wiley C	0.0	0.0	96.8	0.2	0.9	2.2	463
UTAH							
Brigham Young U	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	93.8%	4.7%	31,662
ITT Tech Inst	1.3	3.6	1.3	7.4	86.6	0.0	476
Latter-Day Saints Business C	0.9	2.0	0.0	2.6	85.7	8.9	700
Stevens-Henager C of Business Ogden	0.5	1.1	5.4	7.0	86.0	0.0	186
Stevens-Henager C of Business Provo	1.4	2.7	0.0	4.1	91.8	0.0	146
Utah Higher Education Sys							
U of Utah	0.7	3.0	0.7	2.5	87.9	5.2	24,922
Southern Utah U	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	95.8	0.1	4,003
Utah St U	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	89.6	6.9	15,155
UTAH—Cont.							
Utah Higher Education Sys—cont.							
Weber St U	0.6%	2.0%	1.1%	2.2%	91.6%	2.4%	13,449
C of Eastern Utah	14.0	0.9	0.6	3.9	79.8	0.8	2,956
Dixie C	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	93.9	0.4	2,528
Salt Lake CC	1.1	4.2	0.6	3.6	90.5	0.1	13,344
Snow C	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.0	84.3	11.5	1,872
Utah Valley CC	1.2	1.3	0.2	2.4	92.3	2.6	7,879
Westminster C of Salt Lake City	0.6	1.9	1.2	4.0	90.7	1.5	2,025
VERMONT							
Bennington C	0.2%	2.6%	1.5%	1.7%	89.2%	4.8%	581
Burlington C	1.2	0.0	3.5	1.7	93.6	0.0	173
Champlain C	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	98.3	0.1	1,916
C of Saint Joseph	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.7	94.5	3.1	419
Goddard C	2.4	2.9	3.6	6.9	84.1	0.1	1,317
Green Mountain C	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	95.8	3.5	597
Landmark C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	27
Marlboro C	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	95.5	2.7	291
Middlebury C	0.0	4.5	3.0	2.7	87.8	1.9	2,039
Norwich U	0.9	1.7	1.9	2.6	90.8	2.2	2,626
Saint Michael's C	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	92.3	6.0	2,577
Sch for International Training	0.1	2.8	1.7	0.9	87.1	7.3	750
Southern Vermont C	0.1	0.6	2.4	1.3	95.1	0.4	676
Sterling C	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	2.4	83
Trinity C	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	98.1	0.3	1,118
U of Vermont	0.2	2.7	0.8	1.2	93.3	1.7	11,076
Vermont St C's Sys							
Castleton St C	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	98.8	0.2	1,975
CC of Vermont	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	96.4	2.5	3,895
Johnson St C	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	97.7	1.2	1,690
Lyndon St C	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	97.8	0.8	1,344
Vermont Tech C	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	98.7	0.4	940
VIRGINIA							
Averett C	0.1%	2.5%	9.7%	1.0%	85.0%	1.7%	1,446
Bluefield C	0.2	1.7	2.9	0.2	94.6	0.4	523
Bridgewater C	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.4	94.6	2.8	1,001
Christendom C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	2.8	176
Christopher Newport C	0.4	1.9	11.5	1.6	84.0	0.7	4,861
C of William and Mary	0.2	3.1	6.3	1.1	85.9	3.3	7,672
Richard Bland C	0.4	1.7	16.1	1.4	80.2	0.2	1,205
Commonwealth C Norfolk	0.0	0.7	66.1	0.5	32.6	0.0	576
Commonwealth C Richmond	0.1	1.2	53.5	2.5	42.7	0.0	944
Commonwealth C Va Beach	1.4	3.9	26.3	5.0	63.4	0.0	722
Community Hospital of Roanoke Valley C of Health Sciences	0.0	1.2	6.4	0.0	90.4	2.0	250
Eastern Mennonite C and Seminary	0.1	0.8	1.7	1.6	91.2	4.6	1,089
Eastern Virginia Medical Sch	0.0	16.4	6.4	1.7	75.6	0.0	483
ECPI Computer Inst Main campus	0.3	3.4	34.5	2.1	59.6	0.0	614
ECPI Computer Inst Capital Ctr	1.1	3.1	40.7	0.0	55.1	0.0	356
ECPI Computer Inst Roanoke Ctr	0.4	0.4	33.8	0.2	65.0	0.0	452
Emory and Henry C	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.1	97.2	0.4	844
Ferrum C	0.1	0.7	7.6	1.7	89.2	0.7	1,208
George Mason U	0.4	7.9	5.0	3.0	80.2	3.4	20,308
Hampden-Sydney C	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.7	96.7	0.2	956
Hollins C	0.0	0.7	2.7	0.9	94.6	1.1	1,137
Inst of Textile Tech	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	30
James Madison U	0.2	1.9	8.4	1.3	87.6	0.6	11,251
Liberty U	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.4	96.1	1.3	18,533
Longwood C	0.2	1.1	7.6	0.5	90.4	0.3	3,329
Lynchburg C	0.2	0.7	6.1

1990 Enrollment by Race at 3,000 Institutions of Higher Education—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
WASHINGTON—Cont.							
Everett CC	3.3%	3.6%	0.8%	1.8%	90.3%	0.3%	6,048
Evergreen St C	2.3	3.7	2.5	2.1	89.5	0.0	3,339
Gonzaga U	1.0	3.4	0.8	1.9	88.0	4.9	3,830
Grays Harbor C	3.5	0.8	0.3	0.8	94.5	0.1	2,400
Green River CC	1.1	2.6	1.2	1.1	94.0	0.1	5,894
Griffin C	1.0	8.9	16.8	2.1	65.5	5.7	1,456
Heritage C	12.8	5.5	1.1	14.9	65.6	0.0	966
Highline CC	1.2	6.9	3.2	1.7	86.8	0.1	7,734
Lower Columbia C	1.2	1.4	0.4	1.4	95.6	0.1	3,407
Lutheran Bible Inst Seattle	0.0	2.7	0.7	0.0	87.8	8.8	148
Northwest C of the Assemblies of God	1.3	3.4	0.7	1.6	90.5	2.5	681
Northwest Inst of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	94.9	0.0	98
Olympic C	1.7	5.8	2.5	2.1	87.8	0.1	6,003
Pacific Lutheran U	0.9	3.8	1.4	1.3	89.9	2.7	3,649
Peninsula C	3.9	2.0	2.2	1.2	90.1	0.7	2,716
Pierce C	1.4	5.3	10.0	4.2	78.9	0.3	8,502
Puget Sound Christian C	0.0	1.4	2.9	0.0	95.7	0.0	70
Saint Martin's C	0.4	5.5	4.8	2.3	85.8	1.2	1,072
Seattle CC Dist							
North Seattle CC	1.2	11.4	3.1	1.9	82.2	0.2	6,720
Seattle Central CC	1.6	15.3	13.3	2.8	66.9	0.2	6,159
Seattle CC South	1.7	15.0	7.4	2.4	73.1	0.4	5,118
Seattle Pacific U	0.5	4.2	0.9	1.1	89.7	3.7	3,421
Seattle U	0.7	8.9	2.4	1.3	77.9	8.8	4,633
Shoreline CC	1.1	8.6	1.4	1.7	86.9	0.4	6,421
Skagit Valley C	1.5	2.5	1.0	3.4	91.4	0.2	5,144
South Puget Sound CC	1.6	5.4	1.2	2.0	89.7	0.1	3,980
Tacoma CC	1.7	6.2	7.8	2.6	81.6	0.0	4,612
U of Puget Sound	0.5	5.2	1.6	1.5	90.4	0.7	4,250
U of Washington	1.1	14.0	3.2	2.3	74.5	5.0	33,854
Walla Walla C	0.3	4.2	1.5	3.6	84.9	5.6	1,566
Walla Walla CC	2.1	1.1	6.5	5.5	84.1	0.8	4,115
Washington St CC Dist 17							
Spokane CC	2.5	1.9	1.0	1.4	93.1	0.2	6,318
Spokane Falls CC	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.5	91.9	0.1	10,404
Washington St U	0.8	4.0	1.5	1.5	86.2	6.0	18,412
Wenatchee Valley C	3.8	1.3	0.6	2.0	92.1	0.2	2,492
Western Washington U	1.4	3.9	1.3	1.5	90.3	1.5	9,730
Whatcom CC	1.8	2.0	0.8	2.0	92.6	0.8	2,700
Whitman C	0.5	5.5	1.2	1.1	89.2	2.5	1,300
Whitworth C	0.5	2.0	1.0	1.2	93.5	1.8	1,759
Yakima Valley CC	4.0	1.1	1.0	11.1	82.7	0.2	4,075
WEST VIRGINIA							
Alderson Broaddus C	0.1%	1.7%	4.2%	1.1%	90.3%	2.6%	744
Appalachian Bible C	0.5	3.8	1.4	0.5	92.0	1.9	212
Beckley C	0.2	0.4	5.5	0.2	93.8	0.1	1,942
Bethany C	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.9	91.2	4.7	859
Davis & Elkins C	1.3%	1.6%	3.3%	1.1%	90.8%	1.9%	892
Huntington JC of Business	0.0	1.9	11.2	0.0	87.0	0.0	483
National Education Ctr National Inst of Tech	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	93.9	0.0	377
Ohio Valley C	0.0	0.5	2.9	0.0	94.6	2.0	205
Salem-Teikyo U	0.0	0.2	8.4	3.1	49.7	38.6	523
St C Sys of West Virginia							
Bluefield St C	0.2	0.3	7.0	0.2	91.9	0.5	2,702
Concord C	0.1	0.4	3.7	0.2	94.9	0.7	2,651
Fairmont St C	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.4	96.0	0.8	6,305
Glenville St C	0.0	1.2	2.1	0.2	96.2	0.2	2,238
Shepherd C	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.6	96.5	0.0	3,694
West Liberty St C	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	97.3	0.8	2,386
West Virginia Inst of Tech	0.1	0.5	5.5	0.4	90.5	3.0	2,898
West Virginia St C	0.2	0.4	12.2	0.3	86.6	0.4	4,834
Southern West Virginia CC	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	97.6	0.0	2,911
West Virginia Northern CC	0.1	0.6	2.8	0.3	95.9	0.2	2,884
U of Charleston	0.2	0.3	2.9	0.5	93.8	2.3	1,420
U of West Virginia Sys							
Marshall U	0.1	0.6	3.3	0.3	94.9	0.8	12,407
C of Graduate Studies	0.3	0.9	3.9	0.4	94.2	0.3	2,153
West Virginia U	0.1	1.6	2.8	0.6	90.6	4.4	20,854
Potomac St C	0.7	0.1	9.1	0.6	89.2	0.3	1,348
WVa U Parkersburg	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	98.4	0.0	3,603
West Virginia Sch of Osteopathic Medicine	0.4	3.3	1.7	2.1	92.5	0.0	240
West Virginia Wesleyan C	0.1	1.2	4.7	0.4	90.5	3.1	1,629
Wheeling Jesuit C	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.4	94.7	3.0	1,396
WISCONSIN							
Alverno C	0.6%	0.9%	13.3%	3.9%	80.9%	0.5%	2,414
Beloit C	0.0	3.7	2.8	0.9	86.7	5.9	1,169
Blackhawk Tech C	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.3	97.6	0.0	2,151
Cardinal Stritch C	0.4	1.0	5.2	0.8	92.6	0.0	3,649
Carroll C	0.1	1.3	2.6	1.8	93.4	0.9	2,196
Carthage C	0.2	1.0	6.5	1.9	90.4	0.1	1,851
Chippewa Valley Tech C	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	98.5	0.0	3,362
Concordia U	0.7	0.9	3.8	0.3	90.4	3.8	1,758
Edgewood C	0.1	2.3	1.6	1.0	95.0	0.0	1,393
Fox Valley Tech C	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	97.4	0.4	3,909
Gateway Tech C	0.4	0.8	11.3	8.4	79.1	0.0	9,306
Lakeland C	0.3	1.0	4.5	1.3	92.4	0.5	1,994
Lakeshore Tech C	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.5	97.4	0.0	2,749
Lawrence U	0.2	1.7	2.6	1.1	87.7	6.7	1,237
Madison Area Tech C	0.5	1.2	2.4	1.3	94.6	0.1	12,410
Madison Business C	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.0	94.9	3.3	272
Maranatha Baptist Bible C	0.0	0.7	2.0	1.8	94.5	1.1	457
Marian C of Fond Du Lac	0.4	1.9	2.5	1.0	94.1	0.1	1,669
Marquette U	0.4	3.7	3.1	3.2	85.7	4.0	11,729
Medical C of Wisconsin	0.2	12.2	1.6	2.6	79.7	3.7	1,005
Mid-State Tech C	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	98.4	0.0	2,406
Milwaukee Area Tech C	0.9%	2.0%	18.0%	3.1%	75.9%	0.1%	21,600
Milwaukee Inst of Art and Design	0.6	1.7	3.5	3.9	89.4	0.9	462
Milwaukee Sch of Engineering	0.2	2.1	2.5	1.4	92.6	1.2	3,160
Moraine Park Tech C	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	97.8	0.0	5,553
Mount Mary C	0.2	1.0	3.7	1.8	92.2	1.1	1,451
Mount Senario C	9.5	4.0	3.4	1.1	80.1	1.9	1,059
Nicolet Area Tech C	7.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	91.3	0.0	1,342
Northcentral Tech C	1.5	5.1	0.0	0.1	92.1	1.2	4,553
Northeast Wisconsin Tech C	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	96.4	0.0	6,429
Northland C	6.0	1.3	0.8	1.9	88.2	1.9	756
Northwestern C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	1.0	206
Ripon C	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.4	92.3	3.6	854
Sacred Heart Sch of Theology	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.8	90.5	5.6	179
Saint Norbert C	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	97.2	0.6	1,875
Silver Lake C	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	97.5	0.2	830
Southwest Wisconsin Tech C	0.7	1.3	5.6	1.9	90.4	0.2	1,701
Stratton C	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	95.7	2.6	580
U of Wisconsin							
Madison	0.5	3.0	1.8	1.6	85.4	7.7	43,209
Eau Claire	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	96.3	1.5	10,941
Green Bay	2.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	93.9	1.3	5,137
La Crosse	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.5	96.5	0.9	9,118
Milwaukee	0.7	2.0	6.2	2.3	86.2	2.6	26,020
Oshkosh	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.6	95.7	0.7	11,740
Parkside	0.3	1.1	3.8	2.6	91.4	0.7	5,308
Platteville	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	96.2	1.0	5,465
River Falls	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.6	95.5	1.3	5,196
Stevens Point	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	94.9	2.4	9,433
Stout	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.5	94.7	1.7	7,629
Superior	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	95.1	1.2	2,675
Whitewater	0.2	0.9	3.0	1.2	93.3	1.4	10,820
Ctrs	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	96.0	0.8	11,654
Viterbo C	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	96.2	1.0	1,218
Waukesha County Tech C	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.6	97.4	0.0	4,975
Western Wisconsin Tech C	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	98.4	0.0	3,474
Wisconsin Indianhead Tech C	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	96.6	0.0	3,264
Wisconsin Lutheran C	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.4	95.8	0.7	283
Wisconsin Sch of Electronics	1.0	0.0	1.7	1.0	94.6	1.7	298
WYOMING							
Casper C	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	97.3%	0.5%	4,023
Central Wyoming C	12.8	0.8	0.9	2.7	81.3	1.5	1,457
Eastern Wyoming C	0.7	0.3	0.5	4.6	93.7	0.2	1,353
Laramie County CC	0.6	0.8	2.1	4.6	91.8	0.0	4,362
Northern Wyoming CC Dist	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.9	95.8	0.4	2,418
Northwest C	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.0	95.7	1.0	2,001
Phillips C Tech Inst	1.7	0.6	1.3	3.0	92.9	0.6	703
U of Wyoming	1.1	0.7	0.8	2.7	90.9	3.7	12,517
Western Wyoming CC	0.4	0.9	0.9	4.6	92.8	0.4	2,492

Colleges Report Increases in Applications, Despite Fewer High-School Graduates

Continued From Page A34

year, after reports of faculty layoffs and tight class schedules. Officials at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst say their applications dropped for the third year in a row. Applications to the university dropped 9 per cent to 12,000 for the fall. Amherst has been hard hit by budget cuts in recent years.

On the other hand, high-school counselors report that their students are sending more applications to some public institutions because the students believe they can get a good education for less money than at private colleges.

Applications to Ohio University have increased almost 11 per cent over last year. Kip Howard, director of admissions at the university, says increased standards and relatively low tuition have made the university more attractive to students. Applications to Rutgers University also increased by 3 per cent this year. And the University of Tennessee at Knoxville received 12 per cent more applications this year than last.

More Early Decisions

In an effort to have some control over their freshman classes, colleges and universities have accepted more students who applied for so-called early decisions. Under the early-decision process, students apply to their first-choice college by December and agree that, if they are accepted, they will not pursue admission to other institutions.

"More kids are applying early decision because they feel they will get in," says James Williams, dean of admissions at Antioch College. Mr. Williams says that accepting more students earlier insures that colleges will not be scrambling this summer.

Ms. Bates and other admissions officials say some colleges will rely more on financial-aid waiting lists this year.

The financial-aid list will be similar to an admissions waiting list, except that students will be admitted but told that the institution does not have enough financial aid to help them pay their bills. If a student who already has been accepted decides not to attend the institution, the college will offer any money it had committed to that student to those on the waiting list.

'Paying for Kids They Want'

"Colleges are paying for the kids they want, and letting the others hang," says Mr. Williams. "Colleges are saying to kids, We don't have the money now, but we may have the money down the road, so hang in there."

He adds: "We're sending a very disturbing message to kids."

Students and parents fear that with the crunch in financial-aid budgets, colleges will admit students based on their ability to pay. "Parents have told me they are fearful that applying for financial aid will make the admissions offices turn their kids down," says Anne Ferguson, director of college counseling at the Hathaway Brown School in Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Many institutions say they cannot provide figures on the number of applications they received from minority students. However, a few reported increases in the number of black and Hispanic applicants.

The University of Chicago received 543 applications from black high-school seniors, 17 per cent more than last year. It also received 351 applications from Hispanic students, a 24-per-cent increase. The Johns Hopkins University reported that it had received 440 applications from black students, a 43-per-cent increase from the previous year. It also received 35 per cent more applications from Hispanic students—a total of 366.

Reports From the Campuses

Other reports on applications:

- Drew University, up 11 per cent.
- Howard University, up 12 per cent.
- The Johns Hopkins University, up 20 per cent.
- North Carolina A&T University, up 21 per cent.
- Pepperdine University, up 11 per cent.
- The University of Arizona, down 1 per cent.
- The University of Chicago, up 10 per cent.
- The University of Maryland at College Park, up 3 per cent.
- The University of Pennsylvania, up 27 per cent.
- The University of Virginia, down 5 per cent, primarily because fewer out-of-state students applied. ■

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Our young people have placed themselves in opposing camps, divided by race, and they tend to believe only the worst about youths of other races."
President of People for the American Way, on students' attitudes on race relations: A1

"In some ways, it's a phony issue. It's the price of a pizza."
A financial aid officer, on a debate over aid-application fees: A23

"There's a feeling that the presidents have finally found the steel in their backbones to step up and take control."
Louis Harris, on his poll that suggests reforms have diminished public concern about college sports: A33

"It's time to send a message to the old boys' network that they had better make room for women and girls."
The executive director of the Center for the Study of Sport in Society: A33

"As huge sections of the world move toward free markets, the global demand for business education seems bound to explode."
Associate dean of Cornell U.'s business school: A44

"It is a tragedy that our children know Russian history but not Kyrgyz history. We now have to liberate our education from ideology."
Kyrgyzstan's Education Minister: A35

"The future is not in our hands, so we just have to get on with the present."
Vice-chancellor of a Palestinian university in the Israeli-occupied West Bank: A35

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-44
Athletics	A33-34
Business & Philanthropy	A30
Gazette	A39
Fact File	A28
Government & Politics	A23-29
Information Technology	A18-22
International	A35-38
Personal & Professional	A14-17
Scholarship	A6-13
Students	A31-32
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-52**
Bulletin Board	B9-51
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-8

REDEFINING THE ACADEMIC ETHOS

Syracuse Seeks a Balance Between Teaching and Research

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY
SYRACUSE, N.Y.

Syracuse University is staging a quiet assault against one of academe's most sacrosanct traditions.

Simply put, it is trying to change the "publish or perish" culture that has dominated life at research universities for decades.

For the last three years, a group of professors and administrators here has been scrutinizing the way teaching is evaluated and rewarded. Through new policies aimed at giving teaching a higher priority, they hope to strike a balance between professors' responsibilities to teach and conduct research.

Already there have been small changes—better-organized courses and syllabi, more-vigorous teaching-eval-

Continued on Page A14

BOB MAHONEY FOR THE CHRONICLE

Jerry Evensky, who received tenure last year but might not have done so several years ago: "I think they're buying into the teaching business."

Young People Found Pessimistic About Relations Between the Races

In your opinion, should colleges and universities give special preference to minority students in order to increase minority enrollment?

	All	White	Black	Hispanic
Yes	34%	26%	52%	56%
No	54	64	37	35
Depends	10	9	7	6
Not sure	2	1	4	3

In your opinion, should colleges and universities give special consideration to minority students in order to increase minority enrollment?

	All	White	Black	Hispanic
Yes	48%	40%	74%	57%
No	44	51	20	35
Depends	6	7	3	8
Not sure	2	2	3	—

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON
WASHINGTON

A new survey has found that American youths are generally pessimistic about race relations in the United States.

People for the American Way, a liberal lobbying group, commissioned a telephone survey of 1,170 black, Hispanic, and white 15- to 24-year-olds to determine their views. Fifty per cent described race relations in America as "generally bad." The study also found a "gaping perception gap" between whites and members of minority groups on such issues as discrimination and affirmative action.

When asked, for instance, whether a white or a minority person would be more likely to lose out on scholarships and jobs because of discrimination, 49 per cent of the white youths said whites were most likely to be hurt.

In contrast, 68 per cent of the blacks surveyed and 52 per cent of the Hispanics believed members of minority groups were most likely to be harmed.

'They Tend to Believe the Worst'

"The plain message of our research is that racial division is taking root among the next generation of Americans," said Arthur J. Kropp, president of People for the American Way, at a press conference here last week. "Our young people have placed themselves in opposing camps, divided by race, and they tend to believe only the worst about youths of other races."

The study confirms the suspicions of many college administrators, who have said that many white students are resentful of affirmative-action programs that they believe give minority students an unfair advantage. As college campuses become increasingly diverse, administrators are struggling to find ways to encourage stu-

Continued on Page A32

States Plan to Spend $1.2-Billion on Student Aid, Up 3.9% Over All, but 11 Will Have to Make Cuts

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

The 50 states are expected to spend a total of nearly $1.2-billion on student aid this year—an increase of 3.9 per cent over 1990-91. But 11 of them, strapped by the recession, say they will be forced to cut their spending for the purpose.

The figures come from a new report by the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs.

Some Mid-Year Reductions

Last year the expected 12-month increase was 7.7 per cent. Figures on expected spending for 1991-92 were collected during the fall and updated in February to reflect the mid-year reductions made by states because of their budget problems.

Some states provide additional assistance to students through tuition waivers and special grants provided by various state agencies. But such assistance is hard to compare from year to year because of incomplete accounting and frequent changes in the programs.

More than three-quarters of all the aid awarded goes to undergraduates, based on

Continued on Page A28

Panel Reports 'Solid Start' on College-Sports Reforms

A Knight Foundation committee applauds many steps taken to rein in big-time sports in the past year but warns of "a long and hazardous road ahead."

STORY ON PAGE A33

MARGINALIA

We have received the following document from Norman D. Stevens (who is director of libraries at the University of Connecticut):

THE MOLESWORTH MANIFESTO

A spectre is haunting librarianship. To help banish that spectre, at least for a time, this manifesto describes the limited agenda adopted by The Molesworth Institute in support of its Director, Norman D. Stevens, for President of the American Library Association.

(1.) He will propose no new major initiatives, programs, themes, or other endeavours for ALA.

(2.) He will set his own agenda and calendar that will not be controlled by the mechanisms of ALA's bureaucracy.

(3.) He will limit the growth of committees, task forces, and the like. He will also take an open look at such appointments as he does control with a view to bringing into the workings of ALA both new members and old outsiders who can bring a fresh and joyful perspective to the organization.

(4.) He will propose that serious consideration be given to dismantling the central bureaucracy of ALA thus setting the divisions and chapters free to go their own way and enabling them to form, if they wish, a commonwealth structure that will better serve their needs.

(5.) He will propose the adoption of severe limitations on the terms of office on the ALA Council and all other official positions including committee membership.

(6.) He will encourage all units of ALA sponsoring programs during his term to take a light-hearted and uplifting look at the work of Our Profession.

(7.) He will assist librarians to speak eloquently, as only they can, to the fun, glory, and vision of librarianship by banishing all celebrities, including politicians, from their traditional role as the major attractions at ALA's conferences.

(8.) His inaugural address, "Paradigm Lost; Paradigm Regained," will celebrate the joy, and reveal the folly, of the past, present, and future of American librarianship.

(9.) His inaugural will be a simple, informal, open event "A Hundred Disparate Dazzlers" at which all librarians will be welcome. Attendees will be asked either to wear and carry t-shirts, caps, pins, shopping bags, and other paraphernalia that promote librarianship, or to dress up as their own version of the dreaded stereotype as portrayed in books, cartoons, film, poetry, television, or other media.

(10.) That's it! Why not?

In Brief

DANIEL T. PARKER

Campus recreates 100-year-old technology

MURRAY, KY.—Two Murray State University communications experts have re-created the wireless transmitter of a local 19th-century inventor and taken his discovery on the road.

Robert H. Lochte, an assistant professor of radio and television, and Larry Albert, chief engineer at the college television studio, have built a working replica of the 1892 invention that allowed Nathan B. Stubblefield to speak by wireless to a friend. The researchers won't call it a radio, but they say it contributed to the technology. The two, who are taking the replicas to academic conferences, first demonstrated the technique on Murray State's soccer field. Forrest C. Pogue (*above*), a retired history professor who also has researched the inventor, took part in the demonstration. ■

Iowa colleges withdraw from accrediting process

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA—Charging that accreditation policies are too restrictive and expensive, four of Iowa's largest universities have decided not to subject their teacher-training programs to the national accreditation process.

Drake and Iowa State Universities and the Universities of Iowa and Northern Iowa announced this month that they would withdraw from the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, to which 500 colleges submit their programs for review.

In a joint statement, the Iowa universities' presidents said the association "does not facilitate self-improvement" and that it imposes an accreditation process that is "too prescriptive, time-consuming, and costly." University officials estimate that the personnel and materials cost of a single review exceeds $300,000.

Officials of the national council said they planned to encourage the colleges to reverse their decision. Arthur E. Wise, the council's president, said he "categorically rejects" allegations that the council's standards are too restrictive. "My main concern is for the children of Iowa who won't know whether their teachers are being prepared adequately," he said. ■

Chinese army officer charged in death threats

TRENTON—A federal prosecutor has charged a former Chinese army-intelligence officer with threatening to kill two Chinese dissidents: one a former student at Princeton University and the other still registered there. Officials said the officer had told them he would kill the dissidents if he was rejected from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

According to Assistant U.S. Attorney Daniel A. Greenstone, He Niendong told officials that he expected to be rejected by Princeton because of low Graduate Record Examination scores. Mr. He said that if the federal government helped him get into the university, he would serve American interests. But if he was rejected, Mr. He said, he would "become like Rambo" and kill the Chinese dissidents. The prosecutor ordered Mr. He detained while the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service decides whether to deport him. ■

Anti-Asian slogan scrawled on campus wall

POMONA, CAL. — A slogan, "Asian American Studies Now," that had been painted by Asian-American students on a wall at Pomona College was defaced to read "Asian Americans Die Now."

The original slogan was painted on a wall near a dormitory that had been set aside for students' graffiti. Many of the college's 236 Asian-American students have been campaigning for the establishment of an Asian-American–studies program at the Claremont Colleges, a consortium of six private colleges, including Pomona.

"The defacing of the wall is a clear sign that racism exists in Pomona," said Vivek Malhotra, a Pomona student and a member of the Asian American Student Alliance, a Claremont Colleges group.

Maintenance employees restored the Asian students' slogan, and campus and Pomona police are investigating the incident.

In other incidents, anti-Semitic messages were aimed at students at two California colleges. ■

Injured fraternity member settles suit for $150,000

PULLMAN, WASH.—A former student at Washington State University who broke his neck at a fraternity party four years ago has settled a lawsuit against his and several other fraternities and the university's InterFraternity Council.

Eric A. Bolstad received $150,000 in the settlement. Mr. Bolstad was paralyzed in 1988 when, as a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, he dived into shallow water during a belly-flop competition at an annual, off-campus fraternity party sponsored by Washington State fraternities. ■

President orders removal of art work

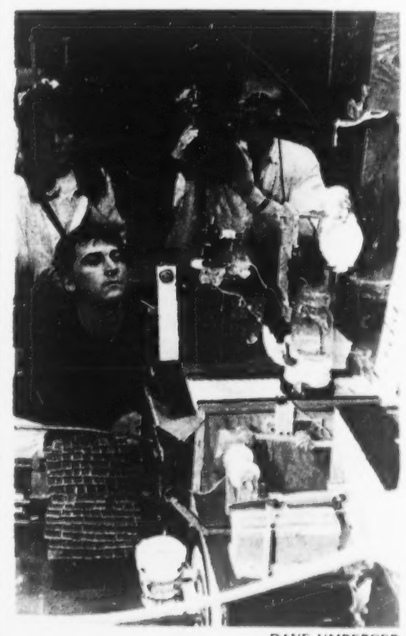
EL PASO, TEX.—The president of El Paso Community College ordered the removal of a controversial poster after students and staff members complained it was offensive. The poster (*right*), called "Madonna and Child," was created by a student to advertise an art exhibit.

Leonardo de la Garza, the college's president, said he had been told that students were destroying the posters. He said he had asked that they be removed because of the "potential for the situation to get out of hand." The poster had been approved earlier by a panel of college officials. ■

Students compete with wacky machines

WEST LAFAYETTE, IND. — A four-year Purdue University tradition was broken this month when students from the University of Wisconsin at Madison won the Rube Goldberg national title.

The students came in first with an entry called "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Rube Goldberg." The machine revolved around the adventures of the movie character Indiana Jones as he sought to unlock a door barring his way to a hidden treasure. The contest (one entry in which is shown below) honors the cartoonist Rube Goldberg, who specialized in drawing humorous, complex machines to perform simple tasks. ■



DAVE UMBERGER

Safe-sex posters meet criticism

SALT LAKE CITY—Seeking to promote "safe sex," a gay and lesbian group at the University of Utah put up dozens of posters around the campus depicting two naked men embracing. A day later the group found the posters had been torn down.

Hanging the posters was the first activity of the new group, a campus chapter of the national organization known as Queer Nation. The posters read: "Use a Condom Everytime." Scott Speirs, a senior and a member of the group, said it had obtained permission from university officials before hanging the posters.

Some students and alumni complained in letters to the student newspaper and telephone calls to the university that the posters were too graphic. Some on the campus formed a group called SMARTS—for Straight, Monogamous/Married or Abstinent, Responsible Teachers and Students—to protest the posters.

About two dozen faculty members have hung copies of the poster on their office doors to show support for the gay and lesbian group's message. ■

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Trends and Indicators

Pension Money in the Stock Market

Pension funds invested in common stocks by the College Retirement Equities Fund had a total investment gain (changes in market value, plus dividends, less investment costs) of 15.7 per cent during the 12 months ending February 29. The value of one "accumulation unit" (share) for February was $57.91.

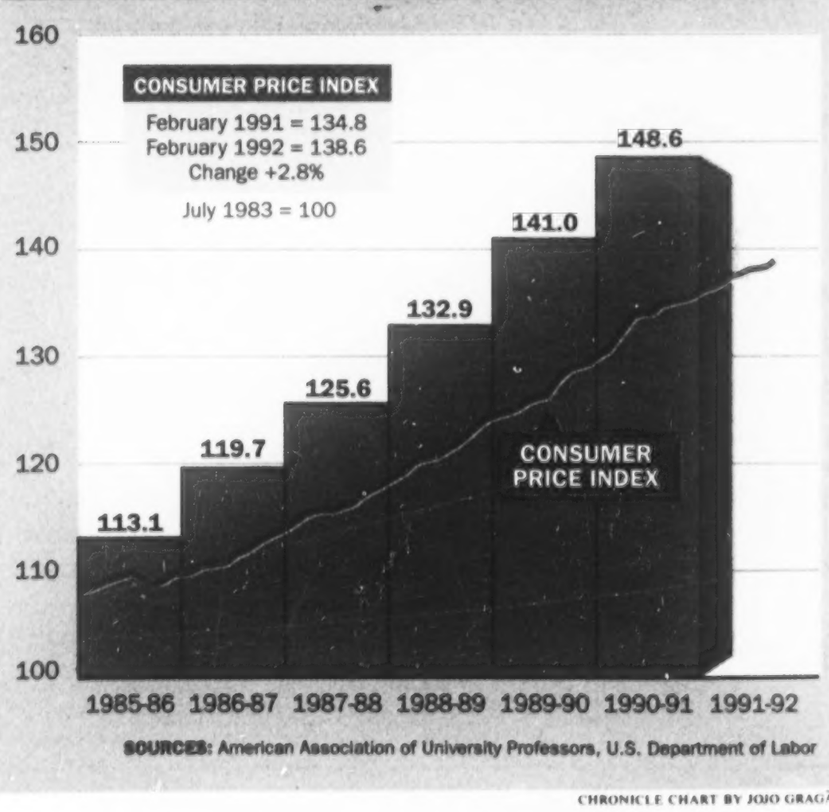
SOURCE: College Retirement Equities Fund

Median Salaries of Chief Executive and Academic Officers, 1991-92

Type of institution by full-time-equivalent enrollment	Chief executive officer	Chief academic officer
Public		
Up to 2,012	$78,960	$58,227
2,013 to 4,498	89,444	70,103
4,499 to 10,743	98,000	82,272
10,744 or more	121,850	103,000
All	93,547	76,425
Private, Independent		
Up to 653	$87,365	$57,963
654 to 1,316	98,950	69,833
1,317 to 2,784	122,500	84,254
2,785 or more	150,206	107,646
All	114,114	78,440
Private, Religious		
Up to 648	$62,601	$46,800
649 to 1,106	80,000	55,740
1,107 to 1,933	94,580	62,672
1,934 or more	117,353	82,888
All	88,391	60,000

NOTE: Figures are based on the reports of 1,438 colleges and universities. **SOURCE:** College and Univesity Personnel Association

Faculty Pay and the Cost of Living



SOURCES: American Association of University Professors, U.S. Department of Labor

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

Syracuse Tries to Involve Others in Teaching-vs.-Research Debate

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

SYRACUSE

Syracuse University recognizes that if it's going to change its faculty-reward system, it can't do it alone.

Since 1989, when it began a project to provide more rewards for teaching, Syracuse has become involved in several related projects that are bringing the teaching-versus-research debate to other campuses and to learned societies.

Broader View of Scholarship

One project involves a national survey on how teaching and research are valued by different campus groups. Another is encouraging six research universities to examine the role of teaching in their faculty-reward systems, much as Syracuse is doing. A third is asking learned societies to consider a broader view of what counts as scholarship.

The projects are being conducted by Syracuse's Center for Instructional Development. Following is a summary of each.

The national survey. In 1989, as part of its teaching project, Syracuse conducted a survey to examine how its professors, department heads, and deans viewed the relative importance of teaching and research. The results showed that while each group saw itself as favoring a balance between teaching and research, each saw the others—especially the central administration—as favoring research.

The following year, the instructional center received a Lilly Endowment grant to extend the survey to 47 research universities—33 public and 14 private institutions. Results of that survey provide additional evidence of a major perception gap. The results show that while many faculty members, department heads, deans, and administrators agreed on the need to balance teaching and research, they also agreed that the emphasis was shifting more toward research than they would like.

"The differences in the way respondents perceive the way the university *is going* and the way it *should go* suggest that there is a serious conflict between the culture of the university and the values of individuals," concludes a report of the survey, "A National Study of Research Universities: On the Balance Between Research and Undergraduate Teaching."

Professors also perceived central administrators as favoring research, while administrators saw themselves as favoring teaching.

Efforts on other campuses. As part of a project financed by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, six universities are examining ways to emphasize teaching on their campuses. They are Carnegie Mellon, Northwestern, and Ohio State Universities and the Universities of California at Berkeley, Massachusetts at Amherst, and Michigan.

The six, which participated in the survey described above, have begun discussions of ways to improve and better reward teaching.

Another part of the project will identify the intrinsic rewards that professors receive from teaching, in an effort to provide a better context in which to examine "extrinsic" rewards.

The role of learned societies. Because the academic disciplines

Syracuse Wants to Place More Emphasis on Teaching

Continued From Preceding Page

ber, one professor here who was fed up with that culture abruptly ended a large lecture class—after most students said they hadn't done the required reading—and bought a $111 newspaper advertisement to express his disgust.)

Perhaps the biggest question is whether the efforts here will make a difference at promotion time.

Almost everyone interviewed agreed that an outstanding teacher with a poor publishing record should not receive tenure. But there was far less consensus about an outstanding teacher who is an average or fair scholar.

Some here contend that the project has already resulted in at least one live body—a scholar who received tenure last year but might not have done so several years ago.

A Close Call

That scholar is Jerry Evensky, now an associate professor of economics. Even with the teaching initiatives outlined by his department, Mr. Evensky knew his case would be close. He had a reputation as an excellent teacher who had published highly readable textbooks. The issue was not even whether he was an active scholar; it was whether the *type* of scholarship he did—on the history of economic thought and on ethics and economics—was valued by a department that stressed applied research.

In the end, Mr. Evensky did get tenure—by a one-vote majority.

James Follain, the department chairman, says it would be unfair to portray the case as a litmus test on the teaching-versus-research issue. But to others, a decision not to grant tenure to Mr. Evensky would have been disastrous for a university that was preaching teaching. Among them was Christopher M. LaVallee, a senior economics major who says Mr. Evensky's reputation was the main reason he first took an economics course. He recalls how Mr. Evensky stood before a large class one day, popping M&M's into his mouth and later explaining that he had actually been illustrating the concept of diminishing marginal utility.

"To have lost the Evensky case," says Robert D. McClure, associate dean of the school of public affairs, "would have meant losing nearly everything."

As for Mr. Evensky, now the department's undergraduate director, he says: "My teaching helped, and it wouldn't have helped enough three years ago.

"I think they're buying into the teaching business." ■

Critics Say Faculty-Reward System Discounts the Importance of Service

Just as a movement to provide more rewards for college teaching is building up steam, some observers are pointing to another deficiency in the faculty-reward system—its failure to recognize professors' so-called service activities.

Such activities might include serving in the faculty senate or on a curriculum-review panel, or organizing an academic conference.

In January, the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges invited representatives of more than a dozen learned societies to discuss the issue at a conference in Racine, Wis.

Three Criteria

In a statement released at the conference, participants acknowledged that "although the disciplines and institutions expect such activities, they often fail to encourage and recognize them." They agreed to have their societies discuss ways to better evaluate and reward service activities.

Traditionally, service to the campus and community has been one of three criteria used to evaluate faculty members for promotion and raises. The others are teaching and research.

Institutions that expect their professors to conduct research might weight those three areas—in theory, at least—like this: Teaching and scholarship would each count 40 per cent, and service would count 20 per cent. In fact, junior professors at research universities are routinely told to forget about service activities if they want to achieve tenure, and to distinguish themselves through their scholarship. One consequence has been that service activities have generally been left to more senior professors.

Among those working on the project is Nevin C. Brown, director of the national conference on school/college collaboration at the American Association for Higher Education.

Mr. Brown thinks the time is right to provide better rewards for service activities. "Universities and their faculties," he says, "are increasingly being looked at as resources for helping society deal with lots of external problems."

Participants in the project plan to meet again in June.

—CAROLYN J. MOONEY

States to Spend $1.2-Billion on Student Aid

Continued From Page A1

their financial need. In 1991-92 the states expect to spend $1.744-billion on such aid, a 4.1-per-cent increase over last year.

The expected increase is lower than all but two of the actual yearly increases in the preceding decade. Since expected increases are always higher than the actual ones, the report says "this year's actual growth rate may prove to be the lowest in the 23 years" the survey has been conducted.

This year about 1,416,000 undergraduates are expected to receive need-based grants, an increase of 1.3 per cent over last year.

Few Plan Big Increases

The number of states making big increases in state aid is down. Only 11 expect to increase their need-based aid to undergraduates by at least 10 per cent; 26 expect to increase aid by up to 9 per cent. For the past nine years, an average of 18 states had increases of from 1 to 9 per cent, and an average of 16 states had increases of at least 10 per cent.

Sixteen states expect to make fewer awards to undergraduates than they did last year, and six—Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, and South Carolina—will award fewer dollars over all to their undergraduates. The biggest reduction is in Massachusetts, which is reducing its spending on grants by 48 per cent—to $23.7-million from $46-million.

"Looks pretty dismal, doesn't it?" Jerry S. Davis says of the overall trends. Mr. Davis is vice-president for research and policy analysis at the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, which prepares the association's annual report.

Even in states that are not reporting reductions, however, students and colleges are feeling the pinch.

In Illinois, for example, spending on undergraduate aid is up 0.6 per cent. But because the General Assembly ordered the student-aid commission to return $10-million to the state treasury, grants for 95,000 students were reduced by an average of $120 this semester from what students had been promised.

'Many Saw a Reduction'

In New York, spending for undergraduate student aid is expected to increase 1.9 per cent—to $436.6-million this year from $428.3-million in 1990-91. But many students who expected the planned increases in aid to help offset the rising costs of college were disappointed.

"Many saw a reduction in terms of what they would have gotten," says Francis J. Hynes, vice-president for operations at the New York State Higher Education Services Corporation, which oversees aid programs.

In some states where aid awards have been cut, students were forced to make up the loss themselves. In other instances, colleges themselves made up all or part of the lost grants.

BILL WIEGAND FOR THE CHRONICLE

Lynn O. Nichelson of Illinois Wesleyan U.: "We felt we would not be meeting our responsibility if we told students, 'Sorry, all bets are off.'"

"We felt we would not be meeting our responsibility if we told the students, 'Sorry, all bets are off,' " says Lynn O. Nichelson, director of financial aid at Illinois Wesleyan University. His institution added about $150,000 to its $4.35-million financial-aid budget to assist 765 students who were affected.

Nationally, about 52 per cent of all the money spent on need-based programs for undergraduates will go to those attending private colleges, the report says.

Effect on Appropriations

For residents attending private colleges in their home state, the average award is expected to reach $1,890, up 21 per cent from five years ago. The average award for a public-college student is expected to be $915 this year, a 26.7-per-cent increase over the past five years. For students attending private colleges outside their home states, the average award is expected to have shrunk over the past five years by more than 14 per cent, to $701.

The survey also touched on how states' fiscal difficulties were affecting appropriations for financial aid.

Seventeen states said their appropriations had been cut and another eight said their financing remained the same as in 1990-91.

In some cases, the cuts did not cause states to reduce their financial-aid spending because they were able to draw on other sources, such as leftover funds from the previous year or a share of tuition increases. States responded to cuts in a variety of ways: Six said they had cut the amount of their maximum award, nine said they had reduced the amounts of all grants, and 15 said they had reduced the number of grants they would have otherwise awarded.

Other states are toughening the eligibility requirements for financial aid. Beginning in July, Minnesota will require people to enroll for a minimum of 15 credits, rather than 12, to be eligible for aid as full-time students. The state is also raising the minimum course-load requirements for eligibility for partial grants.

Twenty-nine states provide some undergraduate-student aid that is not based on financial need, but typically is awarded for academic merit or to persons who promise to enter certain professions. The amount provided for that category of aid is expected to increase by only 2.1 per cent over 1990-91, or about $207-million dollars. That small increase appears to signal a shift in direction for states. In recent years the report has noted that spending for grants not based on need had been increasing at a much faster rate than spending for need-based aid. Last year's report, in fact, cited a 14.1-per-cent annual increase for aid not based on need.

Special 'Categories'

For that category, the survey found that states expected to increase the financing for such programs as merit scholarships and aid for students pursuing particular careers, but to decrease slightly the amount they spend on grants designed to reduce students' costs of attending private colleges. "It may be easier for states to secure program funding for special 'categories' of students than for students in general during periods of fiscal difficulties," the report says.

Only 21 states provide need-based aid for graduate- and professional-school students. This year those states are expected to provide just over $30-million in aid to 25,470 students. While the dollar amount is a 6.9-per-cent increase over the spending in 1990-91, the number of students receiving such aid will increase by only 296.

Copies of the report are available for $5 from the Division of Research and Policy Analysis at the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, 660 Boas Street, Towne House, Harrisburg, Pa. 17102-1398. ■

States Wrestle With Proposals for Higher Tuition

A growing number of higher-education theorists want states to increase tuition substantially at public colleges and to use most of the additional money to expand financial-aid programs. But lawmakers who proposed that approach this year in Minnesota and Washington State found that they could not sell it to enough legislators, students, or university officials.

Supporters of the "high tuition, high aid" approach say that it insures that tax subsidies for higher education are directed through financial aid to students who are the most needy, rather than to middle- and upper-income students who benefit by attending public colleges that use state subsidies to keep tuition rates low.

Students in Minnesota and Washington State objected to the tuition increases, and public-college officials questioned whether student aid should be the top priority for the money generated by higher tuition—particularly if some of the funds go to students at private colleges.

Some 'Urgency' Removed

The debates this year were also affected by tight state budgets. One of the sponsors of the measure in Washington, State Rep. Ken Jacobsen, said it wasn't philosophy but the state's budget problems that had allowed his bill to progress as far as it did. The measure passed the House of Representatives 96 to 0 but died in the Senate when the Legislature adjourned this month.

When budget officials revised their estimates and determined the state did not have as large a deficit as projected, "that took some of

FACT FILE: State Support for Student Aid, 1991-92

	1990-91	1991-92	Per cent change
Alabama	$9,085,000	$8,300,000	−8.6%
Alaska	2,575,000	2,630,000	+2.1
Arizona	3,335,000	3,328,000	−0.2
Arkansas	4,640,000	7,851,000	+69.2
California	164,398,000	169,205,000	+2.9
Colorado	22,769,000	24,280,000	+6.6
Connecticut	20,780,000	20,667,000	−0.5
Delaware	1,460,000	1,507,000	+3.2
District of Columbia	974,000	1,010,000	+3.7
Florida	63,211,000	72,674,000	+15.0
Georgia	20,536,000	20,385,000	−0.7
Hawaii	612,000	661,000	+8.0
Idaho	725,000	759,000	+4.7
Illinois	201,639,000	205,331,000	+1.8
Indiana	47,675,000	50,963,000	+6.9
Iowa	36,437,000	35,502,000	−2.6
Kansas	6,491,000	6,584,000	+1.4
Kentucky	19,866,000	21,075,000	+6.1
Louisiana	4,459,000	5,414,000	+21.4
Maine	4,802,000	5,044,000	+5.0
Maryland	21,262,000	22,101,000	+3.9
Massachusetts	46,000,000	23,748,000	−48.4
Michigan	71,789,000	81,577,000	+13.6
Minnesota	74,656,000	77,678,000	+4.0
Mississippi	1,177,000	1,246,000	+5.9
Missouri	19,826,000	19,640,000	−0.9
Montana	383,000	395,000	+3.1
Nebraska	$2,192,000	$2,352,000	+7.3%
Nevada	365,000	377,000	+3.3
New Hampshire	776,000	850,000	+9.5
New Jersey	96,482,000	119,386,000	+23.7
New Mexico	10,866,000	11,855,000	+9.1
New York	460,133,000	463,158,000	+0.6
North Carolina	28,385,000	28,137,000	−0.9
North Dakota	1,469,000	1,924,000	+31.0
Ohio	81,276,000	85,668,000	+5.4
Oklahoma	16,105,000	18,270,000	+13.4
Oregon	11,809,000	11,852,000	+0.4
Pennsylvania	142,897,000	159,181,000	+11.4
Rhode Island	9,638,000	9,137,000	−5.2
South Carolina	17,901,000	16,966,000	−5.2
South Dakota	556,000	570,000	+2.5
Tennessee	13,768,000	13,416,000	−2.6
Texas	26,674,000	29,755,000	+11.6
Utah	2,397,000	2,438,000	+1.7
Vermont	10,333,000	11,292,000	+9.3
Virginia	25,458,000	26,620,000	+4.6
Washington	21,095,000	23,483,000	+11.3
West Virginia	5,559,000	5,806,000	+4.4
Wisconsin	42,933,000	43,778,000	+2.0
Wyoming	212,000	220,000	+3.8
Puerto Rico	17,898,000	17,898,000	0.0
Total	$1,918,739,000	$1,993,944,000	+3.9%

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

Students Who Design Own Majors Are Often at the Cutting Edge

Continued From Preceding Page
have designed majors ranging from the familiar, such as screenwriting and sports medicine, to the esoteric, such as "Documentary Film and Native American Studies" and "Original Performance: a Synthesis of Modern Jazz and Theater." Although such majors may appear narrow, faculty members insist that the specialized topics allow for a broad-based education.

Says David Campbell, a professor in "nations and the global environment" at Grinnell College: "The individualized major embraces the very concept of a liberal-arts education by allowing students with eclectic interests to design an education which would otherwise be unavailable."

'Comparative Communism'

For example, Marnie Beth Ulkins, a senior at Grinnell, aspires to a career dealing with foreign policy, but she did not want a traditional academic major such as history or political science. Instead, she designed a major tailored to fit her interests and called it "Comparative Communism: China and Russia." Ms. Ulkins has taken courses in Grinnell's language, political-science, and history departments.

"I'm not interested in all of political science or all of history," Ms. Ulkins says. "I am curious about why these two great powers—which are so different historically and culturally—both turned to communism."

Some students say they have created their own majors because higher education has become too expensive for them to spend their time studying subjects that don't interest them or that don't apply to their career goals. Says Staci Haines, who graduated from Oberlin in 1991: "I was on financial aid and had taken out $26,000 in loans, so I needed to get everything out of my major that I could."

Ms. Haines designed "Social Paradigms: Change and the Environment," which incorporated courses in sociology, environmental studies, women's studies, and anthropology. She examined ways in which various civilizations dealt with environmental and social problems and investigated ways to promote social change and improve the environment.

Returning adult students also say they appreciate individualized majors because they can zero in on subjects in which they are already interested.

Architectural Reconstruction

Lynn Harvey, a computer specialist for the Railroad Retirement Board in Chicago, returned to college part time in 1989 in hopes of beginning a new career. She wants to use computer-assisted design and laser technology to develop blueprints to reconstruct South Carolina homes and buildings that were built in the early 1800's and have since been destroyed.

Ms. Harvey, now a junior at Roosevelt University, says she was thrilled when she learned that she could design her own major in architectural reconstruction, including courses in computer technology, architecture, and history. "If you have a goal, then you should be allowed to shape it," she says.

Colleges and universities often place more-stringent academic requirements on students who are designing their own majors to insure that they take core courses in a variety of subjects. Many also require such students to complete a senior project or thesis, even if students in traditional majors are not required to do so.

Senior Project Required

At Indiana University, for example, students in the Individualized Major Program who are focusing on areas in the arts and sciences must complete core requirements in natural sciences, arts and humanities, and social sciences, as well as finish a senior project.

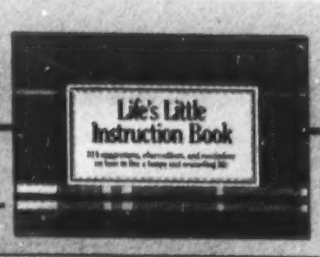
Each student with a self-designed major has two faculty sponsors who approve his or her academic schedule each semester. At Indiana University, undergraduates with traditional academic majors are not required to complete a senior project and have only one faculty adviser.

On other campuses, students who want to design their own majors must appear before committees of faculty members and administrators who question them in detail about their plans. Students at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst must submit a 6- to 10-page proposal outlining their course of study and write papers at the end of each term detailing their progress. They are required to write a senior research paper related to their major and a senior summary and abstract reflecting on their studies. Their schedules are monitored by two faculty advisers and a supervisor in the university's individualized-major program.

Some higher-education officials say that the students who design their own academic majors often are so interested that they study harder and earn better grades than people in traditional majors. Susan Machala, coordinator of the Bachelor's Degree With Individual Concentration Program at Amherst, says that about 60 of the 150 students who have designed their own majors are on the dean's list and have grade-point averages of 3.5 or higher.

"Students who are attracted to the program are more motivated than if they were following a prescribed path, so they generally do better," she says. ■

What They're Reading on College Campuses



		Previous Survey
1.	**Life's Little Instruction Book,** by H. Jackson Brown, Jr.	—
2.	**The Firm,** by John Grisham	—
3.	**Fried Green Tomatoes at the Whistle Stop Cafe,** by Fannie Flagg	8
4.	**The Prince of Tides,** by Pat Conroy	2
5.	**You Just Don't Understand,** by Deborah Tannen	5
6.	**Heartbeat,** by Danielle Steel	—
7.	**Wayne's World,** by Mike Myers and Rubin Ruzan	—
8.	**The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People,** by Stephen R. Covey	3
9.	**Revolution From Within,** by Gloria Steinem	—
10.	**Disney's Beauty and the Beast**	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., North Dakota State U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., State U. of New York at Buffalo, Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Maine, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Southern California, U. of Texas at Austin, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Washington U. (Mo.), and Wichita State U.

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in February.

America's Young People Pessimistic About Race Relations

Continued From Page A1
dents to be more tolerant of those from different backgrounds.

Peter D. Hart Research Associates, which conducted the survey for People for the American Way, also did one-on-one interviews with some of the survey participants. The results were compiled in a report, "Democracy's Next Generation II," which was released at last week's press conference. An earlier report, on a survey about citizenship issues, was issued in 1989.

Influence of Politicians

The report's authors maintained that their study showed that politicians had been successful in influencing the public's views on affirmative action. The authors noted that more young people opposed giving minority candidates "special preference" for college admission and jobs than opposed giving "special consideration."

"When you ask youth about special consideration, many of them will say, 'Yes we ought to lend a helping hand,' " said David Crane, vice-president of People for the American Way. "When you shift to preference, the tide turns. There is a feeling that preferences are not fair. The rhetoric we've been hearing from politicians about quotas has exploited fears and created a perception among whites that they are being discriminated against."

Fifty-one per cent of the whites said they were opposed to colleges' giving special consideration to minority students, and 65 per cent opposed special consideration for minority job applicants. But when the word "preference" was substituted for "consideration," 64 per cent of the whites said they opposed such approaches in education and 78 per cent opposed such efforts in employment.

Blacks and Hispanics, however, still felt such efforts were needed to compensate for discrimination. Seventy-four per cent of the blacks and 57 per cent of the Hispanics supported special consideration for minority applicants in college admission. Further, 60 per cent of the blacks and 43 per cent of the Hispanics said employers should give special consideration to minority job applicants.

As with whites, support dropped when the word "preference" was substituted for "consideration." Fifty-two per cent of the blacks said colleges should give special preference to minority candidates, and 40 per cent said employers should give special preference to minority job applicants.

When asked what could be done to help solve the nation's racial problems, 37 per cent of the young people questioned said that giving more scholarships to minority students would "help a great deal." Forty-one per cent said that requiring students to take classes in the history and culture of various groups would help. Only 32 per cent of the students said that punishing students who used racial slurs would help solve society's racial problems.

Areas of Agreement

The survey did find areas in which white and minority respondents agreed and other areas that showed race relations could improve. The authors found that a majority of the young people interviewed believed in the value of the family and said that education, hard work, and a fair chance were the keys to success.

In addition, 55 per cent of those surveyed said they believed race relations were "getting better." More than 70 per cent said "they had a close personal relationship" with a person of another race. While most of the young people interviewed said they thought that racial integration was a "very important" goal for the nation, more black and Hispanic youth believed it was a significant goal than did whites.

But the authors also found that many young people "still cling to stereotypes, all the while maintaining personal friendships that fly in the face of those stereotypes."

Copies of the report are available for $11.95 each from People for the American Way, 2000 M Street, N.W., Suite 400, Washington 20036. ■

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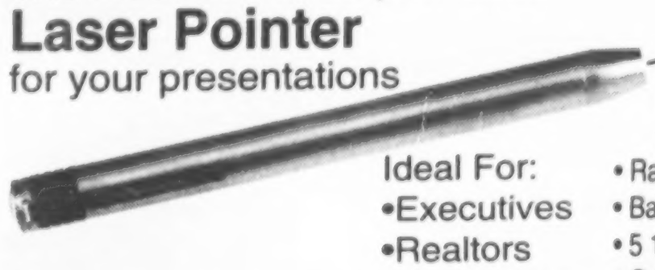

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"The revolution in these states is a defining moment in history, with profound consequences for America's own national interests."

President Bush, announcing aid for the former Soviet Union that could help researchers: A41

"The university is perhaps the single most important institution shaping long-term views of politics."

An assistant professor, on the importance of a politically conscious curriculum: B1

"I've heard so many people say, 'I can't keep this women's team together.' Well, no wonder. They're asked to practice at 7 a.m., the coach is paid two cents, there are no scholarships. All of a sudden there's no interest or ability. Big surprise!"

Donna A. Lopiano, on equity in college sports programs: A1

"We must associate ourselves more prominently with solving the problems that concern Americans the most."

Derek Bok, on the need for higher education to reclaim public trust: A17

"We don't like it, but what's to be done? They are citizens."

The U. of Sarajevo's rector, where professors have become the leaders of rival ethnic political parties: A41

"Our economic competitors are clobbering our brains out in manufacturing and trade, and we're debating whether it makes sense to spend a little more money educating the next generation, insuring a healthy work force, rebuilding our infrastructure, and discovering new technologies."

Rep. John Conyers, Jr.: A25

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-52
Athletics	A37-40
Business & Philanthropy	A33-34
Gazette	A45
Fact Files	A34, 38
Government & Politics	A25-31
Information Technology	A20-24
International	A41-44
Personal & Professional	A17-19
Scholarship	A8-16
Students	A35-36
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-52**
Bulletin Board	B9-51
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-8

Black-College Fund Will Close 6 Offices, Lay Off 25 People

Officials say cuts will free up more money for student support

By JULIE L. NICKLIN

The United Negro College Fund plans to lay off 25 employees and close six of its area offices in an effort to trim its operating costs and free up more money for student support.

The plan was announced by William H. Gray, III, who took over as the fund's president in September. Mr. Gray and other officials of the UNCF, which raises money for 41 private, historically black colleges, said the changes were not prompted by financial problems or lackluster fund raising, but were designed to make more money available to the increasing number of students who are applying to the fund's member colleges.

"Our members need more financial help than ever before," said Mr. Gray. "We want to maximize the number of dollars that are available to send kids to college."

40 Positions to Be Eliminated

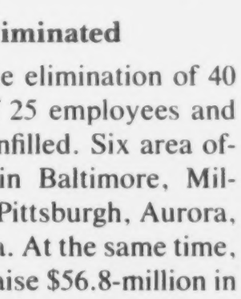
The plan calls for the elimination of 40 positions by laying off 25 employees and leaving 15 vacancies unfilled. Six area offices will be closed—in Baltimore, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Aurora, Colo., and Orlando, Fla. At the same time, the UNCF will seek to raise $56.8-million in fiscal 1993, about $2.2-million more than in 1992.

Several presidents of the UNCF's member institutions said that the changes under Mr. Gray had come sooner than they expected, but that they were pleased with the objectives. Some UNCF employees, however, who said they were not expecting the changes, said they were shocked and confused by the announcement.

Officials of several other fund-raising organizations said that now is the right time to review administrative costs, especially

Continued on Page A33

Sectarian Strife Buffets Yugoslavia's Universities

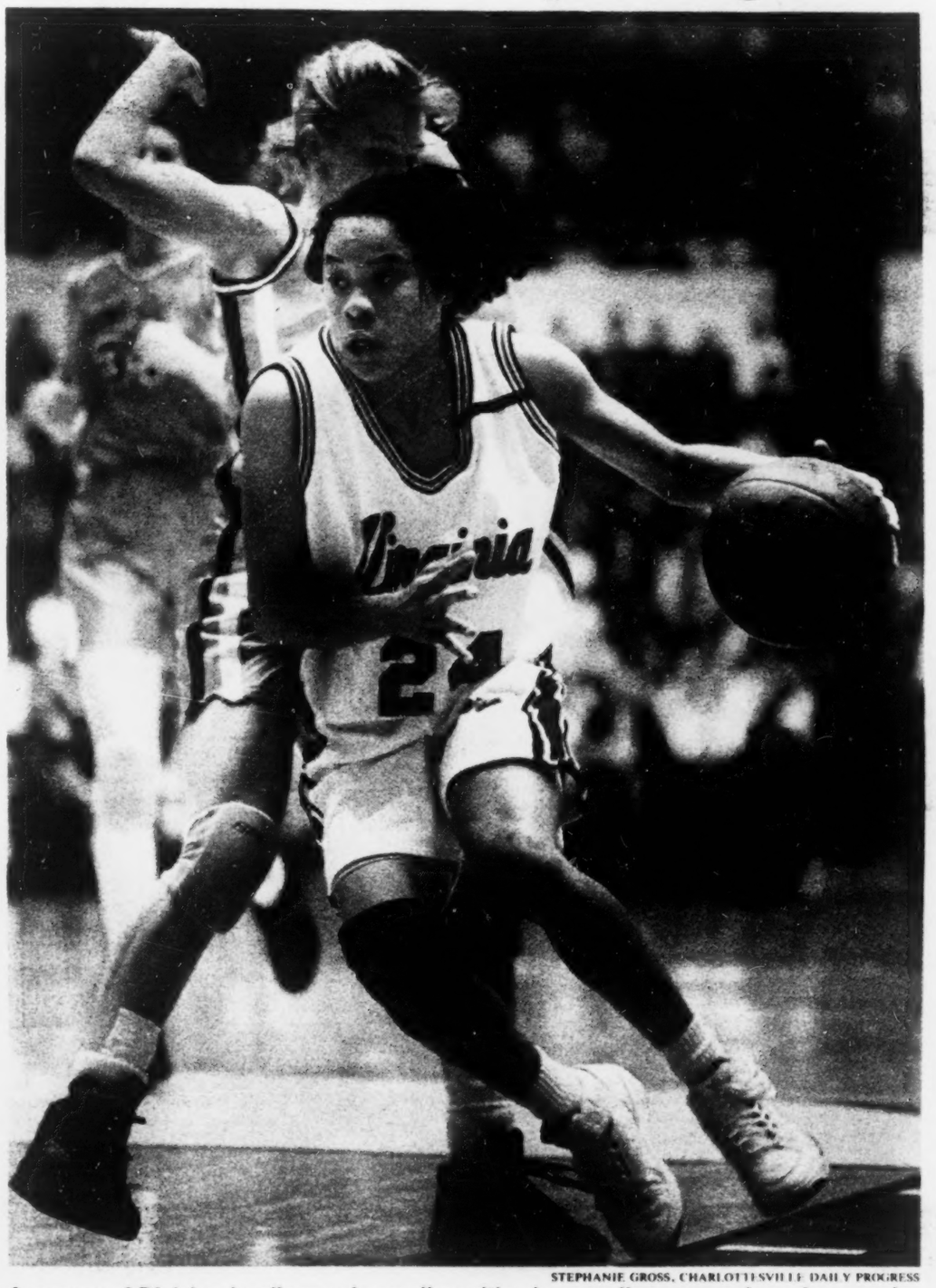


Yugoslav intellectuals and universities have become deeply involved in the sectarian strife that threatens the disintegration of the multiethnic federation. At the University of Sarajevo, faculty members, like Aleksa Buha (*above*), a philosophy professor, have become leaders of rival ethnic political parties. "The return of nationalism is indeed a step back," he says, "but we have to go through this phase of tremendous social, spiritual, and moral crisis."

STORY ON PAGE A41

A CHRONICLE SURVEY

Men Outnumber Women and Get Most of Money in Big-Time Sports Programs



STEPHANIE GROSS, CHARLOTTESVILLE DAILY PROGRESS

A survey of Division I colleges shows disparities in spending on men's and women's sports. Above, an NCAA tournament game between Virginia and Vanderbilt.

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Men at most Division I colleges are much likelier than women to play on sports teams and receive a much bigger slice of sports expenditures than their female counterparts, a *Chronicle* survey shows.

About two-thirds of the 203 colleges that responded to the survey enrolled more women than men in 1990-91. Yet at 130 of those institutions, male athletes outnumbered female athletes by more than two to one. One hundred twenty-one of the colleges gave at least twice as much athletic-scholarship money to men as to women.

Follow-Up on NCAA Study

The survey was intended to follow up on a National Collegiate Athletic Association study released last month, which sought to provide a broad-brush portrait of the relative treatment of men's and women's sports programs at NCAA colleges.

The Chronicle survey was based on the forms that Division I colleges prepared as part of the NCAA's study and was designed to flesh out the association's report, which revealed the data only in the aggregate. Most of the information provided by the colleges for *The Chronicle* survey has never before been released publicly. (A college-by-college list including information from the gender-equity study begins on Page A38.)

Many respondents warned that the information in the reports was not, by itself, a sufficient basis for drawing firm conclusions about an individual college's compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the federal laws barring sex discrimination at institutions that receive federal aid.

The information, they argued, pro-

Continued on Page A37

MARGINALIA

Head in the *Madison* (N.J.) *Eagle*:
HALF OF YOUTH
ENROLLED IN COLLEGE
Left brain or right brain?

■

The *Career Services Bulletin* of the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators lists an opening for an assistant director of residence life, the qualifications for which are "masters degree plus 305 years full-time experience."

■

Note in the *PSSC Bulletin Board*, a newsletter at Pennsylvania College of Straight Chiropractic:

"On Tuesday, March 10, someone took my Gefilte Fish and bagel out of the refrigerator that cost $8.00. If someone wants to share, I would be glad to, but please don't take it without asking."

We'll give it back if you'll tell us where you got that refrigerator.

■

News item in *The Conglomerate*, the student paper at Centenary College of Louisiana:

"The Student Government Association will attempt to pass its new Constitution this April. . . .

"The new Constitution provides for two vice-presidents instead of one. One is to handle internal business of the SGA and one is to handle the external business.

"The new document also proposes changes in illegibility requirements for the positions of Secretary and Treasurer."

If you have neat handwriting, don't apply.

■

From *College & University*, a publication of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers:

"In a publication directed to prospective students, Stanford University explained the important role that 'community' plays in the overall educational process. ". . . a college offers its students innumerable paths to enrichments, both in the classroom and outside it. The individuals with whom you will spend the next four years should be an important factor to you in a campus setting. The impact of such inspiring role models and friends cannot be underestimated."

We'd be glad to try.

■

Announcement of a symposium at Wright State University:

"Speaker: Professor Steen Pedersen . . .

"Steen earned his Ph.D. from Aarhus in the early eighties. He has been afflicted with universities in Aarhus, Iowa City, and Indianapolis before coming to Wright State."

Where we hope he was cured of what ailed him. —C.G.

In Brief

Clarke College will close its doors in May

NEWTON, MISS.—Two years after losing its regional accreditation, Clarke College has decided to close its doors in May.

The two-year Baptist college lost its accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in 1990, following a two-year probation. The accrediting agency cited financial problems and the lack of long-range planning as reasons for the decision.

Since then, the Mississippi college has suffered declines in enrollment and financial support, said James C. Read, dean of the college. He said Clarke had been unable to compete with less-expensive public colleges.

Clarke, which unsuccessfully appealed the accreditors' decision, sued the agency in federal court in September and sought an injunction. Shelton Hand, the college's lawyer, said last week that the court had not yet acted on the case. The accreditors could not be reached for comment. ■

Invitation to President of Germany is criticized

HOUSTON—George Rupp, president of Rice University, and Charles Duncan, chairman of the institution's board of trustees, have stirred up controversy by inviting Richard von Weizsacker, the President of Germany, to speak at this spring's commencement.

Mr. von Weizsacker has been criticized by some, including a Rice professor, for denying his father's role in the Holocaust. Baron Ernst von Weizsacker, Hitler's top professional diplomat, was convicted of sending thousands of Jews to concentration camps. Others, however, have praised the younger Mr. von Weizsacker for his speeches urging Germans to face their responsibility for the Holocaust. ■

Yale helps New Haven preserve vital records

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Thanks to $5,700 from Yale University, this city will be able to preserve deteriorating records of marriages, births, and deaths for at least another 100 years.

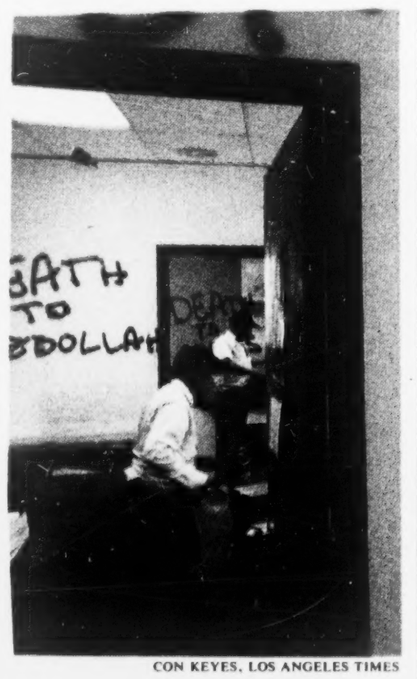
Many of the records—which include death certificates for such famous Americans as Noah Webster and Eli Whitney—have become brittle with age. But the city couldn't afford to preserve them. So Michael V. Lynch (*below*), the city's registrar for Vital Statistics, asked Yale for help. Saying that early American records are important to research, Yale officials agreed to donate money to help pay for the project. ■

MICHAEL MARSLAND, YALE UNIVERSITY

TOM COGILL FOR THE CHRONICLE

Virginia professor teaches art of egg dyeing

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. — A professor of Slavic languages and literature at the University of Virginia led a workshop for townspeople interested in learning the art of Ukrainian Easter-egg decorating. A Ukrainian immigrant who learned the craft from her grandmother, Natalie O. Kononenko (*above*) taught those at the workshop *pysansky*, the art of drawing on eggs with beeswax and then dyeing them to produce intricate designs and figures. ■



CON KEYES, LOS ANGELES TIMES

Vandals deface office of professor from Iran

LOS ANGELES—Vandals broke into the offices of a faculty member at the University of Southern California who is from Iran. They damaged equipment, destroyed research papers, and painted graffiti on the walls. The graffiti said "No More Hostages," "No Scuds, Never Again," and "Death to Hezbollah." Hezbollah is a Shiite Muslim group based in Lebanon that is fighting Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The vandals poured oil and battery acid over office equipment and files. The faculty member, Iraj Ershaghi, a professor of petroleum and chemical engineering, has been an American citizen since 1976. ■

Professor removes AIDS-awareness poster

AUSTIN, TEX.—A sexually explicit AIDS-awareness poster displayed in the office of an assistant instructor at the University of Texas has sparked a heated debate over free speech.

The instructor, Pedro Bustos-Aguilar, says he removed the poster after he was urged to do so by the chairman of the Spanish and Portuguese Department, Lee Fontanella. Several other faculty members responded by displaying the poster in their offices. The poster, called "Get Carried Away With Condoms," depicts two naked men embracing. One of them is wearing a condom.

"This is not some kind of erotic art I put up for shock value," said Mr. Bustos-Aguilar. "It's an informative poster that provides an opportunity for discussion on homosexuality, homophobia, and AIDS."

Mr. Fontanella says he did not tell Mr. Bustos-Aguilar to remove the poster, but simply suggested that he put it in a less prominent place in his office. Mr. Fontanella says he has received numerous complaints about the poster since September from students and parents. ■

Harvard psychiatrist faulted in suicide

BOSTON — A state medical board has found that a psychiatrist affiliated with Harvard University Medical School "did not conform to accepted standards of medical practice" in treating a Harvard medical student who committed suicide last year.

But the state board did not find that the psychiatrist, Margaret Bean-Bayog, had had sex with her patient, as the patient's family charged, and it did not revoke her medical license.

Dr. Bean-Bayog, a clinical assistant professor at Harvard, has been on leave since May pending the board's decision, which is subject to further hearing.

The family of Paul Lozano, the fourth-year medical student who killed himself, has sued Dr. Bean-Bayog, charging her with malpractice and wrongful death.

Dr. Bean-Bayog has called the family's charges "outlandish and false." ■

Correction

■ In a Research Note on the role of wives in Victorian households (*The Chronicle*, March 25), the author of the *PMLA* article on which the note was based was incorrectly identified. She is Elizabeth Langland, a professor of English at the University of Florida. ■

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United Negro College Funds to Trim Operating Costs

Continued From Preceding Page
17.9 cents, down from 19.9 cents in 1992. Over the next two years, officials want to reduce the amount to 15 cents.

"When you talk about increasing cost-effectiveness, that's music to our ears," said Samuel DuBois Cook, president of Dillard University.

Under the National Average

A few fund raisers outside the organization said the UNCF's goal of reducing its fund-raising cost to 15 cents was under the national average. According to a 1990 study by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, colleges and universities spend an average of 16 cents for each dollar they raise (*The Chronicle*, September 5, 1990).

As the UNCF reduces costs, it plans to intensify its fund raising. It has increased its annual goal to $56.8-million, up 4 per cent from $54.6-million in 1992. Officials haven't officially closed the books on fiscal 1992, but they are confident that the fund surpassed its goal for the year.

The recession, however, has slowed giving to the UNCF in some parts of the country. Last month the UNCF office that raises funds in southern Florida was $110,000 behind its $640,000 annual goal. Donna J. Hildreth, area-development director in the Miami office, hopes that enough gifts have come in since then to achieve the goal. If the final count, which will be completed in the next few weeks, shows that the goal was not met, it will be the first time in three years that that office has fallen short.

UNCF officials said the success of some offices throughout the country in annual fund raising would offset the shortages of others. They are also optimistic about progress in the fund's continuing capital campaign. Begun in 1990, Campaign 2000 seeks to raise $250-million to support scholarships, programs, and facilities at the UNCF's member colleges. In the past six months, the UNCF has brought in $26-million, pushing the total in pledges and gifts for the campaign to $127-million. The drive will end on December 30, 1993.

Mr. Gray said he had begun to look at ways to cut fund-raising and administrative costs in December. At that time, UNCF officials started examining operations and expenses at the headquarters in New York and at 30 area offices. Those offices coordinate local fund-raising efforts among residents, organizations, corporations, and foundations.

$700,000 a Year in Rent

The UNCF pays about $700,000 a year in rent for the 30 offices, Mr. Gray said. Since last fall he has been encouraging the offices to ask individuals or corporations to give the UNCF free office space or reduced rent. He has also been pushing them to be more aggressive about fund raising.

In the review of regional operations, UNCF officials looked at each office's expenses and fund-raising ability as well as how easily one could be merged into another office nearby. Each one slated for closure will be consolidated with one of the 24 remaining offices.

The layoffs and elimination of positions will occur throughout the organization—in both the area offices and the New York headquarters. "We are very concerned about the employees," Mr. Gray said. "It's not an easy thing to do. And no organization likes to do it."

The UNCF is providing the affected employees with severance pay and job-placement services. Announcement of the cuts, however, surprised some employees, despite hints that changes would occur.

"This has been rather sudden," said Anthony R. Johnson, area-development director in Pittsburgh. "It's sudden, but understandable." Mr. Johnson, who has been with the UNCF since 1988, said he had not been told whether he would be transferred or laid off.

Jean M. Clack, a UNCF employee for 14 years, was not expecting the news that the Colorado office she heads would be closed.

"I'm not at all happy to leave," she said. "But I have to agree with the fund that we have to do what we can to keep those doors open to the kids." Ms. Clack hasn't decided whether to accept UNCF's offer that she continue coordinating fund-raising in Colorado, but out of the Dallas office. ■

Group of Librarians Promises to Fight High Journal Prices

Continued From Preceding Page
scriptions. The group encourages libraries to follow the example of Donald W. Koepp, university librarian at Princeton University. Last fall, Mr. Koepp canceled subscriptions to 50 of 200 journals published by Pergamon Press Inc. Mr. Koepp then wrote a letter to Pergamon explaining that the publisher's price increases—which he considered inordinately high—had forced the cancellations.

Pergamon's spokesman in Britain was traveling last week and could not be reached for comment. People in the publisher's U.S. office said they were not authorized to speak on the matter.

"If we all take common actions, we can have an impact," says Daniel H. Jones, assistant library director for collection development at the University of Texas Health Science Center's Briscoe Library. Mr. Jones is a member of the Aqueduct Group.

'An Excellent Action Agenda'

The group's efforts have been welcomed by the Association of Research Libraries and the Association of College and Research Libraries.

"It's an excellent action agenda," said Duane E. Webster, executive director of the Association of Research Libraries. "It's consistent with our interests in encouraging responses to the crisis."

The group plans to distribute its recommendations to other college and university librarians. Among other things, it will urge them to:

- Explain to students and professors that some publishers charge much higher prices for library subscriptions than for individual subscriptions, and seek support for the cancellation of expensive journals.
- Share decisions for journal cancellations with other libraries so the group can work together to build collections.
- Inform companies that manage subscription purchases that libraries will refuse to pay additional charges if the final bill has higher prices than were stated in preliminary price listings.
- Encourage authors to submit their works to publishers that charge lower subscription rates.

Many of the remaining suggestions deal with related issues that the group says libraries must discuss. They include the debate over whether libraries should own books and journals or whether they should rely on other libraries to share them. ■

PRIVATE SUPPORT

W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION
400 North Avenue
Battle Creek, Mich. 48017-3398

Agriculture. For agricultural-extension programs: $1.1-million to U. of São Paulo (Brazil).

Diversity. For programs of community education in diversity: $390,700 to Pacific Oaks College.

Leadership. For leadership programs for students: $391,911 to Northwestern U.

SALISBURY COMMUNITY FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 1327
Salisbury, N.C. 28144

Facilities. For improvement of the heating system: $195,000 to Catawba College.

ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 10111-0242

History of science. For the Edison Papers Project: $250,000 to Rutgers U.

Science. For research on mutation and expert systems in science: $100,000 to Rockefeller U.

DeWITT WALLACE–READER'S DIGEST FUND
261 Madison Avenue
New York 10016

Teacher education. To train teachers to serve students in the most disadvantaged schools in New York City and to enable non-certified teachers in those schools to obtain master's degrees: $1.2-million to Hunter and Lehman Colleges of City U. of New York.

GIFTS & BEQUESTS

Case Western Reserve University. For a professorship in entrepreneurial studies and for a program in entrepreneurial management: $2.2-million from A. Malachi Mixon.

Catawba College. For support of programs: $1-million from Hughy and Wyndolyn Hollifield.

University of California at Davis. For student aid and for a mentorship program for graduate students: $1-million from Hubert Wakeham.

—For fellowships in the college of agricultural and environmental sciences and for research in biological sciences: $1.5-million from the estate of John F. Steindler.

—For fellowships and programs in the biological sciences: $100,000 from the estate of Henrietta Hollaender.

Wartburg College. For a new lecture hall: $500,000 from an anonymous donor.

Wittenberg University. For the endowment: $1.6-million from the estate of Alma Adams.

FACT FILE: 50 Large Foundations Ranked by 1990 Grant Payments

	1990 grants	1990 assets
1. Ford Foundation	$227,828,194	$5,460,896,289
2. Pew Charitable Trusts	155,113,636	3,076,891,792
3. W. K. Kellogg Foundation	121,974,324	3,509,461,224
4. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	115,675,981	3,077,581,000
5. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	112,022,743	2,914,183,000
6. Lilly Endowment	107,930,515	3,543,648,222
7. Rockefeller Foundation	84,723,570	1,971,970,559
8. Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	74,467,370	1,617,441,434
9. Annenberg Foundation	59,559,779	1,196,093,214
10. New York Community Trust	56,514,099	842,116,981
11. Kresge Foundation	48,792,000	1,214,208,974
12. Carnegie Corporation of New York	46,804,378	845,268,801
13. W. M. Keck Foundation	45,110,500	725,015,250
14. Duke Endowment	44,719,934	1,054,676,939
15. DeWitt Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund	42,757,609	761,826,102
16. Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust *	41,979,788	186,577,896
17. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	39,126,515	559,792,927
18. McKnight Foundation	38,266,160	906,355,455
19. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	33,565,932	929,505,650
20. Lila Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund	32,232,027	577,279,421
21. Richard King Mellon Foundation	31,885,307	836,121,061
22. Chicago Community Trust	31,383,963	295,928,031
23. Starr Foundation	30,804,045	616,002,007
24. Cleveland Foundation	30,487,607	573,012,252
25. AT&T Foundation	$30,333,952	$98,900,000
26. William Penn Foundation	30,012,828	492,467,945
27. Houston Endowment	28,958,427	690,962,560
28. Ford Motor Company Fund	28,749,556	59,755,991
29. Moody Foundation	28,413,723	400,587,000
30. Aaron Diamond Foundation	28,147,074	86,902,538
31. Robert W. Woodruff Foundation	26,448,425	995,893,546
32. Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation	25,535,549	370,691,611
33. Communities Foundation of Texas	24,571,960	205,225,229
34. Amoco Foundation	24,207,650	57,982,053
35. General Motors Foundation	23,877,263	149,835,939
36. David and Lucille Packard Foundation	23,632,567	227,512,098
37. Knight Foundation	23,154,361	522,072,552
38. Robert R. McCormick Tribune Foundation	23,008,722	470,292,080
39. Weingart Foundation *	22,893,357	458,342,864
40. U.S. WEST Foundation	22,735,661	13,853,913
41. Howard Heinz Endowment	21,932,562	622,403,561
42. James Irvine Foundation	21,715,791	506,745,921
43. Marin Community Foundation	21,545,000	482,431,000
44. San Francisco Foundation *	21,380,363	226,099,459
45. Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	21,199,731	612,221,339
46. J. E. and L. E. Mabee Foundation	20,812,422	513,588,666
47. Ahmanson Foundation	20,505,071	338,530,000
48. Edna McConnell Clark Foundation	19,872,230	384,881,000
49. John M. Olin Foundation	19,827,537	69,948,396
50. General Electric Foundation	19,360,048	15,359,675

* 1991 data

SOURCE: THE FOUNDATION CENTER

Athletics

Sidelines

Roland V. Massimino, the men's basketball coach at Villanova University, was named last week to replace Jerry Tarkanian at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas.

Mr. Massimino will earn almost $400,000 a year in salary and benefits under a five-year contract. Deals with sneaker manufacturers and other outside benefits could bring his earnings to about $700,000 a year.

In his 19 years at Villanova, Mr. Massimino had a record of 357 wins and 241 losses and led the Wildcats to a national championship in 1985. He also established a reputation for academic integrity and for abiding by the rules.

UNLV's athletics director, Jim Weaver, who once coached football at Villanova, said the latter attributes were important factors in Mr. Massimino's selection to run a program that had been plagued by troubles with the National Collegiate Athletic Association and concerns about the academic unpreparedness of players.

Said Mr. Massimino: "I promise this: In no way will any student-athlete ever embarrass this university. Ever."

The university hired its new coach despite attempts by Mr. Tarkanian, who agreed last June to quit the position, to rescind his resignation. Lawyers for Mr. Tarkanian have said that he intends to fight for the post, but have not said how he plans to do so.

Because UNLV's program faces the threat of probation stemming from a continuing NCAA investigation into alleged recruiting violations, some of the best coaches in the country reportedly turned down the job.

One of them, Pat Kennedy, who has transformed Florida State University's men's basketball program into one of the best in its new conference, the Atlantic Coast, said last month that he had rejected a contract similar to the one given Mr. Massimino.

■

More presidents are turning to athletics departments to help their colleges out of financial jams.

The athletics program at Syracuse University is being asked to shoulder a larger share of the university's budget crunch than are other departments. In a restructuring plan designed to help Syracuse eliminate a $38-million budget deficit, President Kenneth A. Shaw proposed a $2.1-million cut in the $12.2-million sports budget. He also said he would take $5-million from the athletics department's reserve fund.

Faculty members, who had feared that the athletics program would escape major cuts, were pleased by Mr. Shaw's proposal.

The president, who has been at Syracuse since last year, told the Associated Press: "I think it's fair to say that athletics was treated better in the past than it can be in the future."

Men Far Outnumber Women in Division I Sports and Receive Most of the Money, a Survey Finds

Continued From Page A1

vides only a cursory glance at a college's overall treatment of men's and women's sports, and does not take into account many of the shadings that complicate the question of Title IX compliance. Besides that, they note, the data are from 1990-91 and may be somewhat outdated for colleges that have made significant changes in their sports programs during the past year.

But most sports officials and legal experts agreed that the information provides a good starting point for gauging which colleges may be falling short both of meeting the minimum legal requirements of Title IX and of fulfilling what Merrily Dean Baker, associate executive director of the NCAA, calls the "moral imperative" of providing equitable treatment to men and women. (Ms. Baker was nominated last week by the president of Michigan State University to be its new athletics director.)

"The figures don't immediately say 'illegal,' or 'legal,' " said Linda Greene, a civil-rights lawyer and professor of law at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, who is on the university's athletics council. "But because of the nature of the disparities, they cry out for justification. They require that universities come forward and explain why the differences exist."

Two weeks ago, the NCAA released its gender-equity survey, to which 646 of the association's 847 members replied (*The Chronicle*, March 18). The NCAA, which has been criticized over the years by women's-sports advocates who believe it impeded their progress, was widely applauded for undertaking such a study and for getting information about the status of sex equity into the public eye.

The Chronicle conducted its survey to try to add details to the NCAA's summary data and to gauge how individual institutions are doing in providing sex equity in sports. It asked all 298 Division I institutions for copies of the forms they submitted as part of the NCAA's survey. Of those, 203 provided the forms. (For a list of colleges that did not provide them, and some of their reasons, see below.)

"Because of the nature of the disparities, they cry out for justification. They require that universities come forward and explain why the differences exist."

For each institution that responded, *The Chronicle* provides five pieces of information: the representation of men and women in the overall student body, the representation of men and women among varsity athletes, the amount and proportion of athletic scholarship money awarded to male and female athletes, the amount and proportion of operating expenditures spent on men's and women's teams, and the amount and proportion of money spent to recruit for men's and women's teams.

Key Pieces of Data

Most sports officials agree there are several key pieces of data to look for in gauging an individual college's performance in providing equitable programs. One major test under Title IX is that spending on men's and women's sports be comparable to the ratio of male and female athletes.

By that measure, said Michael Scott, a lobbyist and lawyer for the NCAA, "institutions, on average, are clearly in the ballpark." An institution like Florida State University, for instance, where male athletes outnumbered female athletes by about 72 per cent to 28 per cent and received 63 per cent of the athletic scholarship money, would seem to fulfill the law's requirements on that score.

However, like many other institutions, Florida State appears much less successful on the other main requirement of Title IX: that the proportion of male to female athletes generally reflect the proportion of male and female students at the institution.

Continued on Page A40

Universities That Did Not Participate in the Survey Cite the Sensitivity of Their Data

Ninety-seven of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's 298 Division I members did not participate in *The Chronicle*'s survey about gender equity. Those colleges either did not take part in the NCAA study on which *The Chronicle*'s survey was based, or chose not to provide copies of their NCAA-survey responses to *The Chronicle*.

Most of the institutions that declined to release the information said they did so to protect sensitive information about coaching salaries. That was especially true of private institutions that are not subject to state open-records laws. Only a few public universities, like Pennsylvania State University and Utah State University, refused to release the information.

Others said they did not believe the information in the form would fairly reflect the status of men and women in their programs, either because it was outdated (the survey covered academic 1990-91) or because the NCAA's study, as it was crafted, would fail to put the data into context.

For instance, Chet Gladchuk, athletics director at Boston College, said his institution had recently undergone a compliance review by the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights, and "was found to be in compliance."

"We do not feel the limited information requested by the NCAA is a reflection of our comprehensive commitment to the equitable distribution of resources for men and women," Mr. Gladchuk wrote. "Therefore, we opt not to make the NCAA information available to *The Chronicle*."

Given the increasingly contentious and litigious nature of the debate about gender equity in athletics, another telling response came from Santa Clara University, which said that it was declining to release the equity survey "on the advice of the university's counsel."

The following colleges and universities elected not to participate in *The Chronicle*'s survey:

Alabama State U
Alcorn State U
Arkansas State U
Boston College
Boston U
Brigham Young U
Brooklyn College
Brown U
Butler U
Campbell U
Chicago State U
The Citadel
Colgate U
College of Charleston
Columbia U
Coppin State U
Cornell U
Dartmouth College
Davidson College
Delaware State College
De Paul U
Drake U
Duquesne U
East Carolina U
Florida A&M U
Georgetown U
Grambling State U
Harvard U
Hofstra U
Howard U
Jackson State U
Jacksonville U
Lafayette College
Lamar U
La Salle U
Lehigh U
Long Island U–Brooklyn Center
Loyola U of Chicago
Manhattan College
Marshall U
Mercer U
Morgan State U
Niagara U
North Carolina A&T State U
Northwestern State U of La.
Northwestern U
Pennsylvania State U
Prairie View A&M U
Rice U
Rider College
Rutgers U
Saint Bonaventure U
Saint Francis College (N.Y.)
Saint Francis College (Pa.)
Saint John's U (N.Y.)
Saint Joseph's U
Saint Mary's College of California
Samford U
Santa Clara U
Seton Hall U
Siena College
South Carolina State College
Southeast Missouri State U
Southern Methodist U
Southern U
Stanford U
Temple U
Tennessee State U
Texas Christian U
Texas Southern U
Towson State U
U. S. Air Force Academy
U. S. Military Academy
U of Detroit
U of Evansville
U of Hartford
U of Houston
U of Illinois at Chicago
U of Kansas
U of Maine
U of Maryland–Baltimore County
U of Maryland–Eastern Shore
U of Massachusetts at Amherst
U of Miami
U of New Orleans
U of Notre Dame
U of Portland
U of Richmond
U of San Diego
U of Tulsa
U of Utah
Utah State U
Villanova U
Winthrop College
Xavier U
Yale U

How Men and Women Fared in Sports at 203 NCAA Division I Colleges, 1990-91

	Distribution of full-time undergraduates		Distribution of athletes		Spending on athletics scholarships				Athletics operating expenditures [1]				Athletics recruiting expenditures [2]			
					Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total
American U	40.3%	59.7%	50.5%	49.5%	$800,992	55.8%	$634,202	44.2%	$129,513	66.3%	$65,884	33.7%	$71,247	77.8%	$20,340	22.2%
Appalachian State U	48.8	51.2	74.1	25.9	610,991	84.6	111,262	15.4	307,110	72.2	118,044	27.8	91,125	87.5	12,970	12.5
Arizona State U	51.6	48.4	70.8	29.2	1,754,652	64.9	950,940	35.1	941,096	78.2	261,786	21.8	373,662	83.0	76,653	17.0
Auburn U	54.8	45.2	72.9	27.1	961,239	67.2	468,597	32.8	803,216	72.9	298,989	27.1	300,676	82.4	64,104	17.6
Austin Peay State U	39.0	61.0	61.1	38.9	500,992	77.0	149,915	23.0	250,139	81.1	58,155	18.9	47,565	71.7	18,815	28.3
Ball State U	44.9	55.1	63.9	36.1	701,040	59.7	473,740	40.3	390,622	67.4	189,289	32.6	76,648	62.9	45,150	37.1
Baylor U	45.8	54.2	76.1	23.9	1,698,949	81.0	398,941	19.0	962,258	83.2	194,456	16.8	165,240	88.7	20,968	11.3
Bethune-Cookman C	38.6	61.4	85.2	14.8	500,352	83.2	101,341	16.8	787,034	91.6	72,134	8.4	25,118	90.6	2,598	9.4
Boise State U	46.9	53.1	71.9	28.1	610,743	65.9	315,406	34.1	409,886	68.9	184,733	31.1	118,653	73.3	43,255	26.7
Bowling Green State U	41.5	58.5	65.7	34.3	1,048,924	70.9	430,344	29.1	494,909	77.9	140,668	22.1	133,635	84.1	25,313	15.9
Bradley U	52.9	47.1	70.8	29.2	503,852	51.4	476,827	48.6	210,150	67.9	99,200	32.1	59,800	76.9	18,000	23.1
Bucknell U	54.8	45.2	68.4	31.6	515,200	77.8	146,640	22.2	275,901	64.5	152,184	35.5	64,250	84.4	11,850	15.6
California State U																
–at Fresno	47.9	52.1	70.9	29.1	883,780	70.7	365,632	29.3	1,881,177	84.7	340,417	15.3	177,380	90.2	19,315	9.8
–at Fullerton	44.9	55.1	69.0	31.0	665,810	70.9	272,947	29.1	517,082	81.6	116,968	18.4	71,216	83.0	14,638	17.0
–at Long Beach	46.3	53.7	71.6	28.4	627,499	70.5	262,381	29.5	1,100,338	80.2	271,188	19.8	49,793	63.6	28,459	36.4
–at Northridge	44.9	55.1	68.3	31.7	346,552	66.6	173,924	33.4	343,955	71.0	140,688	29.0	10,765	68.3	4,986	31.7
Canisius C	57.1	42.9	76.1	23.9	272,382	54.7	225,415	45.3	245,543	59.8	164,870	40.2	48,515	87.4	7,000	12.6
Centenary C	46.1	53.9	66.0	34.0	410,907	67.0	202,172	33.0	136,407	78.3	37,749	21.7	21,760	87.2	3,200	12.8
Central Connecticut State U	46.1	53.9	78.6	21.4	293,419	70.2	124,846	29.8	284,528	77.8	81,004	22.2	36,397	64.1	20,419	35.9
Central Michigan U	42.8	57.2	67.5	32.5	768,873	64.7	419,456	35.3	325,400	64.8	176,600	35.2	68,500	60.4	45,000	39.6
Charleston Southern U	44.7	55.3	55.5	44.5	261,879	62.0	160,552	38.0	103,575	56.0	81,325	44.0	21,625	76.4	6,675	23.6
Clemson U	57.3	42.7	74.4	25.6	1,547,655	74.6	527,879	25.4	†	†	†	†	420,652	87.6	59,300	12.4
Cleveland State U	49.8	50.2	66.3	33.7	347,223	68.0	163,102	32.0	273,920	68.6	125,259	31.4	77,000	76.6	23,500	23.4
C of the Holy Cross	49.6	50.4	64.5	35.5	1,271,626	68.6	583,251	31.4	941,402	72.7	353,006	27.3	94,620	81.1	22,100	18.9
C of William and Mary	45.5	54.5	61.6	38.4	1,179,894	72.1	456,664	27.9	387,714	64.9	209,796	35.1	86,097	77.0	25,660	23.0
Colorado State U	51.5	48.5	67.4	32.6	998,422	67.4	483,347	32.6	580,720	73.7	207,516	26.3	197,576	76.9	59,240	23.1
Creighton U	45.2	54.8	57.6	42.4	484,833	56.3	377,072	43.7	371,000	71.6	147,000	28.4	115,750	80.9	27,250	19.1
Drexel U	66.6	33.4	70.8	29.2	670,000	55.1	545,439	44.9	268,500	78.7	72,550	21.3	9,561	74.3	3,300	25.7
Duke U	56.2	43.8	65.1	34.9	2,779,194	78.4	767,065	21.6	1,530,496	83.4	304,095	16.6	324,500	88.1	43,800	11.9
East Tennessee State U	41.6	58.4	75.9	24.1	653,708	81.9	144,553	18.1	238,217	75.4	77,811	24.6	73,149	78.0	20,586	22.0
Eastern Illinois U	44.4	55.6	73.9	26.1	530,955	76.3	165,076	23.7	529,306	72.2	203,418	27.8	64,549	81.0	15,182	19.0
Eastern Kentucky U	43.0	57.0	67.6	32.4	593,059	70.3	250,203	29.7	267,793	63.0	157,243	37.0	54,482	61.8	33,659	38.2
Eastern Michigan U	40.4	59.6	71.1	28.9	928,673	65.8	481,915	34.2	540,863	75.3	177,620	24.7	99,328	84.3	18,475	15.7
Eastern Washington U	46.0	54.0	61.8	38.2	383,676	74.8	129,320	25.2	261,817	67.6	125,353	32.4	58,260	73.4	21,140	26.6
Fairfield U	45.4	54.6	59.1	40.9	315,642	51.5	297,690	48.5	159,370	59.9	106,906	40.1	31,439	62.6	18,831	37.4
Fairleigh Dickinson U	49.3	50.7	68.6	31.4	580,970	54.4	486,510	45.6	169,379	73.7	60,555	26.3	37,000	72.5	14,000	27.5
Florida International U	42.4	57.6	57.4	42.6	329,667	60.0	219,725	40.0	297,032	68.8	134,627	31.2	54,120	59.4	36,976	40.6
Florida State U	46.4	53.6	72.3	27.7	916,942	63.2	533,838	36.8	802,139	75.1	266,600	24.9	272,498	80.1	67,643	19.9
Fordham U	50.0	50.0	73.0	27.0	†	60.0	†	40.0	†	86.0	†	14.0	†	76.0	†	24.0
Furman U	47.2	52.8	72.8	27.2	1,287,842	80.2	317,976	19.8	557,220	82.3	119,758	17.7	56,570	76.5	17,397	23.5
George Mason U	44.2	55.8	62.9	37.1	659,831	56.5	507,588	43.5	329,900	63.7	188,000	36.3	79,400	57.0	60,400	43.0
George Washington U	48.5	51.5	57.7	42.3	999,189	51.2	951,204	48.8	350,268	72.8	131,200	27.2	75,270	64.4	41,670	35.6
Georgia Institute of Technology	76.1	23.9	76.3	23.7	1,366,184	80.1	339,108	19.9	1,483,400	82.7	310,600	17.3	712,000	92.5	58,000	7.5
Georgia Southern U	48.6	51.4	76.5	23.5	509,507	79.6	130,483	20.4	369,775	81.1	86,188	18.9	43,502	80.6	10,480	19.4
Georgia State U	42.4	57.6	52.3	47.7	255,875	50.2	253,741	49.8	161,333	61.1	102,863	38.9	47,177	70.3	19,948	29.7
Gonzaga U	48.1	51.9	61.5	38.5	389,823	57.4	289,531	42.6	146,725	64.0	82,695	36.0	28,200	74.8	9,500	25.2
Idaho State U	47.7	52.3	68.9	31.1	561,387	75.6	180,763	24.4	261,806	68.1	122,801	31.9	108,651	90.0	12,110	10.0
Illinois State U	45.3	54.7	67.5	32.5	618,578	63.9	349,763	36.1	526,557	65.4	278,314	34.5	77,914	62.7	46,339	37.3
Indiana State U	49.4	50.6	69.5	30.5	653,387	66.5	329,885	33.5	404,000	76.4	125,000	23.6	104,700	85.0	18,500	15.0
Indiana U	47.2	52.8	72.1	27.9	1,491,456	69.2	664,060	30.8	810,483	73.7	289,843	26.3	305,649	86.3	48,654	13.7
Iona C	50.3	49.7	73.4	26.6	503,053	66.5	253,150	33.5	195,860	77.6	56,575	22.4	60,400	88.6	7,800	11.4
Iowa State U	58.6	41.4	70.2	29.8	1,198,730	66.2	611,830	33.8	1,471,422	78.6	399,674	21.4	340,022	82.9	70,050	17.1
James Madison U	44.9	55.1	57.9	42.1	1,099,232	66.2	562,203	33.8	416,023	66.8	206,386	33.2	100,999	85.3	17,434	14.7
Kansas State U	52.9	47.1	74.8	25.2	729,479	73.2	267,363	26.8	645,111	78.8	173,114	21.2	285,719	88.4	37,338	11.6
Kent State U	42.4	57.6	72.7	27.3	1,344,033	69.4	592,725	30.6	675,253	78.3	187,631	21.7	87,897	74.0	30,775	26.0
Liberty U	51.3	48.7	74.5	25.5	1,283,800	80.9	303,800	19.1	489,042	86.7	74,959	13.3	91,000	94.3	5,500	5.7
Louisiana State U	50.0	50.0	73.1	26.9	1,199,761	66.2	613,170	33.8	2,848,651	81.1	663,399	18.9	110,754	73.6	39,642	26.4
Louisiana Tech U	54.0	46.0	76.3	23.7	688,287	79.3	179,380	20.7	411,975	78.2	114,580	21.8	79,100	78.1	22,200	21.9
Loyola C (Md.)	44.7	55.3	51.5	48.5	562,030	60.1	373,218	39.9	192,198	65.7	100,316	34.3	33,550	79.8	8,500	20.2
Loyola Marymount U	44.5	55.5	57.9	42.1	467,272	62.4	281,055	37.6	307,003	77.9	87,103	22.1	43,700	83.2	8,820	16.8
Marist C	45.4	54.6	66.8	33.2	238,579	61.4	150,280	38.6	295,882	81.6	66,680	18.4	56,760	83.5	11,205	16.5
Marquette U	50.7	49.3	63.4	36.6	321,896	55.0	262,855	45.0	252,500	72.7	95,000	27.3	122,300	88.9	15,300	11.1
McNeese State U	43.2	56.8	71.5	28.5	463,326	77.4	135,501	22.6	402,956	85.9	66,280	14.1	62,100	86.1	10,000	13.9
Memphis State U	47.4	52.6	70.5	29.5	960,286	77.2	283,034	22.8	891,439	83.6	174,455	16.4	179,800	94.7	10,163	5.3
Miami U	47.1	52.9	75.6	24.4	1,363,877	70.5	570,091	29.5	601,307	80.0	170,020	20.0	87,496	78.7	23,716	21.3
Michigan State U	48.1	51.9	67.2	32.8	1,639,386	70.8	674,520	29.2	1,036,314	75.4	337,771	24.5	†	†	†	†
Middle Tennessee State U	47.5	52.5	75.6	24.4	453,792	72.9	168,369	27.1	204,432	77.9	57,837	22.1	65,514	84.3	12,208	15.7
Mississippi State U	58.2	41.8	74.0	26.0	821,672	71.2	333,102	28.8	754,807	85.6	126,949	14.4	274,990	84.8	49,409	15.2
Mississippi Valley State U	41.1	58.9	71.1	28.9	349,421	82.3	75,342	17.7	216,860	81.1	50,375	18.9	22,428	82.3	4,822	17.7
Monmouth C	43.9	56.1	58.1	41.9	434,896	55.0	355,566	45.0	147,804	71.4	59,343	28.6	18,734	94.4	1,104	5.6
Montana State U	56.5	43.5	77.8	22.2	609,299	74.0	209,996	26.0	391,078	76.7	111,867	23.3	118,997	91.8	10,564	8.2
Morehead State U	43.5	56.5	69.1	30.9	537,610	74.7	182,200	25.3	236,000	76.4	73,000	23.6	40,000	82.5	8,500	17.5
Mount Saint Mary's C	46.4	53.6	62.7	37.3	415,149	59.1	287,424	40.9	211,681	64.8	114,811	35.2	22,901	65.8	11,920	34.2
Murray State U	46.0	54.0	73.2	26.8	610,934	74.7	206,672	25.3	252,404	75.4	82,210	24.6	49,060	91.9	4,320	8.1
New Mexico State U	50.6	49.4	68.2	31.8	819,891	73.0	302,774	27.0	417,512	70.8	172,533	29.2	136,295	84.8	24,438	15.2
Nicholls State U	40.3	59.7	70.2	29.8	384,719	67.9	181,485	32.1	230,571	83.3	45,982	16.7	44,774	84.1	8,455	15.9
North Carolina State U	62.6	37.4	75.4	24.6	1,241,778	69.2	552,622	30.8	1,627,022	87.1	240,015	12.9	370,257	81.0	86,807	19.0
Northeast Louisiana U	42.7	57.3	74.2	25.8	768,082	76.8	232,455	23.2	272,500	73.8	96,598	26.2	81,600	75.7	26,200	24.3
Northeastern Illinois U	39.9	60.1	52.0	48.0	86,243	53.6	74,592	46.4	90,500	71.2	36,600	28.8	6,000	66.7	3,000	33.3
Northeastern U	59.9	40.1	64.3	35.7	1,829,136	67.2	894,248	32.8	342,458	70.3	144,698	29.7	92,045	77.4	26,850	22.6
Northern Arizona U	46.5	53.5	65.6	34.4	686,121	64.3	380,739	35.7	427,525	65.7	223,583	34.3	116,186	83.4	23,208	16.6
Northern Illinois U	46.0	54.0	72.0	28.0	764,578	62.0	468,058	38.0	541,103	64.4	299,757	35.6	113,368	80.7	27,098	19.3
Ohio State U	53.3	46.7	73.7	26.3	1,451,376	64.3	806,686	35.7	1,768,516	76.4	545,835	23.6	407,064	79.5	104,946	20.5
Ohio U	48.3	51.7	70.8	29.2	953,814	67.2	466,176	32.8	387,400	70.6	161,100	29.4	75,600	72.4	28,800	27.6
Oklahoma State U	53.5	46.5	76.9	23.1	886,966	76.1	278,241	23.9	854,500	85.2	148,700	14.8	387,000	90.4	41,000	9.6
Old Dominion U	49.6	50.4	60.4	39.6	542,147	64.5	298,297	35.5	265,973	64.0	149,583	36.0	90,984	68.2	42,339	31.8
Oregon State U	55.8	44.2	63.9	36.1	937,880	72.9	349,303	27.1	1,105,812	68.2	515,657	31.8	173,714	72.6	65,467	27.4
Pepperdine U	44.3	55.7	58.7	41.3	929,123	58.3	664,991	41.7	308,485	73.4	111,766	26.6	27,216	81.9	6,027	18.4
Princeton U	58.8	41.2	69.3	30.7	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Providence C	47.8	52.2	54.9	45.1	910,536	52.9	810,451	47.1	518,500	71.3	208,500	28.7	167,000	82.3	36,000	17.7
Purdue U	56.1	43.9	69.6	30.4	1,373,601	70.4	577,866	29.6	1,004,808	71.7	396,583	28.3	208,126	79.2	54,617	20.8
Radford U	39.5	60.5	60.2	39.8	352,485	59.2	242,551	40.8	311,400	64.6	170,875	35.4	27,750	60.2	18,350	39.8

	Distribution of full-time undergraduates		Distribution of athletes		Spending on athletics scholarships: Men		Spending on athletics scholarships: Women		Athletics operating expenditures [1]: Men		Athletics operating expenditures [1]: Women		Athletics recruiting expenditures [2]: Men		Athletics recruiting expenditures [2]: Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total
Radford U	39.5%	60.5%	60.2%	39.8%	$352,485	59.2%	$242,551	40.8%	$311,400	64.6%	$170,875	35.4%	$27,750	60.2%	$18,350	39.8%
Robert Morris C	45.0	55.0	53.2	46.8	209,800	65.9	108,550	34.1	130,500	67.2	63,640	32.8	9,331	62.2	5,658	38.8
Saint Louis U	55.4	44.5	50.7	49.3	334,168	69.0	149,888	31.0	209,098	73.6	75,140	26.4	36,853	94.3	2,241	5.7
Saint Peter's C	47.6	52.4	69.3	30.7	334,751	55.6	267,296	44.4	187,033	71.2	75,729	28.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sam Houston State U	47.2	52.8	74.5	25.5	360,354	74.0	126,787	26.0	327,024	74.4	112,564	25.6	41,782	83.3	8,390	16.7
San Diego State U	48.5	51.5	72.4	27.6	660,849	74.5	226,135	25.5	727,738	76.8	220,115	23.2	131,068	82.3	28,232	17.7
San Jose State U	52.0	48.0	69.7	30.3	602,281	67.7	286,761	32.3	353,528	70.7	146,302	29.3	97,478	73.9	34,437	26.1
Southeastern Louisiana U	43.1	56.9	61.6	38.4	237,404	56.3	184,323	43.7	171,950	59.6	116,500	40.4	†	†	†	†
Southern Illinois U at Carbondale	60.6	39.4	66.3	33.7	709,138	63.6	405,313	36.4	356,326	65.1	190,922	34.9	79,234	67.9	37,490	32.1
Southern Utah U	45.3	54.7	69.9	30.1	175,341	72.3	67,175	27.7	298,480	75.3	97,900	24.7	20,600	93.2	1,500	6.8
Southwest Missouri State U	47.7	52.3	75.1	24.9	660,930	67.7	315,633	32.3	477,629	70.6	198,432	29.4	119,751	78.9	32,105	21.1
Southwest Texas State U	47.4	52.6	74.0	26.0	471,314	72.1	182,741	27.9	336,228	76.6	102,629	23.4	47,587	65.7	24,880	34.3
Stephen F. Austin State U	46.2	53.8	68.7	31.3	426,448	74.2	148,148	25.8	378,000	79.0	100,243	21.0	43,000	73.6	15,399	26.4
Stetson U	45.3	54.7	62.9	37.1	440,834	64.5	243,029	35.5	505,555	72.0	196,955	28.0	35,200	86.1	5,700	13.9
Syracuse U	49.6	50.4	70.4	29.6	†	74.9	†	25.1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee Technological U	55.9	44.1	73.9	26.1	541,775	84.7	98,008	15.3	338,694	73.9	119,408	26.1	60,079	82.3	12,899	17.7
Texas A&M U	56.5	43.5	70.7	29.3	844,310	66.4	427,851	33.6	885,200	75.0	294,300	25.0	273,800	74.4	94,100	25.6
Texas Tech U	52.6	47.4	80.7	19.3	738,618	72.8	275,625	27.2	754,854	79.5	194,180	20.5	195,416	88.3	25,989	11.7
Towson State U	40.9	59.1	65.8	34.2	537,319	71.5	214,269	28.5	319,147	71.9	124,485	28.1	31,250	71.0	12,750	29.0
Tulane U	53.1	46.9	70.8	29.2	2,635,998	82.0	577,280	18.0	554,224	84.3	102,916	15.7	217,864	93.3	15,680	6.7
U.S. Naval Academy	90.8	9.2	80.0	20.0	‡	‡	‡	‡	913,115	88.7	116,486	11.3	330,337	95.6	15,216	4.4
U of Akron	50.2	49.8	74.6	25.4	917,019	77.1	271,799	22.9	636,056	79.8	161,354	20.2	154,500	91.7	14,000	8.3
U of Alabama	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	1,123,162	65.0	603,526	35.0	859,095	72.0	334,119	28.0	376,260	82.9	77,358	17.1
–at Birmingham	44.5	55.5	62.1	37.9	251,989	56.5	194,007	43.5	357,100	69.8	154,150	30.2	24,300	44.7	30,100	55.3
U of Arizona	51.7	48.3	66.9	33.1	1,553,349	65.2	827,324	34.8	921,863	72.0	359,132	28.0	435,359	80.0	108,900	20.0
U of Arkansas																
–at Fayetteville	55.1	44.9	75.4	24.6	1,122,926	75.2	370,185	24.8	817,204	78.5	223,510	21.5	251,172	85.5	42,535	14.5
–at Little Rock	46.2	53.8	59.1	40.9	339,399	72.7	127,607	27.3	103,750	72.0	40,250	28.0	24,500	91.8	2,200	8.2
U of California																
–at Berkeley	53.4	46.6	69.1	30.9	1,315,789	69.8	570,442	30.2	1,003,137	76.0	317,050	24.0	344,949	87.5	49,298	12.5
–at Irvine	47.5	52.5	68.5	31.5	350,572	64.4	193,760	35.6	498,818	74.2	173,607	25.8	32,012	74.9	10,747	25.1
–at Los Angeles	49.4	50.6	65.5	34.5	1,576,826	69.8	682,349	30.2	1,929,454	81.6	436,469	18.4	404,500	88.4	53,300	11.6
–at Santa Barbara	49.6	50.4	69.6	30.4	401,610	61.8	248,556	38.2	831,033	77.6	239,462	22.4	17,988	66.4	9,100	33.6
U of Central Florida	47.3	52.7	74.4	25.6	654,510	75.7	210,397	24.3	1,755,000	79.8	443,900	20.2	48,000	77.4	14,000	22.6
U of Cincinnati	52.6	47.4	73.5	26.5	1,133,875	78.6	308,294	21.4	1,313,193	91.1	128,768	8.9	214,660	91.5	19,900	8.5
U of Colorado at Boulder	54.2	45.8	67.2	32.8	1,461,444	72.3	559,013	27.7	1,124,295	79.0	298,226	21.0	407,137	83.7	79,218	16.3
U of Connecticut	47.6	52.4	73.7	26.3	1,054,424	65.3	559,975	34.7	716,042	69.6	313,191	30.4	156,385	82.2	33,768	17.8
U of Dayton	52.0	48.0	74.9	25.1	273,795	52.4	249,144	47.6	295,420	74.2	102,925	25.8	90,400	86.0	14,750	14.0
U of Delaware	43.6	56.4	63.7	36.3	900,008	78.4	247,479	21.6	716,810	85.4	122,916	14.6	50,000	82.6	10,500	17.4
U of Florida	53.1	46.9	71.1	28.9	803,162	63.5	460,701	36.5	968,726	72.5	368,235	27.5	531,570	84.7	96,245	15.3
U of Georgia	47.1	52.9	74.0	26.0	1,264,486	67.6	606,798	32.4	651,512	82.1	142,392	17.9	566,929	83.0	115,752	17.0
U of Hartford	50.9	49.1	55.4	44.6	791,702	52.3	722,842	47.7	294,710	69.9	126,665	30.1	34,809	72.1	13,474	27.9
U of Hawaii	46.3	53.7	71.6	28.4	981,936	66.7	489,909	33.3	1,077,199	70.1	459,335	29.9	331,007	93.6	22,639	6.3
U of Idaho	58.2	41.8	67.7	32.3	540,374	71.2	218,419	28.8	328,334	74.0	115,520	26.0	97,006	80.4	23,649	19.6
U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	56.5	43.5	71.1	28.9	1,492,613	68.3	692,104	31.7	1,049,282	72.9	389,763	27.1	364,500	83.6	71,500	16.4
U of Iowa	48.3	51.7	64.1	35.9	1,691,651	67.4	818,494	32.6	904,250	63.7	515,270	36.3	354,585	64.8	192,700	35.2
U of Kentucky	48.3	51.7	70.7	29.3	1,848,786	74.3	639,508	25.7	1,058,526	77.3	310,389	22.7	480,255	85.7	79,871	14.3
U of Louisville	47.2	52.8	70.7	29.3	1,057,843	72.9	392,310	27.1	3,386,320	94.2	208,800	5.8	245,690	92.2	20,870	7.8
U of Maryland at C Park	51.9	48.1	62.7	37.3	1,689,361	71.7	667,209	28.3	1,588,895	87.0	237,347	13.0	†	†	†	†
U of Michigan	53.1	46.9	65.6	34.4	3,085,400	67.8	1,464,800	32.2	1,308,400	73.3	476,300	26.7	481,200	83.9	92,100	16.1
U of Minnesota –Twin Cities	51.7	48.3	70.6	29.4	1,437,410	69.6	627,831	30.4	2,412,437	81.9	534,476	18.1	480,500	82.2	104,286	17.8
U of Mississippi	50.7	49.3	76.4	23.6	1,124,357	80.6	270,134	19.4	917,942	79.0	244,377	21.0	361,873	89.4	42,781	10.6
U of Missouri																
–at Columbia	49.9	50.1	67.8	32.2	918,485	69.3	406,936	30.7	554,025	72.6	209,539	27.4	212,000	79.3	38,163	20.7
–at Kansas City	43.4	56.6	52.9	47.1	177,084	47.5	195,543	52.5	153,737	72.0	59,675	28.0	35,221	72.5	13,338	27.5
U of Montana	49.2	50.8	70.3	29.7	555,731	75.4	181,453	24.6	255,700	67.4	123,500	32.6	119,500	79.1	31,500	20.9
U of Nebraska	55.4	44.6	74.3	25.7	1,168,541	68.8	528,869	31.2	1,161,550	76.4	358,550	23.6	503,500	87.7	70,500	12.3
U of Nevada																
–at Las Vegas	49.3	50.7	69.8	30.2	1,239,536	69.4	545,929	30.6	724,622	75.7	233,185	24.3	234,643	84.5	42,908	15.5
–at Reno	48.8	51.2	68.4	31.6	971,444	73.7	346,047	26.3	659,101	76.4	203,299	23.6	120,600	74.1	42,100	25.9
U of New Hampshire	44.1	55.9	68.2	31.8	1,259,615	67.3	612,049	32.7	1,292,989	86.1	208,327	13.9	62,850	78.9	16,808	21.1
U of New Mexico	47.7	52.3	75.0	25.0	1,184,076	74.5	405,255	25.5	1,381,520	87.1	205,391	12.9	225,886	86.9	34,102	13.1
U of North Carolina																
–at Asheville	44.9	55.1	57.2	42.8	128,652	65.2	68,626	34.8	82,030	60.4	53,833	39.6	17,780	85.7	2,972	14.3
–at Chapel Hill	42.5	57.5	62.8	37.2	1,506,500	64.5	828,700	35.5	1,021,161	81.6	230,744	18.4	453,104	87.8	63,200	12.2
–at Charlotte	48.7	51.3	63.0	37.0	252,019	59.4	171,961	40.6	490,450	74.9	164,100	25.1	67,450	64.0	37,950	36.0
–at Wilmington	42.3	57.7	57.8	42.2	260,697	61.8	161,433	38.2	163,100	60.0	108,600	40.0	33,120	64.5	18,250	35.5
U of North Texas	47.6	52.4	75.5	24.5	481,849	77.7	137,983	22.3	222,401	77.1	65,997	22.9	41,797	83.1	8,472	16.9
U of Northern Iowa	42.8	57.2	67.3	32.7	569,314	70.8	234,813	29.2	329,131	73.4	119,567	26.6	38,057	79.1	10,071	20.9
U of Oklahoma	54.7	45.3	72.7	27.3	1,022,073	65.8	530,058	34.2	1,180,696	73.6	424,197	26.4	295,551	78.4	81,650	21.6
U of Oregon	47.4	52.6	66.8	33.2	1,159,855	72.2	446,339	27.8	2,068,903	86.6	318,897	13.4	416,612	90.3	44,856	9.7
U of the Pacific	46.4	53.6	66.9	33.1	1,929,853	68.6	884,826	31.4	304,118	73.4	110,432	26.6	127,450	84.5	23,356	15.5
U of Pennsylvania	57.3	42.7	68.8	31.2	‡	‡	‡	‡	590,700	73.8	210,022	26.2	136,713	71.9	30,117	18.1
U of Pittsburgh	51.8	48.2	75.7	24.3	1,668,308	74.9	559,281	25.1	6,170,295	97.2	179,010	3.8	402,840	95.3	26,340	4.7
U of Rhode Island	47.1	52.9	63.5	36.5	974,575	66.5	490,807	33.5	377,815	63.9	213,855	36.1	51,866	59.6	35,200	40.4
U of San Francisco	42.1	57.9	58.3	41.7	497,036	58.6	351,854	41.4	186,290	68.5	85,750	31.5	38,800	66.0	20,000	34.0
U of South Alabama	46.7	53.3	63.5	36.5	260,354	59.7	175,513	40.3	480,099	71.1	195,558	28.9	124,904	78.9	33,491	21.1
U of South Carolina	47.8	52.2	74.3	25.7	1,035,486	72.8	386,455	27.2	1,166,206	81.4	265,977	18.6	317,488	87.0	47,523	13.0
–Coastal Carolina C	45.0	55.0	61.5	38.5	405,103	65.2	216,465	34.8	106,000	70.2	45,000	29.8	22,500	73.8	8,000	26.2
U of South Florida	43.8	56.2	59.0	41.0	321,553	51.0	308,490	49.0	492,348	71.8	193,100	28.2	61,500	72.3	23,500	27.7
U of Southern California	57.9	42.1	76.7	23.3	3,151,176	72.4	1,199,297	27.6	2,080,619	87.2	305,459	12.8	287,890	79.4	74,785	20.6
U of Southern Mississippi	43.2	56.8	78.3	21.7	715,726	77.8	203,862	22.2	576,438	81.6	129,855	18.4	87,394	83.2	17,692	16.8
U of Southwestern Louisiana	46.9	53.1	77.0	23.0	521,927	77.6	150,935	22.4	552,324	87.2	81,427	12.8	152,000	94.4	9,050	5.6

Continued on Following Page

† Did not provide this information
‡ Does not offer athletic scholarships
[1] Operating expenditures include only those costs associated directly with games, including lodging, meals, transportation, officials, uniforms, and equipment.
[2] Recruiting expenditures include the costs of off-campus contacts and evaluations and of paid on-campus visits by athletes. They do not include telephone and postage costs.

How Men and Women Fared in Sports at 203 NCAA Division I Colleges, 1990-91—Continued

	Distribution of full-time undergraduates		Distribution of athletes		Spending on athletics scholarships: Men Amount	Men Per cent of total	Women Amount	Women Per cent of total	Athletics operating expenditures [1]: Men Amount	Men Per cent of total	Women Amount	Women Per cent of total	Athletics recruiting expenditures [2]: Men Amount	Men Per cent of total	Women Amount	Women Per cent of total
	Men	Women	Men	Women												
U of Tennessee –at Chattanooga	47.3%	52.7%	74.5%	25.5%	$901,073	87.0%	$134,571	13.0%	$243,343	81.5%	$55,066	18.5%	$71,110	97.4%	$1,900	2.6%
–at Knoxville	51.7	48.3	78.7	21.3	1,114,803	69.6	488,013	30.4	1,646,121	82.2	357,015	17.8	530,911	87.4	76,448	12.6
U of Texas																
–at Arlington	†	†	56.3	43.7	220,060	51.5	206,950	48.5	175,718	54.1	148,950	45.9	37,447	60.3	24,650	39.7
–at Austin	52.8	47.2	77.2	22.8	1,178,000	72.4	449,454	27.6	975,500	71.3	392,761	28.7	298,400	76.0	94,228	24.0
–at El Paso	47.5	52.5	74.6	25.4	922,211	82.5	195,386	17.5	531,400	79.5	137,025	20.5	209,726	91.9	18,551	8.1
–Pan American	42.0	58.0	67.2	32.8	205,343	64.1	115,131	35.9	202,030	68.8	91,500	31.2	21,300	77.7	6,100	22.3
–at San Antonio	47.7	52.3	59.0	41.0	157,451	59.7	106,282	40.3	115,873	65.4	61,302	34.6	48,250	78.5	13,250	21.5
U of Toledo	48.5	51.5	71.0	29.0	1,004,750	70.2	427,426	29.8	466,539	73.9	164,884	26.1	141,149	84.1	26,630	15.9
U of Vermont	46.8	53.2	55.9	44.1	536,091	54.4	449,257	45.6	265,300	57.7	204,590	43.5	34,663	78.3	9,601	21.7
U of Virginia	50.1	49.9	57.9	42.1	1,801,960	67.2	878,130	32.8	1,402,447	78.4	386,666	21.6	292,325	81.2	67,662	18.8
U of Washington	51.1	48.9	64.4	35.6	1,361,588	69.9	585,265	30.1	917,225	70.9	375,601	29.1	259,992	71.9	101,447	28.1
U of Wisconsin																
–at Green Bay	40.0	60.0	43.5	56.5	230,127	49.4	236,141	50.6	236,500	54.7	196,000	45.3	27,060	52.6	24,375	47.4
–at Madison	49.4	50.6	69.8	30.2	850,749	72.2	326,925	27.8	1,173,593	73.8	417,700	26.2	400,070	82.8	82,828	17.2
–at Milwaukee	48.9	51.1	61.6	38.4	317,209	60.9	203,462	39.1	140,851	66.9	69,598	33.1	23,490	89.1	2,884	10.9
U of Wyoming	53.2	46.8	76.8	23.2	995,117	74.4	342,224	25.6	461,248	76.6	141,040	23.4	263,550	90.0	29,250	10.0
Valparaiso U	46.3	53.7	70.9	29.1	579,406	68.6	265,407	31.4	176,881	67.5	72,441	32.5	46,167	78.2	12,855	21.8
Vanderbilt U	51.4	48.6	62.0	38.0	2,446,837	76.5	752,125	23.5	869,976	83.9	167,205	16.1	317,712	93.8	20,904	6.2
Virginia Commonwealth U	41.2	58.8	62.0	38.0	382,115	56.3	296,260	43.7	349,692	68.4	161,300	31.6	79,906	66.9	22,354	33.1
Virginia Military Institute	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,049,949	100.0	0	0.0	290,000	0.0	0	0.0	82,300	100.0	0	0.0
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U	58.5	41.5	78.3	21.7	1,129,842	80.3	276,504	19.7	723,926	80.4	176,646	19.6	246,587	88.7	31,446	11.3
Wagner C	47.0	53.0	63.6	36.4	279,084	59.7	188,616	40.3	78,700	68.6	36,000	31.4	10,000	83.3	2,000	16.7
Wake Forest U	53.7	46.3	73.0	27.0	1,974,936	84.5	363,475	15.5	665,000	79.8	168,000	20.2	375,000	92.1	32,000	7.9
Washington State U	54.5	45.5	55.7	44.3	1,154,566	68.0	542,237	32.0	993,629	70.3	420,751	29.7	289,099	76.5	88,652	23.5
Weber State U	48.2	51.8	71.8	28.2	597,586	71.2	241,215	28.8	238,994	69.4	105,369	30.6	59,603	86.2	9,568	13.8
West Virginia U	54.3	45.7	72.5	27.5	1,227,451	71.4	492,192	28.6	1,524,750	83.5	301,000	16.5	272,000	83.2	55,000	16.8
Western Carolina U	51.2	48.8	77.2	22.8	368,765	80.5	89,517	19.5	216,218	75.8	69,200	24.2	70,365	91.7	6,385	8.3
Western Illinois U	52.4	47.6	73.8	26.2	575,355	68.6	263,500	31.4	472,137	75.9	149,862	24.1	71,175	80.9	16,775	19.1
Western Kentucky U	51.9	48.1	74.2	25.8	661,376	81.0	155,031	19.0	358,254	69.3	159,012	30.7	81,037	96.5	2,918	3.5
Western Michigan U	47.2	52.8	72.2	27.8	1,003,240	73.7	358,359	26.3	745,265	77.7	214,415	22.3	100,624	77.1	29,827	22.9
Wichita State U	47.7	52.3	54.4	45.6	305,151	45.7	362,765	54.3	297,100	61.5	186,200	38.5	78,700	71.7	31,000	28.3
Wright State U	49.6	50.4	63.0	37.0	384,429	57.4	285,386	42.6	292,770	67.2	143,206	32.8	25,581	50.7	24,872	49.3
Xavier U (Ohio)	48.5	51.5	59.4	40.6	312,112	53.3	273,757	46.7	401,818	79.9	100,928	20.1	88,539	89.4	10,445	10.6
Youngstown State U	49.0	51.0	72.1	27.9	578,229	74.4	198,928	25.6	272,551	75.1	90,564	24.9	68,193	90.6	7,062	9.4
Division I average [3]	**49.7%**	**50.3%**	**69.1%**	**30.9%**	**$849,130**	**69.5%**	**$372,800**	**30.4%**	**$612,206**	**77.4%**	**$179,078**	**22.6%**	**$139,152**	**82.8%**	**$28,840**	**17.2%**

† Did not provide this information
‡ Does not offer athletic scholarships
[1] Operating expenditures include only those costs associated directly with games, including lodging, meals, transportation, officials, uniforms, and equipment.
[2] Recruiting expenditures include the costs of off-campus contacts and evaluations and of paid on-campus visits by athletes. They do not include telephone and postage costs.
[3] Division I average is based on information provided by the NCAA.

Survey Fleshes Out College Compliance on Gender Equity

Continued From Page A37

Just 46.4 per cent of Florida State's students are men, compared with 72 per cent of its athletes.

Sports officials and legal experts are split on whether the huge gaps in the participation and enrollment rates at most colleges suggest that those institutions are out of compliance with Title IX.

'Interests and Abilities'

The NCAA's Mr. Scott is quick to note that the law allows a college to offer other reasons why its participation rate does not mirror enrollment. If the rates are not similar, he says, the college can show that it has tried continually to expand opportunities for women, or it can prove that it has satisfied the "interests and abilities" of women by providing as much opportunity as female students want or warrant.

Mr. Scott said that since Title IX has been in effect for 20 years, colleges will have difficulty making the historical argument and probably will have to lean more heavily on the "interests" test.

Advocates for women, however, argue that neither test stands up to scrutiny at most colleges. Donna A. Lopiano, who is leaving as director of women's athletics at the University of Texas at Austin to become executive director of the Women's Sports Foundation, says the other prongs of the Title IX test are "more excuses than reasons."

"I don't know how a college can argue that there aren't women interested in being varsity athletes, when you look at the number of club teams just poised to become varsity sports," Ms. Lopiano said.

She also argued that colleges cannot rationally compare the interest of men and women until they start spending comparable sums of money for recruiting, scholarships, and operating costs.

"I've heard so many people say, 'I can't keep this women's team together,' " she said. "Well, no wonder. They're asked to practice at 7 a.m., the coach is paid two cents, there are no scholarships. All of a sudden there's no interest or ability. Big surprise!"

A Central Issue

Although it's very tough to find areas of common ground between proponents of Mr. Scott's and Ms. Lopiano's views, they tend to agree on one thing: The question about whether participation rates must equal enrollment will be a central issue as the Title IX debate heats up in the coming months.

"Somebody is going to have to set a standard by which people say, 'Okay, if I measure up to that standard, I will have a gender-equitable program,' " said Jim Livengood, athletics director at Washington State University, which is reshaping its sports program in response to a ruling by the state Supreme Court requiring the university to apportion its sports finances based on the makeup of the student body.

Who will set the standard is still an open question. Advocates for women's sports are pushing the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights—which is responsible for enforcing Title IX—to issue a clearer statement about the participation-rate issue. But critics of the OCR, who say the department is far too understaffed and underfinanced to do an adequate enforcement job, believe that other avenues hold more promise.

The courts are one such avenue. Some of the toughest standards for sex equity have been established during legal battles, such as the Washington court's 1987 decision governing its state. But almost everyone seems to hope the colleges will deal with the issue themselves.

Donna Shalala, chancellor of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, said that her institution, after an OCR inquiry, was altering its sports programs to bring them into what she called "technical compliance" with Title IX. "But OCR is much more lenient than many of us who are committed to Title IX. It is very important that we not depend on a federal agency to deal with this issue. It is important that we deal with it ourselves."

Presidents and sports officials in both the Big Ten and Pacific-10 Conferences are trying to develop firm guidelines that would force their members to provide more equitable programs for women.

The NCAA is about to appoint a special committee that will advise colleges on gender equity and, possibly, propose NCAA legislation to prod them. ■

Loyola Marymount Settles Suit Over Basketball Player's Death

By DEBRA E. BLUM

Loyola Marymount University agreed last week to settle a wrongful-death lawsuit brought by the mother of a basketball player who died two years ago, ending the university's involvement in the case.

In March 1990, Hank Gathers, who was taking medication to control an irregular heartbeat, collapsed on the court during a game and was pronounced dead within two hours.

Seeking $32.5-Million

After his death, Mr. Gathers's mother and other relatives filed lawsuits seeking a total of $32.5-million in damages. The university, its athletics director, its men's basketball coach, and the physicians who treated Mr. Gathers all were named in the suits.

Last month the university settled part of the case by agreeing to pay $855,000 to Mr. Gathers's estate, which named his son, Aaron Crump, as the sole beneficiary. Last week Loyola Marymount concluded its role in the lawsuit by agreeing to pay $545,000 to Lucille Gathers, the player's mother.

Two counts of negligence are still pending against two doctors who treated Mr. Gathers after his collapse.

A statement by the university said its decision to settle "neither admits nor implies liability or responsibility" on the part of the institution or its employees. Joan Gaulene, a spokeswoman for Loyola Marymount, said the institution had determined that the amount of the settlement equaled the estimated cost and expense of preparing and trying the case in court. She added that the university's settlement and attorneys' fees had been paid by its insurance carrier.

Last year Vernon Hattori, the cardiologist who had treated Mr. Gathers for the heart ailment, agreed to pay $1-million to the player's family in exchange for being dropped as a defendant in the negligence suit.

Paul Westhead, who was Loyola Marymount's basketball coach at the time and now coaches the National Basketball Association's Denver Nuggets, was dropped from the lawsuit in February. ■

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"These numbers are really extraordinary. I think it's a lousy way to do business."
An association president, on earmarks for scientific projects: A1

"It's not as if people aren't being employed. It's not as if science isn't being done. It's not as if the science that's being done is garbage."
Director of the National Center for Physical Acoustics, on earmarks: A1

"Has my participation in Vodou colored the way in which I present the religion?"
A professor of sociology: A56

"They seem to think it's just a blip on the graph, and that somehow we'll get back to where we were. But administrators say, 'Not so; the times have changed.' "
A college analyst, on the movement to measure faculty workloads: A1

"Until U. S. policy experts learn to take a more imaginative view of the potential coalitions that could be formed to support various proposals, it is hard to believe that we will see politically creative social-policy making in Washington."
A sociology professor: B1

"Suddenly, all the work I'd been doing in the corners of my life *is* my life."
A 'lost generation' scholar who has landed a full-time academic job: A15

"If schools had special programs for male scientists, or if they designated two-thirds of their academic scholarships for men, we would be outraged. We should have similar outrage with respect to sports."
Rep. Cardiss Collins, at a hearing on gender-equity in college sports: A43

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-56
Athletics	A43-45
Business & Philanthropy	A37-40
Gazette	A49
Government & Politics	A26-36
Information Technology	A21-25
International	A46-48
Personal & Professional	A15-19
Scholarship	A7-13
Students	A41-42
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-48**
Bulletin Board	B6-47
Opinion, Letters, Architecture	B1-5

Congress Earmarked a Record $684-Million for Non-Competitive Projects on Campuses

By COLLEEN CORDES and JACK GOODMAN
WASHINGTON

Congress set aside at least $684-million in earmarks for projects involving specific colleges and universities in the 1992 fiscal year—making this year by far the most lucrative one on record for what critics deride as "pork-barrel science."

The total is nearly 39 per cent more than last year's total of $493-million, according to analyses of both years by *The Chronicle*.

Earmarked awards are those that were not made on the basis of competitive reviews of their merits by the agencies that are under Congressional orders to finance them.

A list of the college projects begins on Page A31.

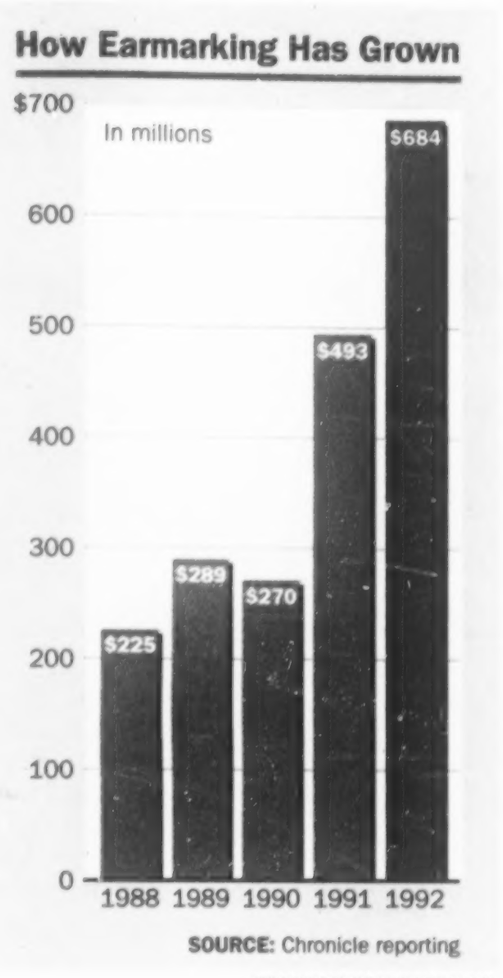
Some Experts Are Shocked

In the years since 1988—a period in which Congress and the Administration have been struggling to restrain the federal deficit—the amount of money involved has more than tripled.

Some science-policy experts express shock over the increase.

"These numbers are really extraordinary," says Robert M. Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities and one of the most vocal opponents of such earmarks. "I think it's a lousy way to do business."

Others say the scope of the practice—and the link between many of the projects and economic development—reflects a severe financial squeeze on higher education and Congressional concerns about the faltering economy.



"The more intense the earmarking, the greater the signal" that universities are under stress, says Michael M. Crow, associate vice-provost for science at Columbia University. Mr. Crow is renowned for his success in helping his former employer, Iowa State University, win money directly from Congress.

Mr. Crow says earmarks are inevitable in the absence of an adequate federal technology policy or of any sizable competitive program to renovate research facilities. At the same time, he says, state officials want their colleges to find ways to improve the local economy.

"States look upon themselves almost as countries now," Mr. Crow adds. "They want their state university to be almost a national university, and they turn to Washington for help."

Criticism by Bush

The growth in earmarks is particularly dramatic compared with increases in federal support for science programs that are based on merit reviews.

For example, spending on National Science Foundation programs increased by about 16 per cent, and the National Institutes of Health—which finances more university research than any other federal agency—saw its budget increase by about 8 per cent this year. And although the NSF's budget for facilities and equipment increased by 65 per cent this year, that brought the total to only $33-million.

President Bush sharply criticized the practice of earmarking in a speech last month and pledged to push Congress to curb the practice and revoke some of the earmarks in this year's budget. But as of last week, it was unclear whether lawmakers would comply. Many are expected

Continued on Page A26

MORE TIME IN THE CLASSROOM

Colleges Face New Pressure to Increase Faculty Productivity

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

Higher education is under mounting pressure to monitor—and increase—the time that professors spend in the classroom.

Agencies in at least a dozen states are seeking information about the academic "work week," including the number of "contact hours" that faculty members spend with students. The inquiries could lead to one of the decade's toughest challenges for colleges and universities.

Says Stephen M. Jordan, deputy executive director for finance and planning at the Arizona Board of Regents: "There are perceptions out there that the faculty doesn't teach enough, that the faculty spends too much time doing research, that the faculty is overpaid."

The situation is making some academic leaders nervous. At one state university that has been quietly trying to decide how to respond, a top administrator observes: "This is so delicate. It's a really intricate dance of getting people to do things that aren't necessarily in their immediate self-interest."

Even so, administrators at many public and private institutions, sensing an issue whose time has come, are pushing for discussions on their campuses of how to improve faculty productivity.

An Uphill Struggle

The administrators believe that more full-time faculty members should devote more time and effort to undergraduate instruction. The concern extends beyond attempts at some institutions to give teaching a greater role in tenure and promotion decisions, and goes directly to the question of how many classes professors should teach in exchange for their paychecks.

Campus officials say they face an uphill struggle because of the entrenched power of the faculty in academic affairs, and because of disciplinary organizations that heavily influence the curriculum and continue to promote scholarship over teaching as the principal route to academic advancement.

Even as they try to engage the faculty on possible changes, many administrators are collecting statistics that might help their institutions better explain what professors do, how those activities vary among disciplines and institutions, and why politicians and the public should be more interested in instructional quality and educational outcomes, rather than simply in a numerical measure of teaching time.

Some institutions, acknowledging that their emphasis on undergraduate instruction may have declined too much, also have begun taking steps to increase the teaching loads of full-time faculty members.

Questions about the adequacy of

Continued on Page A16

MARGINALIA

Now *here's* good news (from the Brooklyn College *Excelsior*):

SLAMMERS START SEASON UNDEFEATED

■

And here's *terrible* news (from *The Dartmouth*):

FACULTY KILLS BIOCHEM MAJOR

Campus violence is out of hand.

■

News item in the student paper at Adrian College, *The College World:*

"Thirteen people, five men and seven women, sat around three round tables in the Adrian Tobias room ready to discuss . . ."

That's 25 beings, in all?

■

A memorandum from the CIC Subcommittee on Honors at Indiana University was headed thus:

"Subj: CIC Spring Meeting Friday, May 22–Sunday, April 24"

Spring was long in coming. Now will it ever end?

■

From the minutes of the Committee on Parking Policy at the University of California at San Diego:

"To frame the discussion . . . [the Chair] offered the Task Force four goals to keep in mind: . . .

"(3) Establishing a reasonable and viable econcomic framework . . ."

We know *just* what you mean.

■

From a letter of recommendation from the United Ministry at Harvard / Radcliffe to Harvard's Division of Continuing Education: "He is well-liked by his piers."

He tied up gently?

■

From a letter received by an applicant to the graduate school at Princeton University:

"Unfortunately, the limited number of places open to entering graduate students precludes our offering admission to all well qualifed applicants."

They meant quail-fed, probably.

■

From the class notes in *Beloit Magazine*, the alumni publication at Beloit College:

"Kenneth and Sheila D——— reside in Beloit; he teaches high school mathematics, and she is an at-risk teacher."

Aren't they all?

■

Startling fact in a press release from the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention, part of the Public Health Service:

"College students spend approximately $5.5-billion annually to purchase 450 gallons of alcoholic beverages."

They wuz robbed. —C.G.

In Brief

Students suspended in grade-fixing scheme

NEW YORK—Hunter College officials have expelled one student and suspended nine others over a grade-fixing scheme in which students paid up to $200 to have their grades changed.

In 1990 the nine students who were suspended paid a student who acted as a middleman and asked an employee in the registrar's office to alter their grades. "Some were from an F to an A, but other students were more humble," Jerry Rosenrauch, Hunter's registrar, told *The New York Post*. "Others agreed to go from a D to a C." Hunter is part of the City University of New York system.

The middleman, who was expelled from the university, and several of the students who were suspended were members of the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity. Some of the nine students were suspended for six months, others for a year.

The employee who allegedly altered the students' transcripts has been transferred but has not been disciplined pending the outcome of a city investigation, a spokeswoman for the college said. College administrators began an investigation into the scheme after receiving an anonymous letter. ■

SEAN M. HAFFEY, SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

Vandals deface art work with swastikas

SAN DIEGO — Vandals painted swastikas on art work that had been drawn by black, Hispanic, Asian-American, and gay students at San Diego State University, prompting a rally by students and faculty members.

The swastikas were scrawled on a portrait of Malcolm X, a painting of a Mexican flag, a message from an Asian-American group, and a symbol for lesbians—all of which had been placed in recent months on a plywood wall around a building site on the campus. The students had been given permission to paint on the wall. After the rally, students and others painted over the swastikas. Thomas B. Day, the university's president, said in a statement that hate messages aimed at minority groups were "repugnant to the campus environment and contrary to the educational mission of the university." The police have no suspects in the incident. ■

Academics among those awarded Pulitzer Prizes

NEW YORK—Five academics were among those awarded Pulitzer Prizes last week. They were:

■ Mark E. Neely, Jr., director of the Lincoln Library in Fort Wayne, Ind., for *The Fate of Liberty: Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties*.

■ Wayne T. Peterson, a professor of music at San Francisco State University, for the orchestral work "The Face of the Night, the Heart of the Dark."

■ Jane Smiley, a professor of English at Iowa State University, for the novel *A Thousand Acres*.

■ James V. Tate, a professor of English at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, for *Selected Poems*.

■ Daniel Yergin, president of Cambridge Energy Research Associates and a former Harvard University professor, for *The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money & Power*. ■

Administrator fired after transfer of money

CHENEY, WASH.—The director of the physical plant at Eastern Washington University, John E. Bauknecht, has been fired for the improper use of university money. Mr. Bauknecht moved the money from one account to another to keep his department's year-end surplus for its own use. State law requires that money allocated every two years be spent within the two-year period. ■

Basketball game sparks riot in Michigan

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—The police fought a crowd gathered near the campus of the University of Michigan here after the university's basketball team lost its national championship bid to Duke University. Police officers fired tear gas into the crowd and arrested five people.

Less than an hour after the end of the game, mounted police officers wearing riot gear tried to disperse about 500 people. The police said tear gas was used when intoxicated fans threw bottles and refused to leave the area.

None of the five people arrested were students. ■

DAVID C. COATES, THE DETROIT NEWS

PATRICIA EVANS

Chicago chancellor is fired by trustees

CHICAGO—Nelvia Brady, chancellor of the City Colleges of Chicago since 1988, was fired last week by the colleges' Board of Trustees. Ms. Brady (*above*) was the first black woman to serve as chancellor of the system, which comprises eight institutions.

The board, which voted unanimously to fire Ms. Brady, cited as a factor a breakdown in its talks with the chancellor over a new contract. Earlier this year, the system's faculty had voted "no confidence" in her. A week before she was fired, Ms. Brady accused the board chairman of sexism. Last week, at the meeting where the board announced she was being fired, she said: "I regret that the Board of Trustees has chosen to terminate me." ■

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Ways & Means

"Before You Use, Consider What You Can Lose!" is the slogan the Bush Administration is using to publicize its efforts to deny student aid to drug users.

A 1988 anti-drug law permitted judges to deny federal benefits to people convicted of using or selling drugs. The Justice Department is now attempting to make judges aware of their powers to cut off Pell Grants, student loans, and other benefits to those convicted.

The department says the effort will affect colleges because many students receive federal aid and "more than half of all college students have experimented with illegal drugs." Those who have been convicted can have their benefits denied for one to ten years, depending on the crime.

The Rhode Island Governor's Justice Commission, which was given a federal grant to inform that state's judiciary about the Administration's effort, reports that judges there have denied benefits to 330 people convicted of drug offenses since February 1991. Jerry M. Hatfield, a consultant to the commission, says few college students have lost benefits because small-time drug users often are sentenced to probation, which is not considered a conviction under Rhode Island law.

Critics contend that denying aid to convicted students is unwise because forcing them to leave college will not help them turn their lives around. But supporters, like Mr. Hatfield, say nothing precludes students from asking the judge to let them stay in college or from seeking to have their benefits reinstated at a later date.

■

Sixteen college presidents assembled in Washington last week to "sound an alarm" about the financial crisis in public higher education.

"We've been through budget squeezes before, but it's different this time," said one of the presidents, Lattie F. Coor of Arizona State University. He called it "a fundamental shift in public policy as it relates to funding universities."

At a press conference, the presidents described the impact of state budget cuts at their institutions and, in the words of the Ohio State University's Gordon Gee, declared it was time "to re-order our priorities."

The University of Maryland System lost 20 per cent of its state financing in the past 20 months, said its president, Donald M. Langenberg. Students pay 11.5 per cent more in tuition for larger classes and shorter library hours, he said.

Several presidents said higher education had faced deeper cuts than other state-financed operations. Frederick S. Humphries, president of Florida A&M University, warned that the cuts could lead to "educational disenfranchisement" for minority students who depend heavily on student aid. "State legislators are not demonstrating leadership," he said.

Government & Politics

'Pork-Barrel' Funds for Colleges Exceed Last Year's by 39%

Continued From Page A1

to fight hard for projects in their states and communities.

Congress distributed the earmarks to about 200 universities and colleges, or about 66 per cent more than received them in fiscal 1991. The earmarks include a $29-million award to Boston University for defense-related research, $2-million to the Minnesota State Board of Technical Colleges for a training program for air-traffic controllers, and $500,000 to North Dakota State University for research on weed control.

But that does not mean the money was evenly distributed. Some states continue to fare much better than others. West Virginia received more than $65-million, or nearly 10 per cent of the total amount earmarked, in awards to West Virginia University and Wheeling Jesuit College. Sen. Robert C. Byrd, a Democrat from West Virginia, is chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and has said he considers it part of his job to direct as much federal money as possible to his state.

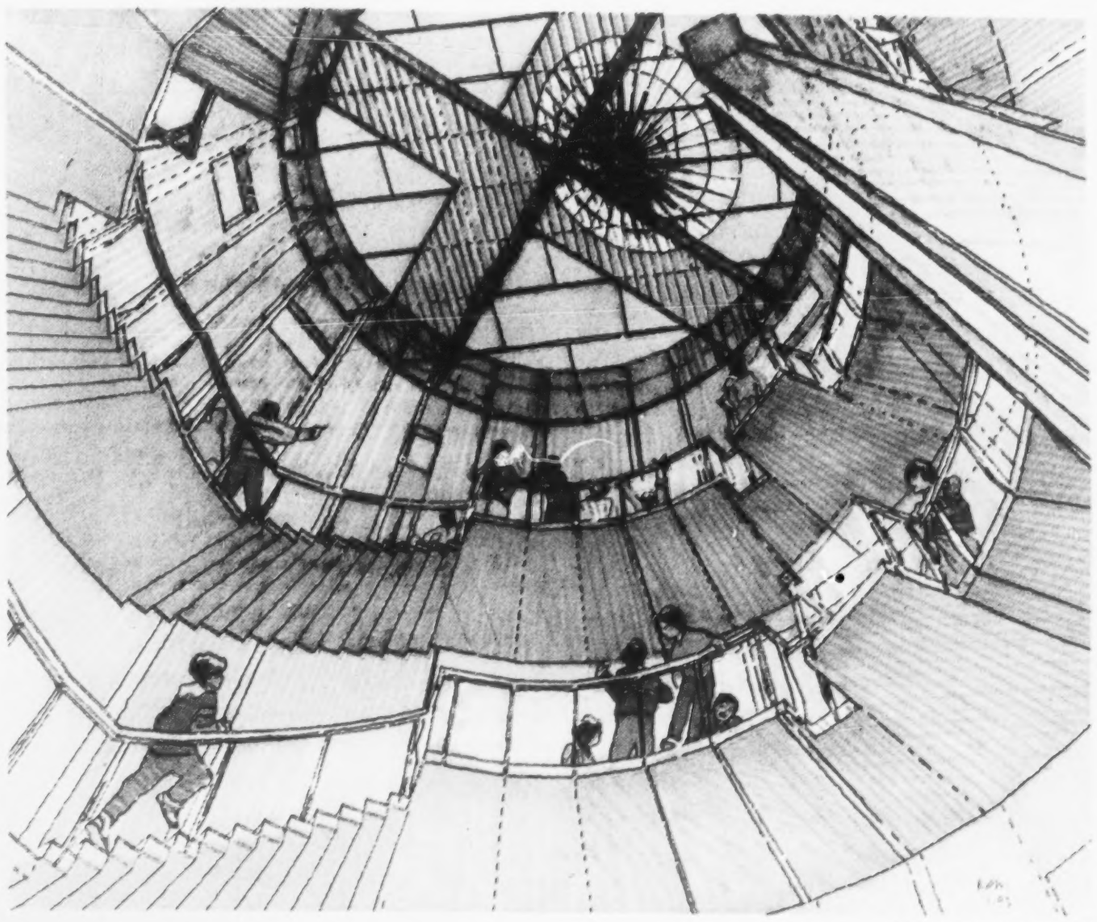
Delaware, in contrast, did not receive any earmarks for its colleges and universities—the only state with that distinction.

Dollars Through Regular Channels

It is not possible to determine the exact amount of money in academic earmarks going to each state because some earmarks—unlike those going to West Virginia's colleges—are shared by institutions in more than one state, and Congress does not always designate the share of the earmark going to each institution. But based on the assumption that earmarks are shared equally by the institutions involved, the following picture emerges:

■ The top five states, which accounted for 35 per cent of the total, were West Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Michigan, in that order.

■ Those five, plus California, the District of Columbia, New York, Maryland, and Texas accounted for 52 per cent of the total.



WHEELING JESUIT COLLEGE

Wheeling Jesuit College received $6-million from NASA for the "classroom of the future." The building's tower (above) will have a satellite dish on its roof.

■ Seven of the top ten states receiving earmarks are also among the top ten recipients of all federal spending on research and development at universities, according to the latest data of the National Science Foundation. They are California, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Maryland, and Michigan, in that order.

The overlap between institutions receiving the largest amounts of federal research funds and those receiving the largest amounts of earmarks is significant because advocates of earmarks argue that Congress uses the projects to redistribute federal dollars to states that are treated unfairly by the peer-review process.

Most of the projects to which Congress directed money involve construction of new facilities or actual research projects, but others are efforts to provide training or to transfer new knowledge to industry.

The trend toward universities' seeking earmarks for consortia involving other institutions and businesses also continues. The members of such collaborations sometimes include universities chosen, at least in part, to take advantage of the power that their local delegations wield on Congressional appropriations committees, some federal officials say.

Another apparent trend is the increasing participation of small institutions in earmarking.

Rep. Joseph M. McDade, a Pennsylvania Republican, inserted $10-million into the Defense Department's spending bill for Marywood College, a small liberal-arts institution in his district. The $10-million is equal to about a third of Marywood's total annual operating budget. The money will be used to construct a building to house the Institute for Family Support Services, which studies stress in the families of military personnel.

Big Boost to an Annual Budget

Wheeling Jesuit College, which won $23-million in earmarks for projects related to technology transfer and education, has an enrollment of about 1,400 and offers master's programs only in applied theology and business administration. The annual operating budget of Wheeling is about $14.5-million.

Other small institutions are banding together to win earmarks, often for projects that take advantage of Congressional interest in turning research findings into new products or new ways of making products more quickly.

The Massachusetts Biotechnology Research Institute, for example, consists of five Massachusetts institutions—Worcester State College, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, the College of the Holy Cross, and Clark and Tufts Universities—as well as two research institutions, and is located in Worcester.

The institute tries to turn the results of biotechnology research to commercial applications at existing corporations in the region, and to help new companies start up. Rep. Joseph Early, a Massachusetts Democrat, has taken a strong interest in the institute and that interest—combined with Mr. Early's seat on the House Appropriations Committee—helped it win more than $2-million in Congressional earmarks.

University officials seeking earmarks

Continued on Page A31

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

A training program for helicopter pilots at the U. of North Dakota will be continued with about $260,000 in support from the U.S. Army.

'Pork' Money Rises Faster Than Aid Based on Merit

Continued From Page A26

have long argued that the money would help them build their capacity to compete successfully for federal money under the traditional system of peer review. But now some recipients of earmarks suggest that peer-review panels are sometimes biased against proposals from their institutions.

Lawrence A. Crum, who directs the National Center for Physical Acoustics at the University of Mississippi, says scientists at institutions that receive earmarks may "get labeled as pork-barrel people." Mr. Crum's center was built with earmarked funds and continues to receive earmarks for research.

Unfair Assumption Charged

Mr. Crum says he has read comments from peer reviewers rejecting grant applications from the center that specifically state that the proposals are good but that the scientists there do not need competitive awards because they are receiving money directly from Congress anyway.

Mr. Crow of Columbia says it is unfair to assume that the science paid for with earmarks is necessarily bad. "In the short run, it's not as if people aren't being employed. It's not as if science isn't being done. It's not as if the science that's being done is garbage," he says.

Critics and supporters of earmarks agree that the number of universities interested in winning such support will probably continue to grow, as individual institutions and their representatives in Congress vie for a share of the pie.

Says James D. Savage, an assistant professor of government at the University of Virginia who tracks trends in academic earmarks: "It certainly seems like it's increasing in a rather unconstrained fashion, and I think it's going to get even bigger." ■

College Projects That Received Congressional Earmarks

By COLLEEN CORDES and JACK GOODMAN
WASHINGTON

The following list includes most of the projects involving universities that Congress has directed federal agencies to support this year.

The agencies did not request money for the projects listed here and did not sponsor merit-based competitions to determine which institutions should get the awards in fiscal 1992.

In a few instances, an institution in previous years had competed for money for a particular project under the agency's normal procedures. In those cases, however, the agency has since sought to discontinue support, and Congress has insisted that it be awarded.

In a few other cases, Congress ordered an agency to add the specific amount of money listed below to the budget of a project that had been awarded competitively. The additions were not reviewed competitively.

The items in the list were identified by officials in the agencies and universities involved or by Congressional aides. Congress earmarked the money either in one of the agency spending bills for fiscal 1992 or in the accompanying legislative reports that explained the bills' contents.

In most cases, the money will actually go to the university named. In other cases, the work will be conducted on the university's campus (but the money will not be spent directly by the university), or the university will spend the money as a subcontractor. Before they will release the funds, many agencies require the universities to submit acceptable proposals for the work for which Congress has designated money.

In a few cases, some of the money will go to businesses or government agencies that are working with the universities.

The list may not be complete. Some projects are difficult to de-

Continued on Following Page

WASHINGTON ALMANAC

IN FEDERAL AGENCIES

Student aid. The Education Department has issued final rules implementing an amendment to the Higher Education Act. The rules allow residents of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands to receive Pell Grants and other forms of federal student aid (*Federal Register*, March 13, Pages 9,004-6).

Veterans' education benefits. The Department of Veterans Affairs has issued interim final regulations for the Persian Gulf War Veterans' Benefits Act of 1991. The regulations set increases for educational assistance available to veterans pursuing degrees under the Montgomery GI Bill. Comments must be received by May 8 (*Federal Register*, April 8, Pages 11910-2).

NEW BILLS IN CONGRESS

Copies of bills may be obtained from Representatives (Washington 20515) or Senators (Washington 20510).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

College costs. HR 4593 would, in part, permit the penalty-free use of Individual Retirement Accounts to pay tuition costs, provided that the money is returned to the IRA within five years. By Representative Franks (R-Conn.).

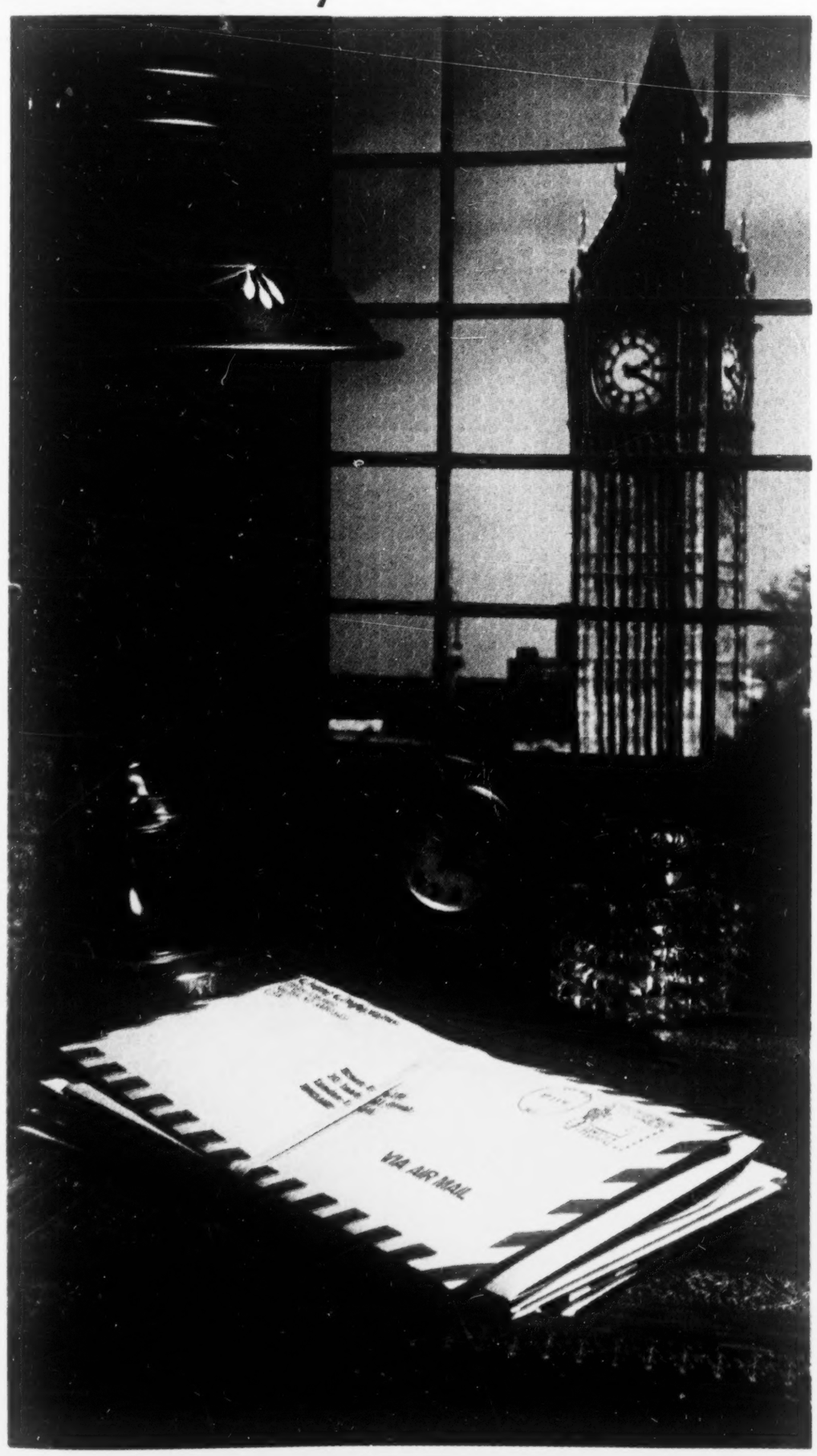
Community-development grants. HR 4568 would make partnerships between state or local governments and institutions of higher education eligible for Community Development Block Grants. By Representative Erdreich (D-Ala.).

Foreign students. HR 4595 would require colleges and universities that receive federal science- and mathematics-research grants and use the funds to support foreign graduate students to explain to the granting agency why Americans are not receiving the money, and to submit to the National Science Foundation periodic reports describing their use of such grants for the benefit of foreign students. By Representative Henry (R-Mich.).

Science education. HR 4726 would establish a program to provide merit-based grants to community colleges for facilities and equipment for science education. By Representative Brown (D-Cal.) and two others.

Student aid. HR 4742 would establish scholarships for students who pledge to assist in cleaning up environmental hazards at military sites. Preference would be given to former members of the military who have lost their jobs because of budget cuts. By Representative Weldon (R-Pa.) and Representative Hochbrueckner (D-N.Y.).

While other business letters are touring Europe, yours have already arrived.



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College and University Projects Receiving Congressional Earmarks

Continued From Preceding Page

tect because they are described in vague references in the legislation or the accompanying reports.

In some cases, especially in agriculture-research projects, colleges have a history of receiving special treatment from the federal government for specific reasons.

Alcorn State University, $176,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on alternative conservation practices on small farms.

American Samoa Community College, $647,000—to be shared with four other institutions—from the Agriculture Department for research on the development of agriculture in the Pacific region.

Arizona State University, $2-million—to be shared with four other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Southwest Center for Environmental Research and Policy for research, education, and policy analysis on environmental problems at the border between the United States and Mexico.

Atlantic Community College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U.S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Auburn University, $8-million—to be shared with three other universities—from the International Trade Administration for the National Textile Center; $398,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on water management; $200,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on rural health; $157,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on home sewing.

Bethune-Cookman College, $300,000 from the Education Department to build the Mary Bethune Memorial Fine Arts Center.

Bishop State Community College, $500,000 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for high-technology training programs for minority students.

Boston University, at least $29-million from the Department of Defense for research and development.

Brandeis University, at least $2-million from the Department of Defense for research and development.

Bridgewater State College, $10-million from the Energy Department for construction of the Old Colony Center for Technological Applications.

Brookdale Community College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U.S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Bryn Mawr College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U.S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Burlington County College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U.S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

California Maritime Academy, $100,000 from the Maritime Administration to acquire a maritime-training simulator.

Carnegie Mellon University, $10-million—beyond the scope of an existing award—from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency for the Software Engineering Institute.

Charles R. Drew University, $4-million—to be shared with seven other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Association of Minority Health Professions Schools to study the toxicity of certain chemicals.

Clark Atlanta University, $2.5-million from the Environmental Protection Agency for Superfund research.

Clark University, $1.5-million—to be shared with four other universities and two research centers—from the Small Business Administration for a shared incubator facility and a science and business center; $537,000—to be shared with seven other universities and two research centers—from the Agriculture Department for biotechnology research.

Clemson University, $8-million—to be shared with three other universities—from the International Trade Administration for the National Textile Center; $278,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on alternative cropping systems; $192,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on peach trees; $157,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on home sewing; $125,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on pest-control alternatives.

College of the Holy Cross, $1.5-million—to be shared with four other universities and two research centers—from the Small Business Administration for a shared incubator facility and a science and business center; $537,000—to be shared with seven other universities and two research centers—from the Agriculture Department for biotechnology research.

College of Micronesia, $647,000—to be shared with four other institutions—from the Agriculture Department for research on development of agriculture in the Pacific region.

Colorado School of Mines, $500,000 from the Environmental Protection Agency for a National High Altitude Heavy Duty Engine Research and Technology Center.

Colorado State University, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $437,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on Russian wheat aphids; $412,000—to be shared with 11 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for a barley gene-mapping project.

Columbia University, $2-million—to be shared with four other universities and a private research institute—from the Education Department for technical assistance at the National Center for Research on Vocational Education.

Cornell University, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $1.435-million—to be shared with eight other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on potatoes; $735,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on human nutrition; $575,000 from the Agriculture Department for environmental research; $525,000—to be shared with Texas A&M University—from the Agriculture Department for livestock- and dairy-policy research; $412,000—to be shared with 11 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for a barley gene-mapping project; $375,000 from the Agriculture Department for greenhouse research; $210,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for beef-carcass evaluation-and-identification research.

Cumberland County College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U.S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Daniel Webster College, $3-million from the Federal Aviation Administration for facilities and equipment related to its airway-science curriculum.

Delta College, $750,000 from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for planning and design associated with the Delta College Learning Center.

Dowling College, $3-million from the Federal Aviation Administration for facilities and equipment related to its airway-science curriculum.

Drake University, $1.3-million from the Legal Services Corporation for equipment and facilities for a National Resource Training Center for National Trial Advocacy Institutes.

Drexel University, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U.S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing vessel safety.

Fairleigh Dickinson University, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U.S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Florida A&M University, $4-million—to be shared with seven other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Association of Minority Health Professions Schools to study the toxicity of certain chemicals.

Florida State University, about $8-million from the Energy Department for research at the Supercomputer Computations Research Institute.

George Mason University, at least $750,000 from the Department of Defense for research and development; $750,000 from the Department of Transportation for the Center for Suburban Mobility.

George Washington University, about $1-million from the Health and Human Services Department for the Native American Policy Center.

Georgetown University, $20-million—most of which will be distributed to dozens of community colleges and to foreign students—from the Agency for International Development to administer the Central American Scholarship Program, which brings students to the United States; $3-million from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the law school's National Center for Tenant Ownership; $400,000 from the Department of Transportation to help the Department of Energy manage its research program on buses powered by fuel cells.

Georgia Institute of Technology, $8-million—to be shared with three other universities—from the International Trade Administration for the National Textile Center; $3.2-million—to be shared with three other universities and the Tennessee Valley Authority—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Southern Oxidants Study on the biogenetic emissions of ozone; $1.5-million—to be shared with Rutgers University—from the Federal Aviation Administration to administer a joint center of excellence in aviation research; $256,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on rural rehabilitation.

Glassboro State College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U.S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Guam Community College, $500,000—to be shared with the University of Guam—from the Education Department for partial reimbursement for grants and loans to Micronesian students who are not residents of Guam.

Howard University, $4-million—to be shared with seven other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Association of Minority Health Professions Schools to study the toxicity of certain chemicals.

Indiana State University, $1.5-million from the Small Business Administration for the Center for Interdisciplinary Science Research and Education.

Indiana University, $10-million from the Energy Department to construct a cancer-research center; $3-million—to be shared with five other universities—from the Energy Department for the Midwestern Superconductivity Consortium; $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $2.75-million from the Agriculture Department for the Molecular and Cellular Biotechnology Facility; up to $300,000 from the National Park Service for a handicapped-accessibility study.

Iowa State University, $3-million—to be shared with five other universities—from the Energy Department for the Midwestern Superconductivity Consortium; $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $1.953-million—to be shared with the University of Iowa and the Iowa Department of Economic Development—from the Agriculture Department for a biotechnology consortium; $1.942-million—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Food Safety Consortium; $1.7-million from the Commerce Department for the Center for Integrated Design, Non-Destructive Evaluation, and Manufacturing Sciences; $1.5-million from the Federal Aviation Administration for laboratory expansion at the Center for Aviation Systems Reliability; $1.45-million—to be shared with two other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for a project on pollution; $750,000—to be shared with the University of Missouri—from the Agriculture Department for the Food and Agriculture Policy Institute; $750,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Center for Agricultural and Rural Development; $750,000—to be shared with three other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for a research model on agricultural pollution associated with confined feeding of animals; $700,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on Midwestern agricultural products; $500,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on human nutrition; $500,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for rural-development centers; $275,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on soybean bioprocessing; $237,000 from the Agriculture Department for beef fat-content research; $237,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on food irradiation; $210,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for beef-carcass evaluation-and-identification research; $150,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on integrated cow- and calf-resources management; $100,000 from the Agriculture Department for technology-transfer development.

Jersey City State College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U.S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Kansas State University, at least $7.7-million from the Department of Defense for research and development; $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $1.942-million—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Food Safety Consortium; $1.57-million from the Agriculture Department for the Throckmorton Plant Science Center; $159,000 from the Agriculture Department for wheat research; $125,000 from the Agriculture Department for alfalfa research; $100,000 from the Agriculture Department for canola research; $100,000—to be shared with Oklahoma State University—from the Agriculture Department for the Great Plains Agricultural Policy Center; $94,000 from the Agriculture Department for an international livestock program; $50,000 from the Agriculture Department for a facility study.

Kean College of New Jersey, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U.S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Kingsborough Community College, $300,000 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the Seafood Business Education Center.

Lamar University, $2.5-million from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Gulf Coast Hazardous Substance Research Center.

Lehigh University, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U.S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety; $50,000 from the Agriculture Department for soybean-based ink research.

Lincoln University (Missouri), $145,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Bennett Living and Learning Center.

Loma Linda University, $10-million from the Energy Department for construction of the Research Institute.

Louisiana State University, $10-million from the U.S. Army for the Neuroscience Center of Excellence; $6-million from the Energy Department to complete the Biomedical Research Institute; $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $800,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on human nutrition; $453,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for mosquito research; $390,000 from the Agriculture Department for aquaculture research; $75,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on plant biotechnology.

Louisiana Tech University, $10-million from the Energy Department for the Institute of Micromanufacturing.

Maine Maritime Academy, $700,000 from the Maritime Administration to acquire a maritime-training simulator.

Marywood College, at least $10-million from the U.S. Air Force for research and development.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $5.3-million—to be shared with the University of Hawaii, a company, and two government agencies—from the U.S. Army for research on the commercialization of biodegradable plastic for food and other packaging.

Massachusetts Maritime Academy, $300,000 from the Maritime Administration to acquire a maritime-training simulator.

Medical College of Ohio, at least $250,000 from the Department of Defense for research and development.

Medical University of South Carolina, $4.8-million from the Energy Department for the Cancer/Oncology Center.

Meharry Medical College, $4-million—to be shared with seven other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Association of Minority Health Professions Schools to study the toxicity of certain chemicals.

Michigan State University, $28.4-million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, $1-million from the Defense Department, $900,000 from the Agriculture Department, and $750,000 from the Environmental Protection Agency—all to be shared with four other universities and a private research institute—for the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network; $10.394-million from the Agriculture Department for the Food Toxicology Center; $4-million—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research programs at aquaculture centers; $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $2.852-million—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on wood utilization; $2.358-million—to be shared with a non-profit research institute—from the Agriculture Department for basic and applied research to develop bioprocessing technologies; $1.435-million—to be shared with eight other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on potatoes; $531,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on subirrigation; $283,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on stone fruit decline; $189,000 from the Agriculture Department for bean and beef research; $120,000 from the Agriculture Department for animal waste-disposal research; $94,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on apple quality; $94,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on asparagus-yield decline; $39,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on celery.

Middlesex County College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Middle Tennessee State University, $250,000 from the Federal Aviation Administration for facilities and equipment related to its airway-science curriculum.

Minnesota State Board of Technical Colleges, $2-million from the Federal Aviation Administration for the Mid-American Aviation Resource Consortium for a training program for air-traffic controllers.

Minot State University, $240,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Institute for Agricultural Rural Human Research Development.

Mississippi State University, $4-million—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research programs at aquaculture centers; $2.852-million—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on wood utilization; $700,000 from the Agriculture Department for aquaculture research; $500,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for rural-development centers; $498,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on crop stimulation; $361,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on seafood and aquaculture harvesting, processing, and marketing; $331,000—to be shared with Oklahoma State University—from the Agriculture Department for a technology-transfer project; $275,000 from the Agriculture Department for alternative marine and fresh-water–species research; $175,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on rural revitalization; $157,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on home sewing; $75,000 from the Agriculture Department for agribusiness-management research.

Mississippi Valley State University, $668,000 from the Agriculture Department to improve the agriculture curriculum.

Monmouth College, at least $2.3-million from the Department of Defense for research and development; $300,000—to be shared in a consortium with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Montana State University, $1.062-million from the Agriculture Department for the Bioscience Research Laboratory; $453,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for mosquito research; $412,000—to be shared with 11 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for a barley gene-mapping project; $250,000—to be shared with North Dakota State University—from the Agriculture Department for safflower research; $250,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on the wheat disease TCK smut; $125,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on leafy-spurge biocontrol.

Montclair State College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Monterey Institute of International Studies, $6.8-million from the U. S. Army for an unspecified purpose.

Morehouse School of Medicine, $4-million—to be shared with seven other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Association of Minority Health Professions Schools to study the toxicity of certain chemicals.

Navajo Community College, $148,000 from the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an increase to the operating budget.

New Jersey Institute of Technology, $1.5-million from the Environmental Protection Agency for the institute's Integrated Pollution Prevention Initiative; $500,000 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to study innovative housing technologies; $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

New Mexico State University, at least $3-million from the Department of Defense for research and development; $2-million—to be shared with four other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Southwest Center for Environmental Research and Policy for research, education, and policy analysis on environmental problems at the border between the United States and Mexico; $230,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on rural development; $200,000 from the Agriculture Department for broom-snakeweed research; $200,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on jojoba oil; $200,000 from the Agriculture Department for locoweed research; $150,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on genetic engineering of nematode resistance; $150,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on phytophthora root rot.

New York University, $6.7-million from the Environmental Protection Agency for a center for neural science to be built and owned by the university; $3.1-million from the Environmental Protection Agency for purchasing specialized equipment for neural-science research.

North Carolina State University, $8-million—to be shared with three other universities—from the International Trade Administration for the National Textile Center; $3.2-million—to be shared with three other universities and the Tennessee Valley Authority—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Southern Oxidants Study, which is investigating the biogenetic emissions of ozone; $137,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on dogwood anthracnose.

North Dakota State University, $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $1.435-million—to be shared with eight other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on potatoes; $989,000 from the Federal Aviation Administration for facilities and equipment related to its airway-science curriculum; $846,000 from the Agriculture Department to train rural residents in selected health professions; $700,000 from the Agriculture Department for alternative crops research; $500,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for rural-development centers; $500,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on weed control; $500,000 from the Agriculture Department for facilities completion; $500,000 from the Agriculture Department for seed research and a regulatory facility; $412,000—to be shared with 11 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for a barley gene-mapping project; $375,000 from the Agriculture Department for a demonstration food processing plant; $350,000 from the Agriculture Department for agricultural-trade research; $250,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on enhanced livestock production; $250,000—to be shared with Montana State University—from the Agriculture Department for safflower research; $250,000 from the Agriculture Department for an animal-care facility; $200,000—to be shared with the University of Minnesota—from the Agriculture Department for research on the Red River Corridor; $200,000—to be shared with South Dakota State University—from the Agriculture Department for research on sunflower insects; $125,000 from the Department of Transportation for the Shortline Railroad

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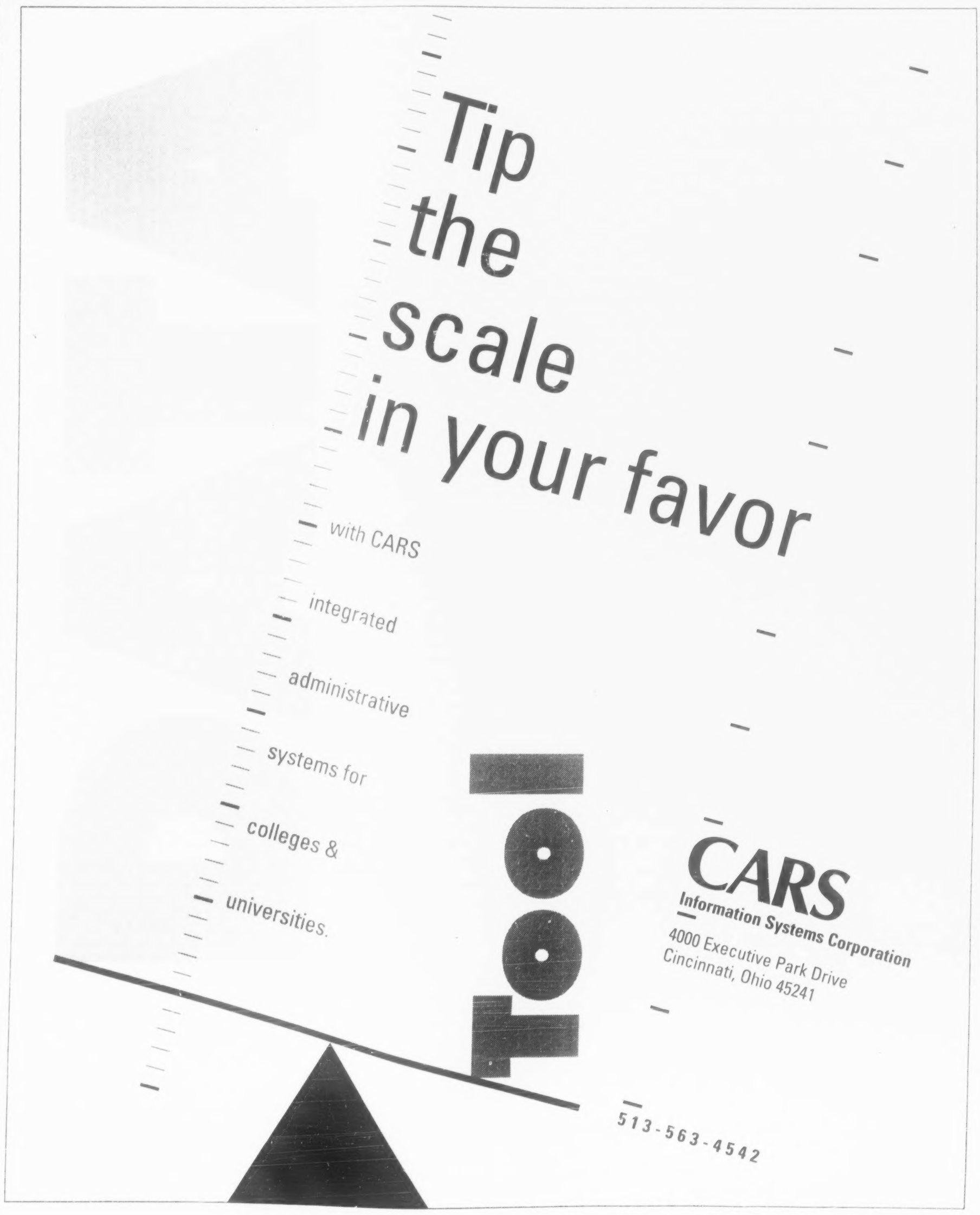

College and University Projects Receiving Congressional Earmarks

Continued From Preceding Page

Reporting Database Development Project at the Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute; $100,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on dried beans; $75,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on biocontrol of grasshoppers.

Northeastern University, at least $6-million from the Department of Defense for research and development.

Northeast Louisiana University, $4-million from the Federal Aviation Administration for facilities and equipment related to its airway-science curriculum.

Northeast Texas Community College, $300,000 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Business and Industrial Development Center to promote programs for rural economic development.

Northern Mariana College, $647,-000—to be shared with four other institutions—from the Agriculture Department for research on development of agriculture in the Pacific region.

Northwestern University, $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $600,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Biotechnology Center.

Northwest Missouri State University, $105,000 from the Energy Department for a study of ethanol as a fuel for small engines.

Ohio State University, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $3-million—to be shared with five other universities—from the Energy Department for the Midwestern Superconductivity Consortium; $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $368,000—to be shared with Purdue University—from the Agriculture Department for research on food systems; $250,000 from the Agriculture Department for an income-enhancement demonstration; $240,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on genetic engineering of plants; $140,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on new uses of agricultural products; $55,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on mold.

Oklahoma State University, $337,-000 from the Agriculture Department for wheat-pasture expansion; $331,000—to be shared with Mississippi State University—from the Agriculture Department for a technology-transfer project; $300,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on rural development; $282,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on food preservation and processing; $225,000 from the Agriculture Department for the National Center for Bovine/Equine Biotechnology; $193,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on integrated production systems; $100,000—to be shared with Kansas State University—from the Agriculture Department for the Great Plains Agricultural Policy Center.

Oregon Graduate Institute, $1.3-million from the Department of Defense for research and development; $537,000—to be shared with seven other universities and two research centers—from the Agriculture Department for biotechnology research.

Oregon Health Sciences University, $10-million from the Energy Department for an ambulatory research and education building.

Oregon State University, $2.852-million—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on wood utilization; $1.435-million—to be shared with eight other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on potatoes; $980,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for water-quality research; $537,000—to be shared with seven other universities and two research centers—from the Agriculture Department for biotechnology research; $500,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for rural-development centers; $437,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on Russian wheat aphids; $412,000—to be shared with 11 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for a barley gene-mapping project; $340,000—to be shared with the University of Rhode Island—from the Agriculture Department for fish-marketing research; $300,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on wheat marketing; $250,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on the wheat disease TCK smut; $225,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on an alternative to the herbicide Dinoseb; $217,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Seafood Center; $187,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for small-fruit research; $85,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on eastern filbert blight; $46,000 from the Agriculture Department for mink research.

Pennsylvania State University, $5-million from the U. S. Navy for research on manufacturing technologies; $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $1.435-million—to be shared with eight other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on potatoes; $500,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for rural-development centers; $335,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on improved dairy-management practices; $285,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on a rural-education satellite downlink; $284,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on milk safety; $240,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on controlled-environment production systems; $134,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on a mechanical tomato harvester.

Pittsburg State University, $4-million from the Energy Department to restore the Technology Complex.

Polytechnic University, $28.4-million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, $1-million from the Defense Department, $900,000 from the Agriculture Department, and $750,000 from the Environmental Protection Agency—all to be shared with four other universities and a private research institute—for the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network.

Prairie View A&M University, $75,-000 from the Agriculture Department for dairy-goat research.

Princeton University, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Purdue University, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $3-million—to be shared with five other universities—from the Energy Department for the Midwestern Superconductivity Consortium; $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $368,000—to be shared with Ohio State University—from the Agriculture Department for research on food systems.

Ramapo College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, $800,000 from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Adirondack Destruction Assessment Program.

Rider College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Rutgers University, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $3.044-million from the Agriculture Department for a plant-bioscience facility; $2.5-million—to be shared with two other universities—from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for marine research; $2-million from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for research on the New York Bight; $1.5-million—to be shared with the Georgia Institute of Technology—from the Federal Aviation Administration to administer a joint center of excellence for aviation research; $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety; $260,000 from the Agriculture Department for cranberry and blueberry research; $30,000 from the Federal Communications Commission to support research at the Wireless Information Laboratory.

Saginaw Valley State University, $28.4-million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, $1-million from the Defense Department, $900,000 from the Agriculture Department, and $750,000 from the Environmental Protection Agency—all to be shared with four other universities and a private research institute—for the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network.

Saint Francis College (Pennsylvania), $2.5-million from the Department of Defense for the training of physician assistants.

Saint John's University (New York), $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Saint Joseph's University (Pennsylvania), $2.71-million from the Agriculture Department for the Center for Food Marketing.

Saint Norbert College, $1.5-million from the Small Business Administration for a regional center for rural economic development.

Saint Peter's College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Salem Community College, $300,-000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Sam Houston State University, $5-million—to be shared with Stephen F. Austin State University—from the Defense Department for the Texas Regional Institute for Environmental Studies.

San Diego State University, $2-million—to be shared with four other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Southwest Center for Environmental Research and Policy for research, education, and policy analysis on environmental problems at the border between the United States and Mexico.

Savannah State College, $136,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Center for Advanced Water Technology.

Seton Hall University, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Seton Hill College, $1-million from the Small Business Administration for the Center for Entrepreneurial Opportunity.

South Dakota State University, $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $1.515-million from the Agriculture Department for the Northern Plains Biostress Laboratory; $200,000—to be shared with North Dakota State University—from the Agriculture Department for research on sunflower insects.

Southeastern Massachusetts University, $4-million—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research programs at aquaculture centers.

Southern Illinois University, $750,-000 from the Agriculture Department for research on water quality.

Southern University, $3-million from the Federal Aviation Administration for facilities and equipment related to its airway-science curriculum.

Southwest State University, $255,-000—to be shared with the Minnesota Extension Service—from the Agriculture Department for the Youth-at-Risk Program.

Sparks State Technical College, $1.6-million from the Energy Department to complete the Center for Advanced Electronics Technology.

State University of New York at Albany, $648,862 from the Justice Department to continue a study of the causes of juvenile delinquency.

State University of New York Maritime College, $700,000 from the Maritime Administration to acquire a maritime-training simulator.

Stephen F. Austin State University, $5-million—to be shared with Sam Houston State University—from the Defense Department for the Texas Regional Institute for Environmental Studies.

Stevens Institute of Technology, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Stockton State College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Tarleton State University, $750,-000—to be shared with three other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for a research model on agricultural pollution associated with confined feeding of animals.

Tennessee State University, $475,-000 from the Agriculture Department for research on herd management; $426,-000 from the Agriculture Department for the Nursery Crop Research Station.

Texas A&M University, $3.86-million from the Agriculture Department for the Institute for Biosciences and Technology; $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $750,000—to be shared with three other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for a research model on agricultural pollution associated with confined feeding of animals; $525,000—to be shared with Cornell University—from the Agriculture Department for livestock- and dairy-policy research; $453,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for mosquito research; $348,000—to be shared with the University of Missouri—from the Agriculture Department for research on the regional implications of farm programs; $250,000 from the Agriculture Department for wood research; $210,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for beef-carcass evaluation-and-identification research; $100,000 from the Agriculture Department for mesquite and prickly-pear research; $75,000 from the Agriculture De-

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partment for research on cottonseed-oil extraction and refining.

Texas A&M University at Galveston, $200,000 from the Maritime Administration to acquire a maritime-training simulator.

Texas Southern University, $4-million—to be shared with seven other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Association of Minority Health Professions Schools to study the toxicity of certain chemicals.

Trenton State College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Tufts University, $3.2-million from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Center for Environmental Management; $1.5-million from the Small Business Administration to establish the New England Regional Biotechnology Transfer Center; $1.5-million—to be shared with four other universities and two research centers—from the Small Business Administration for a shared incubator facility and a science and business center; $562,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Center on Hunger, Poverty, and Nutrition Policy; $537,000—to be shared with seven other universities and two research centers—from the Agriculture Department for biotechnology research.

Tuskegee University, $4-million—to be shared with seven other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Association of Minority Health Professions Schools to study the toxicity of certain chemicals.

Union College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U. S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

University of Alabama, $10-million from the Energy Department to expand the Energy, Mineral, and Materials Science Research Building; $2-million from the Energy Department for the Southeastern Regional Center of the National Institute for Global Environmental Change.

University of Alaska, $10-million from the U. S. Air Force for modernizing and upgrading the Poker Flat Research Range, a rocket-launching site that is owned and operated by the university; up to $10-million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the Poker Flat Research Range; $125,000—to be shared with the University of Illinois—from the Agriculture Department for farm and rural business-finance research.

University of Arizona, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $100,000 from the Agriculture Department for an agricultural-research complex and an environmental-stress laboratory.

University of Arkansas, $3.05-million from the Agriculture Department for the Poultry Center of Excellence; $1.942-million—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Food Safety Consortium; $1.4-million from the Agriculture Department for alternative pest-control research; $525,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for rural-policy institutes; $500,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Center for Alternative Pest Control; $462,000 from the Agriculture Department for the National Center for Agricultural Law Research and Information; $453,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for mosquito research; up to $395,000—to be shared with the University of Missouri—from the Agriculture Department for modeling on rice; $250,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Poultry and Isolation Facility; $200,000—to be shared with the University of Missouri—from the Agriculture Department for endophyte research; $175,000 from the Agriculture Department for ethanol research; $167,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on irrigation and fish production; $50,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on seedless table grapes.

University of Arkansas at Little Rock, $500,000 from the Small Business Administration for a program to provide technical assistance to small and medium-sized rural manufacturers; $200,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on beef-producers' improvement; $100,000 from the Agriculture Department for an extension specialist.

University of Arkansas at Monticello, $200,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on fire ants.

University of California, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $453,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for mosquito research; $437,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on Russian wheat aphids; $207,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on alternative pest control, containment, and quarantine.

University of California at Berkeley, $4-million—to be shared with Massachusetts General Hospital—from the Health and Human Services Department for planning and construction at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory; $2-million—to be shared with four other universities and a private research institute—from the Education Department for technical assistance at the National Center for Research on Vocational Education.

University of California at Davis, $1.609-million for a grape-importing facility; $412,000—to be shared with 11 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for a barley gene-mapping project.

University of California at Santa Barbara, $28.4-million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, $1-million from the Defense Department, $900,000 from the Agriculture Department, and $750,000 from the Environmental Protection Agency—all to be shared with four other universities and a private research institute—for the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network.

University of Central Arkansas, $150,000 from the Small Business Administration for the Small Business Institute Program's National Data Center.

University of Chicago, $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium.

University of Colorado, $504,280 from the Justice Department to continue a study of the causes of juvenile delinquency.

University of Connecticut, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $2.5-million—to be shared with two other universities—from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for marine research; $400,000 from the Energy Department for an unspecified purpose; $393,000 from the Agriculture Department for a food-marketing policy center.

University of Detroit Mercy, $1-million from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Center for Excellence in Polymer Research and Environmental Study.

University of Florida, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $840,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Biotechnology Institute.

University of Georgia, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $1.775-million for the National Laboratory for Environmentally Sound Production Agriculture; $744,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on rural economic development; $425,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Biocontainment Research Center; $225,000 from the Agriculture Department for a vidalia-onion–storage facility; $210,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for beef-carcass evaluation-and-identification research; $172,000 from the Agriculture Department for poultry research; $137,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on dogwood anthracnose; $76,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on urban pests.

University of Guam, $647,000—to be shared with four other institutions—from the Agriculture Department for research on development of agriculture in the Pacific region; $500,000—to be shared with Guam Community College—from the Education Department for partial reimbursement for grants and loans to Micronesian students who are not residents of Guam.

University of Hawaii, $5.3-million—to be shared with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a company, and two government agencies—from the U.S. Army for research on the commercialization of biodegradable plastic for food packaging; $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $1.185-million—to be shared with the University of Mississippi—from the Bureau of Mines for the Marine Minerals Technology Center; $400,000 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Hawaii Real Estate and Education Center.

University of Hawaii at Manoa, $4-million—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research programs at aquaculture centers; $3.842-million from the Agriculture Department for the Center for Tropical/Sub-Tropical Agriculture; $647,000—to be shared with four other institutions—from the Agriculture Department for research on development of agriculture in the Pacific region; $296,000 from the Agriculture Department for floriculture research; $285,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on minor-crop pest control; $154,000 from the Agriculture Department for agricultural-diversification research; $150,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on multi-cropping strategies for aquaculture.

University of Idaho, $1.435-million—to be shared with eight other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on potatoes; $980,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for water-quality research; $500,000 from the Agriculture Department for a biotechnology facility; $437,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on Russian wheat aphids; $412,000—to be shared with 11 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for a barley gene-mapping project; $387,000—to be shared with Washington State University—from the Agriculture Department for cool-season legume research; $250,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on the wheat disease TCK smut; $187,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for small-fruit research.

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $2-million—to be shared with four other universities and a private research institute—from the Education Department for technical assistance at the National Center for Research on Vocational Education; $1.987-million from the Agriculture Department for the National Soybean Laboratory; $210,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for beef-carcass evaluation and identification research; $200,000 from the Agriculture Department for aquaculture research; $134,000 from the Agriculture Department for aflatoxin research; $125,000 from the Agriculture Department for rural environmental research; $125,000—to be shared with the University of Alaska—from the Agriculture Department for farm and rural business-finance research.

University of Iowa, $3-million from the International Trade Administration for a new materials center; $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $1.953-million—to be shared with Iowa State University and the Iowa Department of Economic Development—from the Agriculture Department for a biotechnology consortium.

University of Kansas, $1.45-million—to be shared with two other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for a project on pollution; $494,000 from the Energy Department for technology-transfer activities involving the Kansas Tertiary Oil Recovery Program.

University of Kentucky, $4.5-million from the Small Business Administration to assist in the construction of the Advanced Science and Technology Commercialization Center; $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $227,000 from the Agriculture Department for export-development research; $50,000 from the Agriculture Department for a feasibility study on future research.

University of Maine, $1.435-million—to be shared with eight other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on potatoes; $221,000 from the Agriculture Department for a product-development and marketing center; $187,000 from the Agriculture Department for research at Presque Isle; $185,000 from the Agriculture Department for low-bush–blueberry research.

University of Maryland, $20-million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to help build and equip the Christopher Columbus Center of Marine Research and Exploration; $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $2.5-million—to be shared with two other universities—from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for marine research; $1.435-million—to be shared with eight other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on potatoes; $1-million from the Agriculture Department for the Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Science; $437,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on Chesapeake Bay aquaculture.

University of Massachusetts at Amherst, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $261,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on agricultural-management systems.

University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U.S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

University of Miami, $5-million from the United States Information Agency for the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between North and South; $3.2-million—to be shared with three other universities and the Tennessee Valley Authority—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Southern Oxidants Study on the biogenetic emissions of ozone.

University of Michigan, $28.4-million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, $1-million from the Defense Department, $900,000 from the Agriculture Department, and $750,000 from the Environmental Protection Agency—all to be shared with four other universities and a private research institute—for the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network; $3.2-million—to be shared with three other universities and the Tennessee Valley Authority—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Southern Oxidants Study on the biogenetic emissions of ozone; $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $2-million—to be shared with four other universities and a private research institute—from the Education

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Continued From Preceding Page

Department for technical assistance at the National Center for Research on Vocational Education; $750,000 from the Department of Transportation for the Humphrey Institute; $600,000 from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Minerals Research Laboratory at the university's Natural Resources Research Institute; $412,000—to be shared with 11 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for a barley gene-mapping project; $250,000 from the Agriculture Department for a program to assist local communities with development issues; $230,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on low-input agriculture; $200,000—to be shared with North Dakota State University—from the Agriculture Department for research on the Red River Corridor; $140,000 from the Agriculture Department for swine research; $88,000 from the Agriculture Department for wild-rice research.

University of Mississippi, $1.322-million from the Agriculture Department to operate the Food Service Management Institute; $1.185-million—to be shared with the University of Hawaii—from the Bureau of Mines for the Marine Minerals Technology Center; $1-million from the U.S. Navy for the National Center for Physical Acoustics; $100,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Biological Technology Center for Water and Wetlands Resources.

University of Missouri at Columbia, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $3-million—to be shared with five other universities—from the Energy Department for the Midwestern Superconductivity Consortium; $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $750,000—to be shared with Iowa State University—from the Agriculture Department for the Food and Agriculture Policy Institute; $525,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for rural-policy institutes; $412,000—to be shared with 11 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for a barley gene-mapping project; up to $395,000—to be shared with the University of Arkansas—from the Agriculture Department for modeling on rice; $359,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on soybean-cyst nematode; $348,000—to be shared with Texas A&M University—from the Agriculture Department for research on the regional implications of farm programs; $200,000—to be shared with the University of Arkansas—from the Agriculture Department for endophyte research; $50,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Conservation Reserve Program to study soil erosion.

University of Missouri at St. Louis, $10-million from the Energy Department for the Center for Molecular Electronics.

University of Nebraska, $4.5-million from the Agriculture Department for the Center for Advanced Technology; $525,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for rural-policy institutes; $116,000 from the Environmental Protection Agency for two wetlands research projects.

University of Nebraska at Lincoln, $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium; $1.45-million—to be shared with two other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for a project on pollution; $235,000 from the Agriculture Department for operating expenses for the Agricultural Satellite Corporation; $200,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on rural development; $197,000 from the Fish and Wildlife Service for wetland studies on the Platte River; $110,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on non-food agricultural products; $99,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on sandhills grazing-management practices; $80,000 from the Agriculture Department for milkweed research; $70,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on sustainable-agriculture systems; $67,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on crambe/rapeseed; $50,000 from the Agriculture Department for a food-processing center.

University of Nebraska Medical Center, $300,000 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Nebraska Center for Rural Health Education and Drug Information.

University of Nevada, $250,000 from the Agriculture Department for biochemistry and biology research.

University of Nevada at Las Vegas, $1.284-million from the Energy Department to buy supercomputer time.

University of Nevada at Reno, $2.5-million from the Federal Emergency Management Center to build a laboratory for earthquake research; $200,000 from the Agriculture Department for water conservation research; $197,000 from the Interior Department for research on immunocontraception; $99,000 from the Interior Department for a population model.

University of New Hampshire, $2-million from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for marine research; $50,000—to be shared with the University of Vermont—from the Agriculture Department for research on the marketing of forest products.

University of North Dakota, $4.381-million from the Agriculture Department for the Institute for Agricultural Health Science and Rural Medicine; $2.5-million from the Environmental Protection Agency for developing a technology for a low-temperature–plasma process; $2-million from the Federal Aviation Administration for facilities and equipment related to its airway-science curriculum; $2-million from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for a "technology-incubator" facility to create new manufacturing jobs in rural areas; $1.481-million from the Energy Department for the Energy and Environmental Research Center; $500,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on water quality; $400,000 from the Agriculture Department for a maize-genetics research center; about $260,000 from the U.S. Army to continue a training program for helicopter pilots; $250,000 from the Agriculture Department for an alternative-fuels laboratory.

University of Notre Dame, $3-million—to be shared with five other universities—from the Energy Department for the Midwestern Superconductivity Consortium.

University of Oklahoma, $150,000 from the Environmental Protection Agency for the National Center on Solid Waste Research and Management.

University of Oregon, $537,000—to be shared with seven other universities and two research centers—from the Agriculture Department for biotechnology research.

University of Pennsylvania, $10-million from the Department of Defense for the Institute for Advanced Science and Technology.

University of Pittsburgh, $5-million from the U.S. Army for the National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence, which is managed by the University of Pittsburgh Trust; $524,000 from the Justice Department to continue a study of the causes of juvenile delinquency.

University of Rhode Island, $500,000 from the Agriculture Department for building consolidation; $340,000—to be shared with Oregon State University—from the Agriculture Department for fish-marketing research.

University of Saint Thomas (Minnesota), at least $500,000 from the Department of Defense for research and development.

University of South Carolina, $700,000 from the National Ocean Service for estuary research at the School of Public Health; at least $500,000 from the Department of Defense for research and development

University of Southern Mississippi, $3.5-million—to be shared with a private research institute—from the Agriculture Department for research on shrimp aquaculture; $400,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Polymer Center.

University of Tennessee, $137,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on dogwood anthracnose.

University of Tennessee at Knoxville, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $925,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Agricultural, Biological, and Environmental Research Complex.

University of Texas at Austin, at least $6-million from the Department of Defense for research and development; $750,000—to be shared with three other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for a research model on agricultural pollution associated with confined feeding of animals.

University of Texas at El Paso, $2-million—to be shared with four other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Southwest Center for Environmental Research and Policy for research, education, and policy analysis on environmental problems at the border between the United States and Mexico.

University of Toledo, $275,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Plant Science Research Facility.

University of Utah, $2-million—to be shared with four other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Southwest Center for Environmental Research and Policy for research, education, and policy analysis on environmental problems at the border between the United States and Mexico.

University of Vermont, $99,000 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct food-web studies in Lake Champlain; $99,000 from the Agriculture Department for maple research; $50,000—to be shared with the University of New Hampshire—from the Agriculture Department for research on the marketing of forest products; $49,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on integrated orchard management; $37,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Center for Rural Studies.

University of Washington, $4-million—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research programs at aquaculture centers; $2-million from the Education Department for the Warren G. Magnuson Endowment; $1.234-million from the Forest Service for the Olympic Natural Resources Center; $800,000—to be shared with Washington State University—from the Agriculture Department for research on the competitiveness of agricultural products; $123,000 from the Indian Health Service for research on fetal-alcohol syndrome.

University of Wisconsin, at least $1.6-million from the Department of Defense for research and development; $412,000—to be shared with 11 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for a barley gene-mapping project; $261,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on food systems; $165,000 from the Agriculture Department for a technology-transfer project; $75,000 from the Agriculture Department for the Babcock Institute; $25,000 from the Agriculture Department for a computerized geographic-mapping system.

University of Wisconsin at Madison, $7.393-million from the Agriculture Department for an agriculture-biotechnology and genetics facility; $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium.

University of Wyoming, $500,000 from the Agriculture Department for an environmental-simulation facility.

Utah State University, $10-million, from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to build and equip a new space-dynamics laboratory; $1.021-million from the Agriculture Department for an agriculture-biotechnology facility; $764,000 from the Agriculture Department for a biotechnology laboratory; $250,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on the wheat disease TCK smut; $212,000—over four years—from the Agriculture Department for curriculum development on preventing damage caused by animals.

Vermont State College System, $400,000 from the Agriculture Department for a job-education and learning center.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, $2-million—to be shared with four other universities and a private research institute—from the Education Department for technical assistance at the National Center for Research on Vocational Education; $412,000—to be shared with 11 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for a barley gene-mapping project; $25,000 from the Agriculture Department for research on procerum-root disease.

Wake Forest University, $1.825-million from the Agriculture Department for the medical school.

Washington State University, $3.557-million—to be shared with 22 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for urban-gardening programs; $2.12-million from the Agriculture Department for an animal-disease biotechnology facility; $1.435-million—to be shared with eight other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on potatoes; $980,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for water-quality research; $800,000—to be shared with the University of Washington—from the Agriculture Department for research on the competitiveness of agricultural products; $667,000 from the Agriculture Department for pesticide research; $437,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on Russian wheat aphids; $412,000—to be shared with 11 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for a barley gene-mapping project; $387,000—to be shared with the University of Idaho—from the Agriculture Department for cool-season–legume research; $250,000—to be shared with four other universities—from the Agriculture Department for research on the wheat disease TCK smut; $187,000—to be shared with two other universities—from the Agriculture Department for small-fruit research.

Washington University, $2.865-million—to be shared with 17 other universities—from the Agriculture Department for the Midwest Plant Biotechnology Consortium.

Western Michigan University, $1.3-million from the Environmental Protection Agency for a research project to recycle office waste.

West Virginia University, $25.6-million from the Health and Human Services Department for equipment and construction and renovation of facilities for the Centers for Disease Control; $10-million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for an independent validation-and-verification facility for computer software; $1.975-million from the Energy Department for the National Research Center for Coal and Energy; $1.5-million from the Environmental Protection Agency for the National Center for Alternative Transportation Fuels; $1-million from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Small Flows Clearinghouse; $1-million from the Department of Transportation for the Constructed Facilities Center; $750,000 from the Agriculture Department for Appalachian hardwoods research; $494,000 from the National Park Service for the Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology; $247,000 from the Forest Service for testing of timber-bridge designs.

Wheeling Jesuit College, $13.5-million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to build, equip, and integrate facilities related to the National Technology Transfer Center; $6-million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to continue building, equipping, and integrating a "classroom of the future"; $2-million—beyond the scope of an existing award—from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for AdaNET; $1.5-million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the program on the "classroom of the future."

Wichita State University, $1.414-million from the Federal Aviation Administration to advance aviation-safety research at the National Institute for Aviation Research.

William Paterson College, $300,000—to be shared with 28 other colleges and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—from the U.S. Coast Guard for the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium to develop educational materials on fishing-vessel safety.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute, $1.5-million—to be shared with four other universities and two research centers—from the Small Business Administration for a shared incubator facility and a science and business center; $537,000—to be shared with seven other universities and two research centers—from the Agriculture Department for biotechnology research.

Worcester State College, $1.5-million—to be shared with four other universities and two research centers—from the Small Business Administration for a shared incubator facility and a science and business center; $537,000—to be shared with seven other universities and two research centers—from the Agriculture Department for biotechnology research.

Xavier University of Louisiana, $4-million—to be shared with seven other universities—from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Association of Minority Health Professions Schools to study the toxicity of certain chemicals.

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"It's hard to see why people should want to go into this business."
The head of the AAUP panel in charge of a faculty-salary survey: A1

"The burning oil fields of Kuwait, rather than ballistic-missile silos of the superpowers, may represent the new paradigm for conflict in the 21st century."
Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., on reorienting scientific inquiry: B1

"The agenda of the NEH is colored by the philosophical pressures that are exerted on it by the Buchanan right."
A House Democrat: A1

"In the long run, it's hard to organize people around misery and anger."
A member of a group formed to defend the academic left wing: A15

"It just seems that this process is in microcosm what's wrong with the American government. The money interests can still dominate."
A consultant on student-aid issues, on the reauthorization of the higher-education act: A29

"Many whites vent anger at affirmative action as an abstract notion, while relatively few seem able to cite solid evidence that it has affected them personally."
The President of People For the American Way, on the need to eradicate racial division: B3

"For a lot of them, the goal is just to stay eligible to play basketball. Wrong goal. Entirely wrong goal."
The men's basketball coach at Howard U., on preparing athletes to meet academic standards: A39

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-48
Athletics	A39-40
Business & Philanthropy	A36
Gazette	A43
Fact File	A19
Government & Politics	A29-35
Information Technology	A23-27
International	A41-42
Personal & Professional	A15-22
Scholarship	A6-14
Students	A37-38
SECTION 2	PAGES B1-48
Bulletin Board	B8-47
Opinion & Letters	B1-7

'THE BOOM DAYS ARE GONE'

Faculty Salaries Rise 3.5%; Smallest Increase in 20 Years

By DENISE K. MAGNER

WASHINGTON

Average faculty salaries rose only 3.5 per cent this academic year, the smallest increase in more than 20 years.

When adjusted for inflation, salaries increased just 0.4 per cent, according to a survey conducted annually for the American Association of University Professors.

"The boom days of the mid-1980's are gone, and indeed, for the last two years, salaries have fallen a bit in real terms," said Daniel S. Hamermesh, a professor of economics at Michigan State University and chairman of the AAUP committee in charge of the survey.

The faculty survey compared 1991-92 pay raises to an inflation rate of 3.1 per cent for the period from December 1990 to December 1991.

In academic 1990-91, by contrast, average salaries increased 5.4 per cent, but for the first time in a decade failed to keep pace with inflation.

The average salary for faculty members at all types of institutions was $45,360, survey results show. Salaries varied by rank and type of institution. For example, the average salary for a full professor was $88,200 at Princeton University; $50,000 at Earlham College; and $43,000 at Central Oregon Community College.

Given that the financial outlook for high-

Continued on Page A18

Faculty Salaries, 1991-92

Rank	Average salary	1-year increase
Professor	$58,220	3.4%
Assoc. professor	43,260	3.5
Asst. professor	36,060	3.8
Instructor	27,170	3.9
Lecturer	30,470	—
All	45,360	3.5

— No data reported

SOURCE: American Association of University Professors

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

Chairman of Humanities Fund Has Politicized Grants Process, Critics Charge

JOHN HUNTER MOTTERN FOR THE CHRONICLE

By STEPHEN BURD

WASHINGTON

Many humanities scholars and some former officials of the National Endowment for the Humanities contend that NEH Chairman Lynne V. Cheney has politicized the agency's grant system. Applications from controversial scholars and from those who use non-traditional approaches are routinely rejected, the critics charge, even when the proposals get top ratings from the agency's own peer reviewers.

Confidential Evaluations

Several scholars who have had grants rejected by the NEH since Mrs. Cheney took over the endowment in 1986 have provided *The Chronicle* with confidential peer-review evaluations of their projects. The evaluations, which they obtained from the endowment, indicate a pattern in which a single reviewer makes critical remarks—generally based on the applicant's differences with the traditional approach to scholarship advocated by Mrs. Cheney—and that opposition is used to reject the grant.

Some former officials of the endowment, who were involved in the applica-

Continued on Page A32

SUSAN MUNIAK

The Rev. Joseph A. Appleyard of Boston College (above) believes his proposal was rejected because the NEH and its chairman, Lynne V. Cheney (right), objected to the scholars he wanted to bring to his campus.

MARGINALIA

From *The Chronicle of Higher Education:*

"Camille Paglia seizes the podium at Harvard University's Sanders Theater and ignites. . . ."

It's the heavy lifting that does it.

■

Memo to department heads at the University of Notre Dame:

"Enclosed are revised PIN sheets and corresponding revised PIN listings. Please replace these with any earlier PIN sheets that were sent."

And recycle the new ones?

■

From the *Harvard Gazette:*

"Environmental activities are moving forward on several fronts in response to President Neil L. Rudenstine's announcement last week of a University-wide initiative in this area. . . .

"The [Environmental Studies Committee] is exploring how graduates and undergraduates can take advantage of courses and expertise at M.I.T. and Tufts University.

" 'However rich Harvard is in this endeavor, we can provide a richer curriculum by collaborating with these other neighborhood schools,' [Vice-Chairman William] Clark said."

Busing is available?

■

Note in *The North Wind,* the newspaper at Northern Michigan University:

"The North Wind was recently granted $1,000 by the NMU Chapter of the American Association of University Professors. . . . Larry Alexander, business manager of the paper, said, 'This donation is greatly appreciated and will be used for growing office expenses.' "

"How about tulips instead?" a reader wants to know.

■

Blurb for *Edmund Wilson: A Critic for Our Time,* in an announcement from Ohio University Press:

"[A] well-written and closely researched literary wok, [Edmund Wilson] is a welcome addition to the libraries of those who love superior literary criticism and commentary."

With some stir-fries on the side.

■

Memorandum from the Faculty Development Committee at the University of Montana:

"All faculty, deans, and departmental chairpersons of the University of Montana are invited to nominate candidates for the . . . Distinguished Teaching Award. . . .

"Faculty members may be selected as Distinguished Teaching Award sinners only once in their careers."

And a good thing, too!

—C.G.

In Brief

Arizona university to drop accreditation

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.—One of Arizona's largest public universities has withdrawn its teacher-education program from the national accreditation process, and two other state universities are expected to follow suit.

Officials at Northern Arizona University, which already has withdrawn, said that the standards of the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education were "out of date" and that the accreditation process was "too costly." Arizona State University is now drafting a letter to explain its plan to withdraw. A University of Arizona official said there was "a strong possibility we won't stay in NCATE."

The moves follow the withdrawal from the council of four of Iowa's largest universities last month. Five hundred colleges submit their teacher-training programs to the council for review. "The fact that some institutions are not willing to be measured is disturbing," said Arthur E. Wise, the council's president. ■

PAUL ROESCH FOR THE CHRONICLE

Chicago flood forces campuses to close

CHICAGO — The underground flooding of downtown Chicago last week caused several universities to cancel classes and evacuate buildings after electricity to their campuses was cut off by city officials.

The flood was caused by a leak from the Chicago River into a tunnel that runs beneath most of the downtown buildings. After the flood, construction workers drilled holes through tunnels under a street that runs by the Illinois Institute of Technology's Kent College of Law (*above*) to try to relieve water pressure in some of the tunnels. The law school canceled classes on the day of the flood. DePaul University canceled classes for a week after sub-basements in two of the university's downtown classroom buildings were flooded. ■

JIM WALLACE, DUKE UNIVERSITY

Aye-aye is born at Duke University

DURHAM, N.C.—Duke University officials last week announced the first birth in the Western hemisphere of a rare primate known as the aye-aye (*above*). The tiny infant was discovered among four aye-aye adults that had been brought in January to Duke's primate center from Madagascar. Duke scientists say the birth represents an important step in saving the endangered aye-aye and in learning how to build a captive population that could be used to re-populate its native Madagascar. The infant was named Blue Devil to commemorate the university's second consecutive national championship in men's basketball. ■

Rare bee may prompt relocation of lab

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—A rare species of bee discovered on the planned site of a federal research laboratory at the University of California here could force the lab to be moved to another location. The move could add $1-million to the project's cost.

University scientists plan to search for other Riverside County habitats of the bee, known as *Holcopasites ruthae.* The bee was discovered by a retired professor of biology at the university. It is not listed by federal or state agencies as an endangered or threatened species, but the bee and its habitat should be protected because it is so rare, university entomologists said.

If the bee cannot be relocated, the $19-million U.S. Salinity Laboratory may be moved to one of three other sites also on the university's campus. ■

Violence at party leads to 2 deaths

LOS ANGELES—An annual picnic at a suburban city park sponsored by an organization of black fraternity and sorority members erupted in gunfire earlier this month, leaving two people dead and four others wounded. One of the wounded was a student at the University of California here.

A group of uninvited young people touched off the incident when they became involved in an altercation and started shooting. Some of the fraternity members returned the fire, police said.

The picnic was held by the UCLA chapter of the National Pan-Hellenic Council, an organization of black fraternities and sororities. ■

Boston U. to open private high school

BOSTON—Boston University plans to establish a private high school on its campus that its president, John Silber, says will "set forth a model" for other schools.

Boston University Academy is to open next year and will emphasize a traditional, liberal-arts curriculum, including a requirement of two years of either Latin or Greek.

Sixty students are expected to enroll the first year. The academy will charge students $12,500 a year and will operate at an accelerated pace. Seniors will take only college courses, and graduates will be offered sophomore standing at the university. ■

Correction

■ A statement was incorrectly attributed in "Quote, Unquote" (*The Chronicle*, April 15). It was Michael M. Crow, associate vice-provost for science at Columbia University, who said of Congressional earmarks: "It's not as if people aren't being employed. It's not as if science isn't being done. It's not as if the science that's being done is garbage." ■

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Academic Left Wing Hopes to Rally Against Conservatives and the NEH

Continued From Preceding Page
report on it for *Measure*, a newsletter published by a conservative academics' group called the University Centers for Rational Alternatives. "I think they're very badly organized," he said in an interview afterwards. "They're trying to put together an organization from spit."

Exacerbated Tensions

At the meeting, speakers drew a portrait of campuses split by racial and political tensions. The disagreements have been exacerbated by conservative scholars and a hostile media, they said. Critics have successfully linked multicultural curricular reform and affirmative action to generate a white backlash, said Troy Duster, professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley.

Jane Gallop, a professor of English at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, suggested that academics needed to learn how to refute misrepresentations by writing books, articles, and book reviews for a general audience. "There are mass publications, lots of them. We have to learn how to write for them," she said.

Professors need to insist that they get credit for such work, she added. Now, she said, "we are punished for doing it."

Higher education's fiscal crisis was a backdrop to several of the papers presented.

George Yúdice, an associate professor of Spanish at Hunter, suggested that the two scholars' organizations highlight the economic pressures that public higher-education institutions currently are facing.

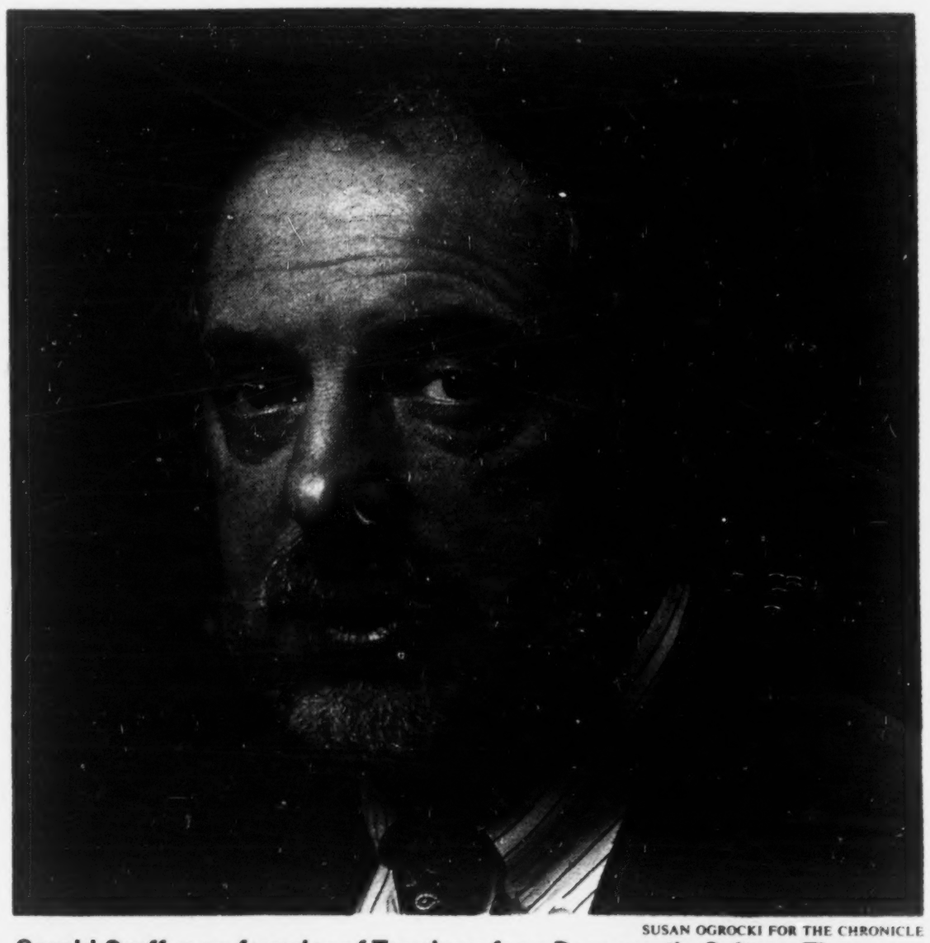
'Identity Politics'

To concentrate merely on literary politics would be a mistake, he said. Currently, academics are interested in multiculturalism and "identity politics," in which they explore how gender, racial, and sexual identities are influenced by cultural factors. "You need to appeal to white, middle- and working-class youth—not to make them feel good about multiculturalism but to talk to them about how they're shortchanged in terms of resources," he said.

Ashley Smith, a graduate student at Brown University, started a group on his campus called Teachers and Students for a Democratic Culture, which he said would focus on inequities in local schools and colleges. "A desegregated syllabus is not good enough," he said in an interview. "I want to see a desegregated classroom."

But Deborah Rosenfelt, professor of women's studies at the University of Maryland, urged scholars not to alienate the many people who are already being reached through the everyday processes of curricular change. Connecting campus change to political movements away from the campuses will drive away some potential allies, she warned. "Not everyone is going to be able to hear and respond to the language we often use to make these connections," she said.

Mr. Jay said chapters of Teachers for a Democratic Culture had started up in New England, in New York, and on the campus of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Some 75 people have volunteered to organize chapters around the country, he said. Organizers are also at work in scholarly fields such as art history, classics, comparative literature, history, and sociology.



SUSAN OGROCKI FOR THE CHRONICLE

Gerald Graff, a co-founder of Teachers for a Democratic Culture: The fight against the NEH nominees will help it gain visibility.

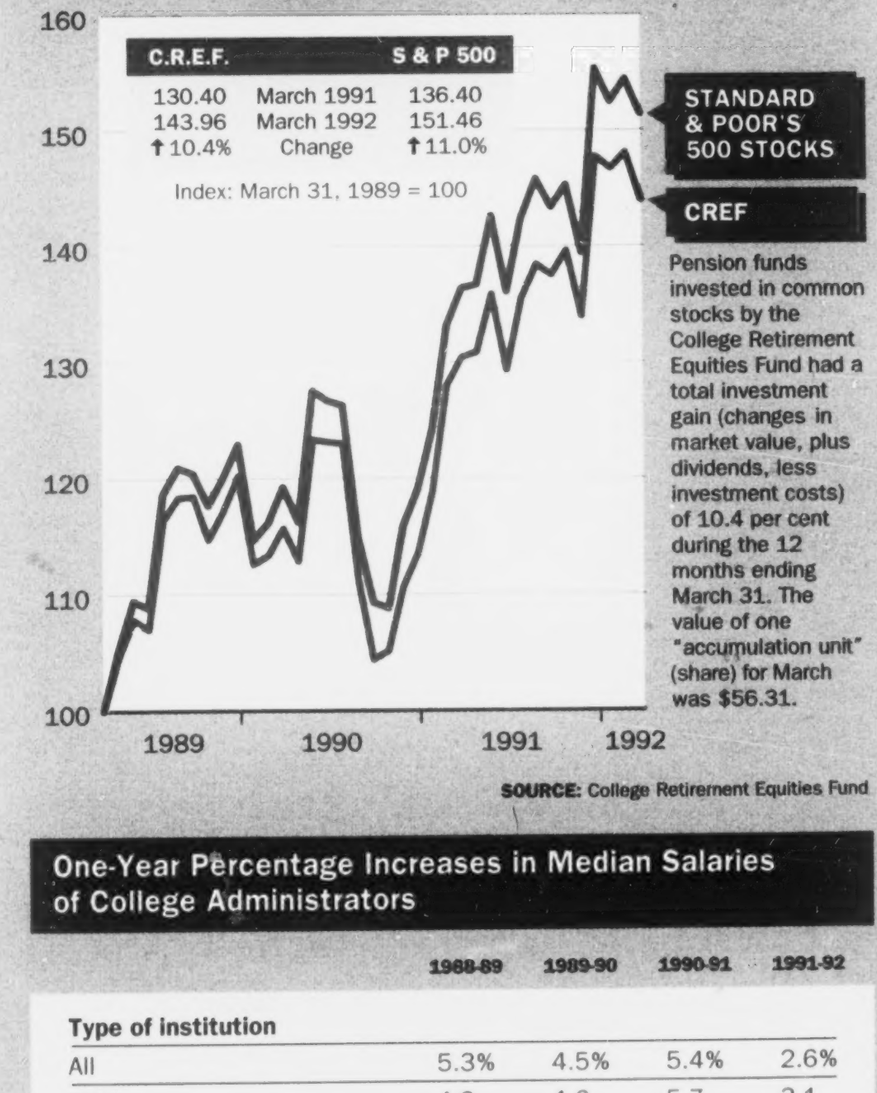
'They Do Have a Lot of Money'

They have their work cut out for them. On the final morning, when the groups held a session on how to organize at the local level, fewer than 20 people showed up. They mused over the appearance of a quarter-page advertisement for the National Association of Scholars in that morning's *New York Times*.

But Mr. Graff and Mr. Lauter, a veteran of 1960's political movements, said they were unfazed by the opposition. "They do have a lot of money," said Mr. Lauter. But he said he doubted that a group with a purely negative message could have a long-term appeal. "In the long run," he said, "it's hard to organize people around misery and anger." ■

Trends and Indicators

Pension Money in the Stock Market



Pension funds invested in common stocks by the College Retirement Equities Fund had a total investment gain (changes in market value, plus dividends, less investment costs) of 10.4 per cent during the 12 months ending March 31. The value of one "accumulation unit" (share) for March was $56.31.

SOURCE: College Retirement Equities Fund

One-Year Percentage Increases in Median Salaries of College Administrators

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Type of institution				
All	5.3%	4.5%	5.4%	2.6%
Public	4.9	4.6	5.7	3.1
Private	6.7	3.9	5.5	3.0
Doctoral	6.0	3.9	6.2	2.3
Comprehensive	3.3	11.0	4.0	1.6
Baccalaureate	7.1	6.7	5.2	3.0
Two-year	5.6	5.4	4.6	0.8
Type of job				
Executive	8.3%	7.0%	7.1%	2.4%
Academic	6.2	5.2	5.5	3.1
Administrative	4.8	5.2	5.9	2.3
External affairs	5.0	4.9	5.0	3.2
Student affairs	5.3	3.4	5.8	2.2

NOTE: Figures are based on the reports of 1,438 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: College and University Personnel Association

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

FACULTY NOTES

- **Instructor claims he was fired because of his military activity**
- **Jury says law school did not discriminate against white males**
- **Faculty-union leaders condemn Bush's order on fee refunds**

An instructor at El Paso Community College has sued his institution, claiming his contract was terminated because of his participation in the U.S. Naval Reserve. He also claims his superiors called his military uniform "vulgar."

The instructor, Brian Grady, teaches in the college's law-enforcement program and serves as a Navy campus-liaison officer. His duties include recruiting minority students into the Navy.

Mr. Grady was notified in December that, after five years of teaching, his contract would expire at the end of this academic year. He was given no reason, he says.

"I had no problem until the Gulf war started," he said. "I have to think that they opposed our government's action, and I was the easiest target because I wear my uniform on campus." He says his superiors repeatedly harassed him for supporting the war, and threatened to dismiss him if he did not curtail his military activities on the campus.

Those charges were denied by Bud Canuteson, discipline coordinator for the law-enforcement program, and Linda Luehrs, acting division chairwoman for public service and applied arts. Both were named as defendants in the lawsuit.

Mr. Grady also says Ms. Luehrs told him his uniform was "vulgar and disgusting," and told him to go home and change. Ms. Luehrs denied that, but would not comment further. In a prepared statement, Mr. Canuteson said he did not oppose Mr. Grady's recruitment activities and had played no role in the decision to end his contract.

—KATHERINE S. MANGAN

■

A federal jury this month decided that the University of Wisconsin's law school did not discriminate against a white man when it instead hired seven minority professors over a three-year period.

E. H. Reise, a graduate of the law school, sued the school, claiming that faculty hirings made under the so-called Madison Plan discriminated against white men. The plan is aimed at increasing the proportion of minority students and professors at the Madison campus.

Mr. Reise could not be reached. But his lawyer, Richard B. Kay, said Mr. Reise would appeal. The fact that the law school had used a special fund earmarked for minority hiring was evidence of discrimination against whites, he said.

Gerald J. Thain, associate dean of the law school, said Mr. Reise was not as qualified as the minority professors hired. While he had graduated in the top 5 per cent of his class, he had no background in academic law, Mr. Thain said, adding: "He is not the kind of person this school would hire if nobody but white males were hired."

Of the law school's 50 professors, eight are minority-group members and 10 are women.

—CAROLYN J. MOONEY

■

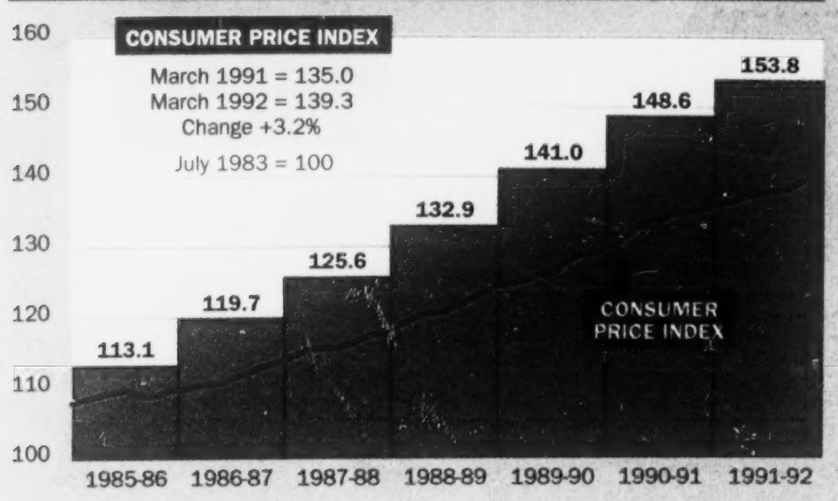
Faculty unions reacted angrily last week to President Bush's order requiring federal contractors to notify their non-union employees that they do not have to pay for a union's political activities.

Union representatives blasted the President for making what was largely a symbolic gesture, since the order enforces a 1988 U.S. Supreme Court decision. They said the order would have little impact on faculty collective-bargaining units, which, they said, had long been required to separate expenses for political activities from those associated with bargaining. Nonetheless, officials at both the National Education Association and American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO) accused Mr. Bush of playing election-year politics.

Administration officials said that the order, which will require institutions that receive federal contracts to notify workers of their rights, would cost unions millions of dollars in lost fees. But union officials said they expected few non-union members to seek refunds.

To pay for the benefits that they derive from unions, non-union members are required to pay so-called agency fees in lieu of union dues. —COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Faculty Pay and the Cost of Living



SOURCES: American Association of University Professors, U.S. Department of Labor

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

Average Faculty Salaries Rise 3.5%; Smallest Increase in 20 Years

Continued From Page A1

er education continues to be grim, Mr. Hamermesh said: "It's hard to see why people should want to go into this business."

The survey calculated a separate average pay increase for "continuing faculty," or those who were on a campus from one year to the next. That excludes faculty members who retired or were newly hired. The average pay increase for continuing faculty in 1991-92 was 4.3 per cent—the lowest increase for that group in 20 years.

Public's Negative Attitude

While the recession is partly to blame for the reduced increases, Mr. Hamermesh said another cause was the American public's negative attitude toward higher education. "The voters don't seem to want to put the money into higher education," he said.

Salaries for faculty members at public institutions rose 2.9 per cent; the average salary for professors of all ranks at those institutions was $45,260.

By comparison, salaries for faculty members at private, independently operated colleges rose 4.7 per cent, while those at church-related institutions rose 5.5 per cent. Their average salaries were $50,030 and $39,020, respectively.

While the disparity between pay raises at public and private institutions has existed for years, this academic year it "was more pronounced than at any time during the previous decade," according to Mr. Hamermesh's analysis of the survey results. His essay accompanies the survey results in the March-April issue of the AAUP magazine, *Academe*, that is being issued this week.

In his essay, Mr. Hamermesh attributes the "slow growth of salaries in public institutions" in part to the "fiscal crises that have plagued state budgets." The situation is unlikely to improve much in 1992-93, he said in an interview.

Faculty members aren't the only college employees to get small pay raises this year. A 1991-92 survey by the College and University Personnel Association showed that median salaries for campus administrators rose by just 2.6 per cent this academic year, the smallest increase in four years.

The AAUP survey, based on information from 2,074 institutions, examines salaries in effect at the start of academic 1991-92.

Average salaries for women continued to lag behind those for men. However, more women entered the ranks of the faculty this academic year. About 29.1 per cent of all professors in 1991-92 are women, up from 28.3 per cent last year.

Other findings of the survey:

- Average salaries for full professors were $65,190 at doctoral institutions, $53,880 at comprehensive institutions, $47,860 at baccalaureate institutions, and $47,300 at two-year colleges.
- Average salaries for associate professors were $46,290 at doctoral institutions, $43,010 at comprehensive institutions, $37,680 at baccalaureate institutions, and $38,860 at two-year colleges.
- Average salaries for assistant professors were $39,120 at doctoral institutions, $35,720 at comprehensive institutions, $31,500 at baccalaureate institutions, and $33,150 at two-year colleges.
- Average salaries for faculty members varied widely by discipline. The lowest average salaries went to people in the performing arts; the highest were paid to law-school professors. (The survey does not include salaries for medical-school faculty members, who are often among the highest paid of all university employees.)
- Benefits made up 19.6 per cent of total faculty compensation, up from 19.3 per cent last year.

The 1991-92 survey calculated inflation rates in a new way. In the past, it used a July-to-June inflation rate, so salaries for 1990-91 were contrasted to an inflation rate for the period of July 1990 to June 1991. That method required survey officials to forecast the inflation rate for several months.

Some Differences

This year's survey computes the inflation rate for a period from December to December. The change means some figures in the latest report differ from those published previously.

The survey data were compiled by Maryse Eymonerie Associates, consultants to the AAUP. Copies of the March-April 1992 issue of *Academe* can be obtained for $40 from the American Association of University Professors, 1012 14th Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington 20005; (202) 737-5900. ■

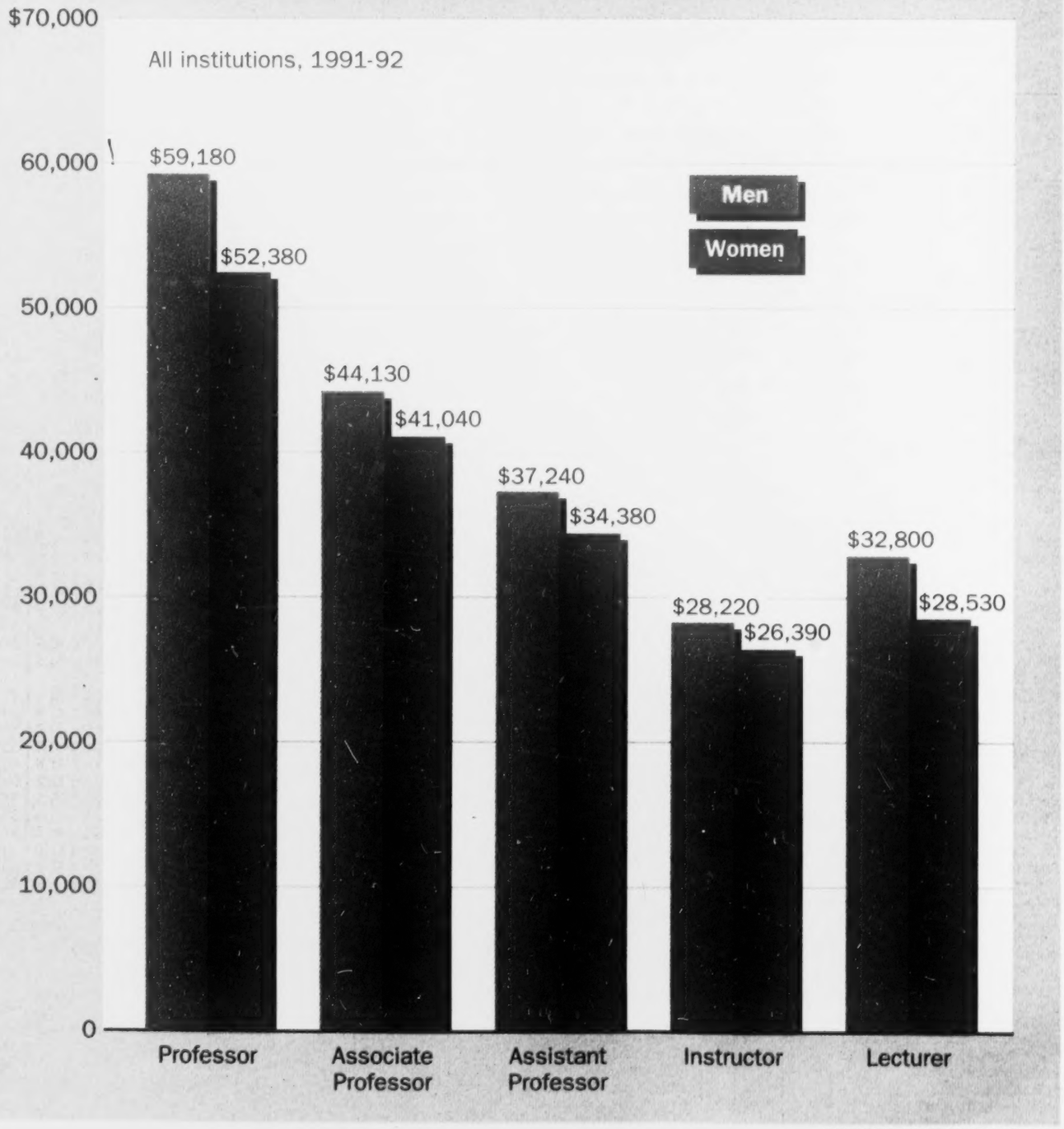
Average Faculty Salaries for 1991-92

	All		Public		Private, Independent		Church-related	
	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Doctoral institutions								
Professor	$65,190	3.1%	$61,950	2.5%	$76,890	4.8%	$68,140	5.3%
Associate professor	46,290	3.0	45,090	2.4	51,700	4.8	48,720	5.7
Assistant professor	39,120	3.3	38,030	2.8	43,630	4.6	40,630	4.9
Instructor	27,670	3.2	26,610	2.7	33,220	4.0	34,710	6.5
Lecturer	32,510	—	32,250	—	34,090	—	29,280	—
All	51,080	3.1	48,930	2.6	60,260	4.7	51,820	5.4
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	$53,880	3.6%	$53,750	3.2%	$54,980	4.3%	$53,350	5.8%
Associate professor	43,010	4.0	43,020	3.6	43,330	4.7	42,620	5.8
Assistant professor	35,720	4.4	35,730	3.9	35,700	5.0	35,690	6.4
Instructor	27,310	4.6	27,210	4.5	27,250	4.5	27,890	5.7
Lecturer	27,410	—	26,990	—	28,890	—	35,460	—
All	43,440	3.9	43,490	3.5	43,670	4.6	42,790	5.9
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	$46,860	4.3%	$47,480	2.8%	$52,230	4.5%	$41,980	5.1%
Associate professor	37,680	4.4	39,150	2.8	40,220	4.6	34,910	5.2
Assistant professor	31,500	4.8	32,580	3.1	33,370	5.1	29,580	5.5
Instructor	25,830	4.2	26,390	2.8	27,510	5.4	24,680	4.7
Lecturer	28,250	—	27,300	—	34,620	—	22,390	—
All	37,260	4.5	37,890	2.9	40,920	4.7	34,090	5.2
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	$47,300	3.8%	$47,700	3.8%	$37,180	4.9%	$32,140	4.5%
Associate professor	38,860	3.2	39,300	3.2	29,880	4.3	27,740	5.4
Assistant professor	33,150	3.4	33,550	3.4	26,520	4.3	24,010	3.9
Instructor	27,610	4.2	27,950	4.1	21,100	4.6	22,360	6.1
Lecturer	23,710	—	23,820	—	—	—	—	—
All	37,760	3.6	38,210	3.6	28,400	4.5	26,610	4.8
2-year institutions without academic ranks								
All	$38,060	3.0%	$38,220	3.0%	$29,210	5.9%	$26,150	8.7%
All institutions except those without academic ranks								
Professor	$58,220	3.4%	$57,370	2.8%	$66,060	4.6%	$49,480	5.3%
Associate professor	43,260	3.5	43,420	2.8	45,570	4.7	39,300	5.5
Assistant professor	36,060	3.8	36,330	3.2	37,820	4.8	32,620	5.6
Instructor	27,170	3.9	27,180	3.6	28,470	4.6	25,940	5.5
Lecturer	30,470	—	29,990	—	33,260	—	28,180	—
All	45,360	3.5	45,260	2.9	50,030	4.7	39,020	5.5

— No data reported

Note: Figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff except those in medical schools. The salaries are adjusted to a standard nine-month work year. The salary figures are based on 2,072 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,944 institutions.

Average Faculty Salaries for Men and Women by Rank



CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

FACT FILE

Average Faculty Salaries at 1,800 Institutions

Here are the average faculty salaries by rank at more than 1,800 colleges, universities, and multi-campus systems in 1991-92.

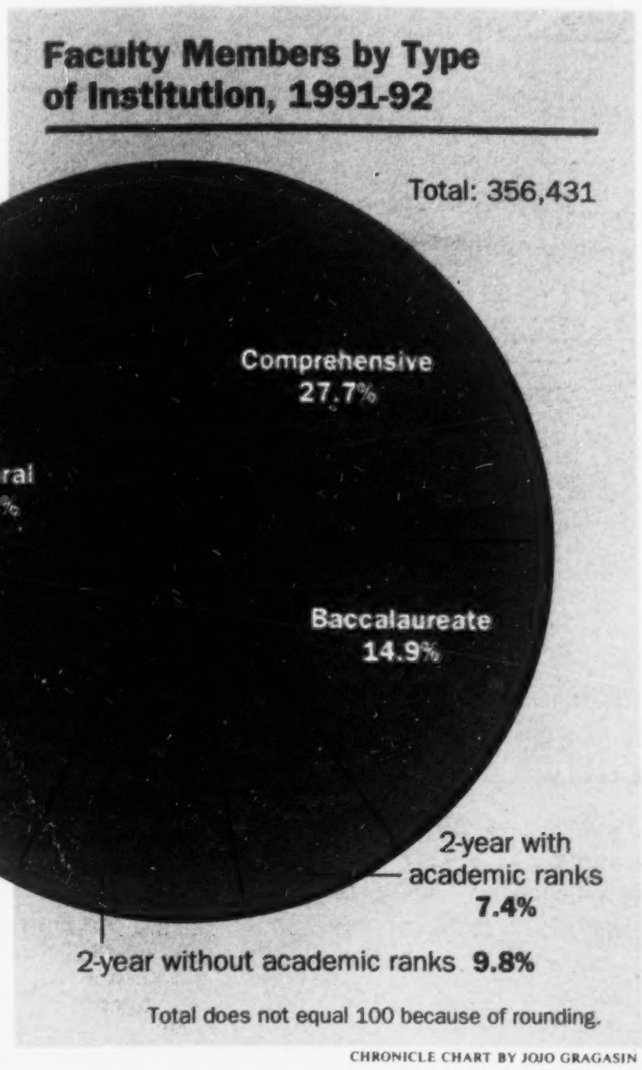
The salaries are reported in thousands of dollars and are rounded to the nearest hundred. They are adjusted to a nine-month work year. The figures cover full-time members of each institution's instructional staff except those in medical schools.

The designations I, IIA, IIB, III, and IV are defined in the rating table (below right), which gives the percentile distributions of salaries for each academic rank.

Average faculty salaries for institutions without ranks, most of which are two-year colleges, appear in a table on Page A22.

A dash appears whenever an institution has fewer than six faculty members in a given rank. A blank space indicates that the institution has no faculty members at that rank. The tables omit footnotes qualifying the information reported by some institutions.

The figures were compiled by Maryse Eymonerie Associates for the American Association of University Professors.


Faculty Members by Type of Institution, 1991-92
Total: 356,431
Comprehensive 27.7%
Doctoral 40.3%
Baccalaureate 14.9%
2-year with academic ranks 7.4%
2-year without academic ranks 9.8%
Total does not equal 100 because of rounding.

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
ALABAMA				
Alabama St U, IIA	41.6	35.3	31.2	23.6
Athens St C, IIB	43.9	39.0	32.0	—
Auburn U				
Main campus, I	55.2	42.2	35.6	24.0
Montgomery, IIA	49.5	39.9	33.2	26.7
Birmingham Southern C, IIB	48.0	37.3	30.8	—
Huntingdon C, IIB	31.8	31.2	27.9	—
Jacksonville St U, IIA	43.4	38.7	31.8	29.0
Judson C, IIB	31.7	26.7	24.4	—
Livingston U, IIA	36.3	29.4	26.0	—
Oakwood C, IIB	27.9	27.8	25.8	25.0
Samford U, IIA	50.3	41.8	31.3	23.7
Spring Hill C, IIB	36.9	33.2	26.7	—
Troy St U				
Main campus, IIA	41.1	33.2	29.9	22.4
Dothan, IIB	—	34.5	37.0	—
Montgomery, IIA	—	40.3	28.8	—
Tuskegee U, IIA	40.6	33.5	29.3	21.0
U of Alabama				
Tuscaloosa, I	57.1	42.1	35.6	23.7
Birmingham, I	57.0	40.2	33.1	24.7
Huntsville, IIA	59.9	40.7	36.0	29.6
U of Montevallo, IIA	40.7	34.9	30.8	—
U of North Alabama, IIA	46.0	38.4	32.4	27.0
U of South Alabama, IIA	50.4	39.7	34.7	28.9
ALASKA				
U of Alaska				
Anchorage, IIA	59.9	48.9	39.9	42.3
Fairbanks, I	63.7	49.1	37.5	30.1
Southeast, IIA	49.5	48.3	37.1	—
ARIZONA				
American Grad Sch of International Mgmt, IIA	49.6	44.0	38.3	—
Arizona St U, I	59.6	44.5	38.9	32.2
Grand Canyon U, IIB	38.0	32.7	28.7	21.9
Northern Arizona U, I	51.1	42.1	34.6	22.8
U of Arizona, I	60.1	43.0	37.8	26.7
ARKANSAS				
Arkansas C, IIB	45.5	37.7	30.4	—
Arkansas St U				
Main campus, IIA	47.5	40.0	32.6	24.9
Beebe, III	—	—	28.7	21.6
Arkansas Tech U, IIB	41.7	35.8	33.1	25.9
Harding U, IIB	40.0	35.4	31.0	26.1
Henderson St U, IIB	42.2	37.5	30.8	24.5
Hendrix C, IIB	46.0	37.9	32.5	
John Brown U, IIB	36.6	30.8	27.6	—
Ouachita Baptist U, IIB	39.8	34.0	27.3	25.1
Southern Arkansas U				
Main campus, IIB	43.4	37.5	31.1	26.0
Tech, III	—	30.9	28.9	—
U of Arkansas				
Fayetteville, I	53.1	40.1	35.0	24.1
Little Rock, IIA	52.1	40.8	35.7	25.5
Monticello, IIB	41.4	35.0	30.5	26.7
Pine Bluff, IIB	36.3	32.8	29.3	24.0
U of Central Arkansas, IIA	49.0	40.0	32.4	25.3
U of the Ozarks, IIB	28.7	26.6	25.6	—
Williams Baptist C, IIB	—	—	23.7	21.8
CALIFORNIA				
Azusa Pacific U, IIA	41.6	34.4	29.8	26.8
Biola U, IIA	42.7	34.9	28.3	—
California Inst of Tech, I	90.9	68.2	54.6	
California Lutheran U, IIB	45.7	37.7	31.2	29.4
Cal Maritime Academy, IIB	54.0	42.4	—	34.1
California St U				
Bakersfield, IIA	60.9	49.0	37.9	29.6
Chico, IIA	60.7	49.9	40.5	—
Dominguez Hills, IIA	61.0	48.3	40.3	—
Fresno, IIA	60.8	48.4	39.4	32.3
Fullerton, IIA	61.0	49.8	39.6	—
Hayward, IIA	61.1	50.1	39.6	33.7
Long Beach, IIA	60.8	49.5	41.1	—
Los Angeles, IIA	61.0	49.8	42.2	—
Northridge, IIA	60.9	47.9	40.7	32.8
Sacramento, IIA	61.1	49.2	40.0	
San Bernardino, IIA	60.0	49.9	40.4	32.1
San Marcos, IIA	60.6	49.5	42.2	
Stanislaus, IIA	60.6	47.3	39.1	—
Humboldt St U, IIA	60.0	48.0	39.9	—
Poly St U Pomona, IIA	61.4	51.4	42.2	—

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
CALIFORNIA—Cont.				
California St U—Cont.				
Poly U San Luis Obispo, IIA	61.1	51.0	39.7	31.4
San Diego St U, IIA	60.7	48.6	41.6	34.0
San Francisco St U, IIA	60.5	49.4	40.6	33.0
San Jose St U, IIA	60.7	49.7	41.1	33.6
Sonoma St U, IIA	60.6	47.0	38.2	
Chapman U, IIA	50.3	42.1	36.8	—
Claremont Graduate Sch, I	75.1	53.9	42.9	
Claremont McKenna C, IIB	67.0	47.8	39.9	—
C of Notre Dame, IIB	43.2	35.4	30.6	—
Golden Gate U, I	64.2	44.4	39.0	
Harvey Mudd C, IIB	72.2	54.0	43.3	
Loyola Marymount U, IIA	68.4	52.0	40.0	31.1
Mennonite Brethren Bible Sem, IIA	—	34.6	—	
Mills C, IIA	58.7	44.7	35.6	—
Mount Saint Mary's C, IIB	42.4	36.4	32.0	27.7
Napa Valley C, III	51.3	47.4	—	42.4
Naval Postgraduate Sch, I	62.2	47.9	42.1	—
Occidental C, IIB	60.7	45.7	38.0	31.1
Ohlone C, III	53.8	47.8	43.3	39.3
Pacific Sch of Religion, IIA	44.9	—	—	
Pacific Union C, IIB	34.9	32.2	30.2	26.7
Pepperdine U, IIA	63.4	51.0	46.2	—
Pitzer C, IIB	61.9	—	37.5	
Point Loma Nazarene C, IIB	45.9	37.4	30.6	24.7
Pomona C, IIB	67.2	49.8	39.5	—
Saint Mary's C, IIA	58.2	45.5	37.5	—
Santa Clara U, IIA	73.4	53.6	46.3	
Sch of Theology Claremont, IIA	48.2	—	—	—
Scripps C, IIB	59.3	46.1	36.7	—
Southern California C, IIB	43.5	41.3	33.7	24.6
Southwestern U Sch of Law, IIA	69.4	51.0		—
Stanford U, I	86.5	61.7	48.3	
U of California				
Berkeley, I	78.1	53.0	44.0	
Davis, I	68.7	48.1	41.5	
Irvine, I	72.1	50.3	43.4	
Los Angeles, I	76.4	50.9	43.2	
Riverside, I	68.6	47.6	40.0	
San Diego, I	73.0	49.8	42.3	
San Francisco, I	64.3	46.3	39.7	
Santa Barbara, I	73.0	48.6	41.9	
Santa Cruz, I	67.3	48.2	41.0	
U of La Verne, IIA	44.4	34.1	30.2	
U of the Pacific, IIA	49.7	40.8	34.3	27.4
U of Redlands, IIA	52.6	42.2	36.2	
U of San Diego, IIA	66.4	49.0	42.5	32.1
U of Southern California, I	78.3	54.8	45.7	45.9
Westmont C, IIB	44.3	37.7	30.9	—
Whittier C, IIA	62.1	44.0	39.7	—
Woodbury U, IIA	—	35.6	33.6	—
COLORADO				
Colorado C, IIB	56.8	45.5	36.3	—
Colorado Mountain C, III	33.5	32.4	26.5	—
Colorado Sch of Mines, IIA	58.4	45.6	42.9	—
Colorado St U Sys				
Colorado St U, I	55.8	42.2	38.4	—
Fort Lewis C, IIB	42.2	36.2	33.7	27.4
U of Southern Colorado, IIA	45.0	39.3	34.0	25.6
Denver Conservative Baptist Sem, IIA	36.1			
Iliff Sch of Theology, IIA	53.7	—	—	—
St C's in Colorado				
Adams St C, IIA	43.9	36.3	31.3	29.5
Mesa St C, IIB	42.6	36.1	30.1	26.5
Metropolitan St C, IIB	45.6	39.6	33.4	25.5
Western St C, IIB	45.2	36.3	30.8	—
U of Colorado				
Boulder, I	64.2	48.9	40.3	28.1
Colorado Springs, IIA	52.4	40.3	37.2	25.6
Denver, IIA	57.4	44.1	39.8	30.0
Health Sciences Ctr, IIA	86.8	67.2	51.5	41.4
U of Denver, I	57.2	44.3	39.3	41.8
U of Northern Colorado, I	47.9	39.3	33.5	24.1
CONNECTICUT				
Albertus Magnus C, IIB	38.6	32.0	27.1	24.4
Asnuntuck CC, III	49.2	—	36.9	
Connecticut C, IIB	54.5	42.4	32.5	29.6
Connecticut CC's, III	53.8	45.2	38.1	33.9
Connecticut St U Sys				
Central Conn St U, IIA	63.3	50.9	40.3	34.3

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
CONNECTICUT—Cont.				
Connecticut St U Sys—Cont.				
Eastern Conn St U, IIA	64.0	49.1	39.0	
Southern Conn St U, IIA	61.5	49.7	42.7	31.6
Western Conn St U, IIA	62.0	50.9	40.7	—
Connecticut Tech C's, III	51.0	44.9	38.0	—
Fairfield U, IIA	64.6	52.2	42.7	34.3
Greater Hartford CC, III	51.0	—	35.0	—
Hartford Graduate Ctr, IIA	64.2	57.8	47.8	
Housatonic CC, III	54.3	—	—	—
Manchester CC, III	54.2	44.2	38.1	34.4
Mattatuck CC, III	53.9	44.6	39.6	—
Middlesex CC, III	54.8	45.5	40.3	—
Mohegan CC, III	55.0	42.8	37.2	—
Northwestern Conn CC, III	55.3	43.7	38.5	—
Norwalk CC, III	54.3	49.7	39.2	32.6
Quinebaug Valley CC, III	52.2	—	—	—
Quinnipiac C, IIB	56.6	44.8	36.8	32.2
Sacred Heart U, IIB	48.2	39.6	33.8	—
Saint Joseph C, IIA	55.5	44.3	37.0	—
South Central CC, III	52.9	—	39.5	34.5
Teikyo Post U, IIB	—	37.9	33.8	—
Trinity C, IIB	63.4	47.0	37.5	—
Tunxis CC, III	54.6	—	37.7	33.9
U of Bridgeport, IIA	50.4	40.4	35.3	28.0
U of Connecticut, I	69.2	52.4	42.6	42.2
U of Hartford, IIA	56.4	45.3	38.7	—
U of New Haven, IIA	49.2	44.2	36.2	—
Wesleyan U, IIA	69.3	47.5	39.7	
Yale U, I	86.1	50.7	40.6	36.9
DELAWARE				
Delaware St C, IIA	48.3	40.0	33.0	27.6
Goldey-Beacom C, IIB	—	29.6	30.9	—
U of Delaware, I	66.2	48.4	38.9	27.9
Wesley C, IIB	42.2	34.7	30.5	25.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
American U, I	71.0	51.2	41.6	27.6
Catholic U of America, I	59.1	43.3	35.0	—
Gallaudet U, IIA	60.7	45.7	38.6	30.4
George Washington U, I	68.3	50.3	40.3	31.9
Georgetown U, I	80.3	52.8	40.5	39.8
Howard U, I	61.1	44.4	37.1	29.6
Mount Vernon C, IIB	—	35.2	28.9	
Trinity C, IIB	40.0	30.3	26.0	—
FLORIDA				
Barry U, IIA	44.7	39.7	32.5	27.1
Eckerd C, IIB	45.8	38.4	32.0	
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U, IIA	46.7	37.8	31.6	20.6
Florida Southern C, IIB	40.5	34.2	30.1	25.9
Jacksonville U, IIB	39.6	32.9	30.8	
Manatee CC, III	40.2	33.0	27.2	22.2
Miami-Dade CC, III	42.6	35.2	29.4	25.5
Pensacola JC, III	35.4	31.5	27.6	24.6
Rollins C, IIA	52.4	41.0	30.1	22.1
Saint Leo C, IIB	35.0	30.5	27.7	—
St Thomas U, IIB	43.0	48.6	31.4	—
St U Sys of Florida				
Florida A&M U, IIA	49.3	41.3	35.2	28.6
Florida Atlantic U, IIA	57.5	42.6	38.8	31.6
Fla International U, IIA	56.0	42.7	38.2	29.9
Florida St U, I	56.0	40.1	36.4	24.6
U of Central Florida, IIA	54.7	41.8	36.2	25.9
U of Florida, I	60.3	42.2	38.1	32.6
U of North Florida, IIB	49.4	39.1	35.4	26.2
U of South Florida, I	56.8	41.6	35.8	29.5
U of West Florida, IIA	48.2	38.9	34.9	27.1
Stetson U, IIA	55.3	41.0	34.4	—
U of Miami, I	62.4	45.6	39.2	27.7
U of Tampa, IIB	42.8	35.3	33.5	23.2
Warner Southern C, IIB	—	26.8	—	
GEORGIA				
Agnes Scott C, IIB	48.3	39.0	32.4	—
Albany St C, IIB	41.0	38.3	30.5	24.3
Armstrong St C, IIB	44.3	36.3	30.1	25.8
Augusta C, IIB	48.7	37.9	33.8	25.0
Berry C, IIB	49.0	37.4	32.0	—
Brunswick C, III	41.9	34.2	30.3	26.6
Columbia Theological Sem, IIA	41.1	—		—
Columbus C, IIA	43.4	36.8	32.9	26.2

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
GEORGIA—Cont.				
Covenant C, IIB	38.8	34.3	—	
DeKalb C, III	42.4	37.4	30.0	25.6
East Georgia C, III	—	34.6	30.5	—
Floyd C, III	42.5	32.3	29.8	24.2
Gainesville C, III	42.5	34.9	29.1	25.0
Georgia C, IIA	43.2	35.6	32.7	24.8
Georgia Inst of Tech, I	64.6	48.0	43.5	24.9
Georgia Southern U, IIA	46.1	38.1	31.0	24.6
Ga Southwestern C, IIB	42.8	37.1	31.4	—
Georgia St U, I	60.7	44.1	37.1	27.1
Interdenominational Theological Ctr, IIA	39.8	33.6	—	
Kennesaw St C, IIA	50.2	39.9	32.8	25.3
Macon C, III	39.8	33.8	29.1	25.1
Mercer U all campuses, IIA	53.0	38.6	33.5	26.2
Middle Georgia C, III	37.4	34.2	28.5	24.4
Oglethorpe U, IIB	47.5	42.7	33.0	
Paine C, IIB	28.7	25.9	22.3	19.4
Piedmont C, IIB	39.2	31.4	28.2	
Reinhardt C, III	30.2	29.5	—	21.7
Savannah St C, IIB	44.9	35.4	31.2	28.2
Shorter C, IIB	35.9	29.9	28.7	22.2
Southern C of Tech, IIB	42.6	35.8	33.3	—
U of Georgia, I	58.7	41.6	35.8	24.3

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
GEORGIA—Cont.				
Valdosta St C, IIA	46.0	37.5	32.1	27.8
West Georgia C, IIA	45.3	36.8	34.0	25.1
HAWAII				
U of Hawaii				
Hilo, IIB	53.7	43.3	37.5	—
Manoa, I	67.7	50.6	42.5	33.5
West Oahu, IIB	—	—	36.7	
IDAHO				
Albertson C of Idaho, IIB	40.8	30.6	24.9	—
Boise St U, IIA	43.3	37.3	33.6	27.7
Idaho St U, IIA	44.0	37.9	32.1	28.0
Lewis-Clark St C, IIB	38.6	32.5	27.3	—
U of Idaho, I	49.4	39.7	36.6	27.3
ILLINOIS				
Augustana C, IIB	51.4	41.1	33.1	28.6
Aurora U, IIB	40.0	36.2	31.2	29.0
Barat C, IIB	44.1	32.6	29.9	—
Bd of Governors U's				
Eastern Illinois U, IIA	42.4	35.2	32.7	22.7
Northeastern Ill U, IIA	42.5	34.3	32.2	
Western Illinois U, IIA	43.9	37.8	32.8	21.3
Bradley U, IIA	54.6	44.2	37.0	25.7
Chicago Theol Sem, IIA	50.0	—	—	
C of Saint Francis, IIB	42.4	39.1	33.6	—
Concordia U, IIB	35.6	30.9	25.6	—
De Paul U, IIA	63.9	48.4	41.1	33.4
Elmhurst C, IIB	48.0	39.8	31.9	28.9
Eureka C, IIB	37.1	32.2	27.7	—
Garrett-Evangelical Theological Sem, IIA	49.7	—	—	—
Greenville C, IIB	35.3	31.0	26.8	—
Illinois Benedictine C, IIA	44.5	37.5	32.4	
Illinois Bd of Regents				
Regency U's Sys				
Illinois St U, I	50.6	39.5	33.7	
Northern Illinois U, I	53.3	40.8	34.3	21.1
Sangamon St U, IIA	45.9	39.7	33.3	—
Illinois Central C, III	42.5	37.9	31.6	27.7
Illinois C, IIB	46.3	39.8	31.0	—
Illinois Inst of Tech, I	66.2	45.8	40.6	30.3
Illinois Wesleyan U, IIB	49.2	38.8	33.1	—
John A Logan C, III	45.3	38.7	33.1	32.8
Judson C, IIB	33.7	27.8	31.4	—
Kendall C, IIB		—	—	24.8
Knox C, IIB	48.0	39.2	32.3	30.3
Lake Forest C, IIB	58.1	45.6	35.9	—
Lewis U, IIA	43.4	36.3	31.6	27.5
Lincoln Christian C & Sem, IIB	34.2	—	29.3	
Loyola U Chicago, I	66.4	48.2	39.9	39.9
Lutheran Sch of Theology Chicago, IIA	43.5	—	—	
MacCormac C, III	—	—	23.6	—
MacMurray C, IIB	27.9	22.7	22.5	—
McCormick Theological Sem, IIA	40.3	—	—	
McKendree C, IIB	39.7	37.0	31.8	—
Mennonite C of Nursing, IIB			29.9	—
Millikin U, IIB	48.1	38.8	31.2	26.5
Monmouth C, IIB	43.5	34.1	29.3	—
National-Louis U, IIA	48.8	40.1	32.7	26.5
North Central C, IIB	45.5	39.4	34.1	27.7
North Park C, IIB	39.7	32.5	27.9	
Northwestern U, I	79.1	54.4	48.1	
Olivet Nazarene U, IIA	32.9	29.0	25.4	—
Parks C of Saint Louis U, IIB	52.2	48.8	37.6	—
Principia C, IIB	44.0	38.0	31.7	—
Quincy C, IIB	34.4	34.5	26.7	—

Continued on Following Page

AAUP Rating Scale

Category I: Doctoral Institutions

	1+	1	2	3	4
Professor	$80,400	$71,200	$65,300	$60,500	$55,000
Associate professor	54,400	50,900	47,900	44,700	41,600
Assistant professor	47,200	42,000	39,900	37,900	35,800
Instructor	41,200	33,500	30,300	27,600	24,900

Category IIA: Comprehensive Institutions

	1+	1	2	3	4
Professor	$64,600	$58,400	$51,400	$47,300	$43,500
Associate professor	50,800	46,200	42,100	39,500	36,500
Assistant professor	42,500	38,100	35,600	33,200	31,000
Instructor	34,200	31,300	28,600	26,600	24,400

Category IIB: Baccalaureate Institutions

	1+	1	2	3	4
Professor	$60,600	$49,400	$44,100	$39,500	$35,100
Associate professor	46,000	40,100	36,800	33,600	30,300
Assistant professor	37,500	33,500	31,300	28,900	26,400
Instructor	32,800	29,000	26,300	24,600	22,500

Category III: 2-Year Institutions With Academic Ranks

	1+	1	2	3	4
Professor	$56,800	$51,000	$44,800	$41,200	$37,100
Associate professor	47,800	42,800	38,100	35,100	32,300
Assistant professor	40,300	35,400	32,600	30,200	27,600
Instructor	33,900	30,200	27,800	25,900	23,800

Category IV: 2-Year Institutions Without Academic Ranks

	1+	1	2	3	4
No rank	$49,200	$40,500	$32,300	$29,000	$26,300

Note: The scale is based on the distribution of 2,072 institutions by average salary for 1991-92, rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. The figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff excluding those in medical schools. The salaries are adjusted to a standard nine-month work year. Percentile rankings are as follows: 1+ = 95th percentile; 1 = 80th percentile; 2 = 60th percentile; 3 = 40th percentile; 4 = 20th percentile. An average salary of $66,000 for the rank of professor in Category I institutions would be rated 2 because it falls between the 60th percentile ($65,300) and the 80th percentile ($71,200).

Average Faculty Salaries at 1,800 Institutions—Continued

ILLINOIS—Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Richland CC, III	38.7	35.1	30.5	29.6
Rockford C, IIB	37.5	31.6	28.0	—
Roosevelt U, IIA	44.5	38.6	32.6	—
Rosary C, IIA	44.7	37.5	32.9	—
Saint Xavier C, IIB	44.1	37.1	30.5	—
Sch of the Art Inst of Chicago, IIA	45.6	35.0	29.4	
Southern Illinois U				
Carbondale, I	52.2	40.1	32.3	26.9
Edwardsville, IIA	49.6	42.6	35.8	27.8
Trinity Christian C, IIB	39.7	37.5	32.8	25.5
Trinity C, IIB	—	34.4	28.4	—
Trinity Evangelical Divinity Sch, IIA	44.4	40.5	33.3	—
U of Chicago, I	83.3	54.4	48.7	34.8
U of Illinois				
Chicago, I	61.2	44.6	38.9	27.9
Urbana-Champaign, I	65.2	46.3	40.9	—
Wheaton C, IIA	48.5	41.6	35.0	—
William Rainey Harper C, III	61.5	51.8	38.9	32.5

INDIANA

Anderson U, IIB	39.0	31.3	29.0	27.2
Ball St U, I	49.0	39.6	32.4	21.2
Butler U, IIA	49.7	41.0	33.3	31.2
DePauw U, IIB	51.7	39.8	32.3	
Earlham C, IIB	50.0	36.8	33.8	
Goshen C, IIB	36.3	32.1	24.4	
Hanover C, IIB	50.7	38.8	32.6	26.8
Huntington C, IIB	42.3	35.8	29.8	—
Indiana St U, I	47.8	38.0	31.8	23.2
Indiana U				
Bloomington, I	63.9	45.0	37.1	—
East, IIB	46.0	36.3	29.9	
Purdue U-Fort Wayne, IIA	47.6	38.6	31.2	21.5
Indianapolis, IIA	60.3	43.9	38.1	
Kokomo, IIB	49.0	41.5	33.5	
Northwest, IIA	51.9	41.3	34.7	
South Bend, IIA	49.8	41.7	37.1	—
Southeast, IIA	51.4	38.4	32.0	
Indiana Wesleyan U, IIB	34.5	29.9	25.7	
Manchester C, IIB	39.8	32.2	28.9	—
Oakland City C, IIB	—	25.5	23.6	—
Purdue U				
Main campus, I	66.8	45.9	38.7	23.8
Calumet, IIA	48.3	39.1	33.8	23.2
North Central, III	44.8	37.2	30.6	—
Rose-Hulman Inst of Tech, IIB	55.2	49.1	43.0	
Saint Joseph's C, IIB	36.6	35.6	31.7	—
Saint Mary's C, IIB	51.2	38.8	32.3	—
Saint Meinrad C, IIB	34.3	—	—	—
Saint Meinrad Sch of Theology, IIA	—	28.1	25.0	
Summit Christian C, IIB	—	23.6	—	
Taylor U, IIB	36.3	33.2	28.8	—
Tri-State U, IIB	39.0	32.7	30.5	—
U of Evansville, IIA	45.0	37.6	33.1	—
U of Indianapolis, IIA	43.4	36.9	32.0	30.3
U of Notre Dame, I	75.6	52.8	44.7	40.1
U of Southern Indiana, IIA	45.5	41.0	34.1	28.9
Valparaiso U, IIA	50.3	39.0	34.6	26.6
Vincennes U, III	39.5	33.5	29.1	26.2
Wabash C, IIB	58.1	44.5	36.2	

IOWA

Briar Cliff C, IIB	36.2	31.3	29.1	23.8
Buena Vista C, IIB	49.1	41.7	31.8	29.5
Central U of Iowa, IIB	42.5	39.0	31.8	26.4
Clarke C, IIB	40.6	33.6	26.8	23.6
Coe C, IIB	47.8	38.4	29.6	—
Cornell C, IIB	55.4	41.5	35.5	—
Dordt C, IIB	37.0	32.6	29.2	25.7
Drake U, IIA	53.7	41.5	37.0	26.7
Faith Baptist Bible C, IIB	25.7	—	—	—
Graceland C, IIB	36.2	30.7	26.8	—
Grinnell C, IIB	58.2	44.2	35.0	—
Iowa St U, I	63.8	47.1	38.2	24.0
Iowa Valley CC Dist, III	35.9	30.2	25.6	—
Loras C, IIB	38.6	33.6	29.8	—
Luther C, IIB	45.3	36.7	31.2	27.6
Morningside C, IIB	36.5	32.8	29.9	—
Mount Mercy C, IIB	—	33.4	31.2	26.2
Northwestern C, IIB	39.5	34.0	28.6	24.5
Palmer C of Chiropractic, IIA	43.4	34.9	28.5	23.4
St Ambrose U, IIB	38.3	33.8	29.5	—
Simpson C, IIB	45.8	37.3	30.6	27.7
Teikyo Marycrest U, IIB	37.6	32.3	27.9	—
Teikyo Westmar U, IIB	35.5	30.3	26.9	23.3
U of Iowa, I	65.0	47.5	39.6	37.5
U of Northern Iowa, IIA	53.1	43.0	35.7	29.3
Waldorf C, III	33.1	—	25.8	
Wartburg C, IIB	41.5	35.3	30.0	24.1
Wartburg Theol Sem, IIB	36.7	—	—	

KANSAS

Baker U, IIB	34.4	29.8	25.3	
Benedictine C, IIB	29.0	28.1	24.9	23.4
Bethany C, IIB	33.1	28.8	24.3	—
Bethel C, IIB	28.8	25.8	23.2	—
Emporia St U, IIA	41.3	37.2	30.7	25.0
Fort Hays St U, IIA	42.6	36.3	30.9	25.5
Friends U, IIB	30.5	28.1	26.3	—
Kansas St U, I	51.6	39.7	35.3	25.5
Kansas Wesleyan U, IIB	29.7	26.8	23.1	21.1
McPherson C, IIB	29.5	24.4	22.6	—
Ottawa U, IIB	29.2	25.7	23.8	21.4
Pittsburg St U, IIA	42.9	37.6	30.6	—
Saint Mary C, IIB	33.6	28.0	24.2	20.1
Saint Mary of the Plains C, IIB	—	26.7	24.2	—
Tabor C, IIB	29.0	24.9	21.4	—
U of Kansas main campus, I	54.1	40.6	34.3	26.1
Washburn U, IIA	55.4	41.1	30.8	27.7
Wichita St U, IIA	53.0	39.0	34.0	22.3

KENTUCKY

Alice Lloyd C, III	—	22.1	20.4	18.1
Asbury C, IIB	36.7	30.9	27.0	22.4
Asbury Theol Sem, IIA	40.7	—	—	
Bellarmine C, IIA	44.2	35.8	31.4	—
Berea C, IIB	49.7	38.1	32.0	27.6
Brescia C, IIB	—	30.2	26.5	—
Campbellsville C, IIB	32.0	26.2	21.8	19.9

KENTUCKY—Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Centre C, IIB	48.5	38.8	33.0	29.6
Cumberland C, IIB	33.9	28.1	25.2	23.5
Eastern Kentucky U, IIA	48.4	42.4	36.6	27.5
Georgetown C, IIB	39.3	33.6	29.1	—
Kentucky St U, IIB	44.9	39.9	32.7	22.8
Kentucky Wesleyan C, IIB	36.2	31.2	29.0	19.6
Lees C, III	—	—	21.2	23.3
Lindsey Wilson C, IIB		33.7	27.4	24.0
Morehead St U, IIA	47.1	38.5	31.6	24.3
Murray St U, IIA	44.4	38.9	33.9	25.0
Northern Kentucky U, IIA	49.2	41.4	33.0	28.1
Pikeville C, IIB	32.3	29.5	25.5	—
Spalding U, IIB	33.4	28.8	26.1	—
Thomas More C, IIB	35.8	30.7	25.5	—
Transylvania U, IIB	42.2	38.7	31.5	—
Union C, IIB	28.5	25.7	23.5	21.0
U of Kentucky, I	61.6	46.0	40.1	44.2
U of Kentucky CC Sys, III	41.6	32.8	27.1	25.1
U of Louisville, I	57.1	43.5	35.4	28.3
Western Kentucky U, IIA	45.8	39.3	34.3	27.1

LOUISIANA

Centenary C of Louisiana, IIB	50.1	38.8	32.5	22.7
Louisiana C, IIB	37.3	30.8	28.3	—
Louisiana St U Sys				
A&M C, I	59.3	44.3	37.9	25.9
Alexandria, III	39.4	32.9	25.7	28.8
Eunice, III	—	32.6	29.2	26.7
Shreveport, IIA	45.9	42.1	33.8	26.7
U of New Orleans, IIA	51.2	38.7	34.8	22.4
Louisiana Tech U, IIA	46.9	40.9	34.7	22.5
Loyola U, IIA	55.6	43.1	34.2	27.4
McNeese St U, IIA	45.6	37.5	32.5	25.5
Nicholls St U, IIB	43.4	36.9	32.8	25.7
Northeast Louisiana U, IIA	45.4	37.1	33.1	23.3
Northwestern St U, IIA	41.2	36.7	31.6	26.2
Our Lady of Holy Cross C, IIB	—	28.3	26.5	—
Southeastern La U, IIA	46.7	41.2	33.6	25.5
Southern U Shreveport, III	—	30.1	28.3	25.3
Tulane U, I	67.5	50.5	40.3	—
U of Southwestern La, I	50.9	40.0	36.0	26.7
Xavier U of Louisiana, IIA	40.6	35.3	30.7	23.1

MAINE

Bates C, IIB	60.4	44.3	36.1	33.9
Bowdoin C, IIB	62.0	45.2	37.2	—
Colby C, IIB	66.4	46.0	35.4	—
Husson C, IIB	37.9	33.9	29.2	—
Saint Joseph's C, IIB	—	30.0	26.7	
U of Maine Sys				
U of Maine, I	55.7	42.7	35.6	24.6
Augusta, III	42.3	35.4	29.2	—
Farmington, IIB	45.8	34.4	28.8	28.8
Fort Kent, IIB	42.7	33.5	30.5	
Machias, IIB	44.9	36.0	27.8	
Presque Isle, IIB	42.9	34.4	30.0	—
U of Southern Maine, IIA	56.3	42.7	36.3	28.6
U of New England, IIA	39.7	34.1	28.7	—

MARYLAND

Allegany CC, III	42.2	36.0	30.2	23.1
Anne Arundel CC, III	50.9	42.9	33.9	30.4
Capitol C, IIB	—	36.3	—	
Catonsville CC, III	51.2	42.6	35.2	27.7
Cecil CC, III	43.5	38.8	33.2	25.1
Charles County CC, III	45.2	36.4	31.7	—
Chesapeake C, III	40.2	36.1	31.9	27.4
C of Notre Dame of Md, IIB	44.3	37.4	29.5	—
Columbia Union C, IIB	25.6	27.4	25.2	24.5
Dundalk CC, III	49.2	41.8	33.7	—
Essex CC, III	51.1	42.8	34.4	27.9
Frederick CC, III	—	40.6	33.6	—
Garrett CC, III	—	—	24.3	
Goucher C, IIB	49.7	37.3	32.5	—
Hagerstown JC, III	44.8	37.0	30.2	—
Harford CC, III	48.3	43.8	36.6	28.1
Hood C, IIA	54.0	42.6	35.5	—
Howard CC, III	50.9	41.9	34.5	28.5
Johns Hopkins U, I	75.5	51.5	41.8	38.1
Loyola C in Md, IIA	59.0	47.5	38.7	—
Montgomery C				
Germantown, III	49.4	40.9	35.4	—
Rockville, III	50.8	40.4	36.3	29.6
Takoma Park, III	51.2	39.3	36.8	—
Morgan St U, IIA	56.4	47.0	40.4	30.0
Mount Saint Mary's C and Sem, IIB	46.1	37.5	30.1	23.3
New CC of Baltimore, III	41.4	36.1	29.3	26.4
Prince George's CC, III	51.8	43.9	35.4	30.8
Saint Mary's C of Md, IIB	53.2	39.3	32.6	—
U S Naval Academy, IIB	56.5	46.5	35.5	27.0
U of Maryland Sys				
C Park, I	68.6	48.3	40.8	28.9
Baltimore, I	70.8	53.4	41.6	30.8
Baltimore County, I	65.1	44.8	39.2	26.9
Eastern Shore, IIA	52.3	45.8	38.7	39.7
Bowie St U, IIA	52.2	42.1	35.4	32.0
Coppin St C, IIB	53.9	42.4	36.5	—
Frostburg St U, IIA	50.8	42.9	36.1	31.5
Salisbury St U, IIA	53.2	44.2	36.1	29.8
Towson St U, IIA	53.7	44.4	38.3	31.1
U of Baltimore, IIA	64.5	56.2	44.7	
Washington Bible C, IIB	—	22.0	—	
Washington C, IIB	49.0	42.0	34.3	
Western Maryland C, IIB	48.2	39.5	32.0	—
Wor-Wic Tech CC, III	—	34.7	33.5	28.6

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst C, IIB	69.3	48.3	40.1	
Andover Newton Theological Sch, IIA	40.2	—	—	—
Anna Maria C, IIB	—	37.6	31.2	—
Assumption C, IIB	47.0	40.1	32.4	—
Babson C, IIB	70.9	58.1	48.4	46.9
Bentley C, IIA	67.0	53.5	45.3	38.3
Berklee C of Music, IIB	48.0	39.1	31.2	—
Boston C, I	69.9	52.7	47.2	41.2
Bradford C, IIB	43.9	34.3	30.4	25.0
Brandeis U, I	63.2	45.2	37.3	—
Clark U, IIA	65.3	46.3	40.0	—
C of the Holy Cross, IIB	63.9	46.6	37.4	—
C of Our Lady of the Elms, IIB	—	36.1	29.2	—
Dean JC, III	34.2	35.6	28.9	25.2
Emerson C, IIA	64.4	47.9	38.1	25.7
Emmanuel C, IIB	44.2	41.6	33.2	—

MASSACHUSETTS—Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Gordon C, IIB	40.8	33.5	29.6	—
Gordon-Conwell Theological Sem, IIA	47.3	36.5		
Hampshire C, IIB	53.4	43.7	34.1	
Harvard U, I	92.2	52.0	47.8	46.6
Lasell C, IIB	—	—	29.3	—
Mass Higher Education Coordinating Board				
U of Mass Amherst, I	61.9	47.2	37.6	—
U of Mass Boston, IIA	58.8	47.9	40.0	
U of Mass Dartmouth, IIA	50.1	42.4	36.0	—
U of Mass Lowell, I	58.6	47.2	40.3	29.2
Fitchburg St C, IIA	46.0	38.2	33.5	26.3
Mass C of Art, IIB	45.5	34.7	32.0	—
Mass Maritime Acad, IIB	44.8	39.2	—	
North Adams St C, IIB	44.9	36.7	31.4	24.2
Westfield St C, IIA	46.6	37.9	33.9	
North Shore CC, III	39.1	31.1	28.3	28.2
Springfield Tech CC, III	40.4	32.9	30.0	27.9
Mass Inst of Tech, I	83.9	60.1	49.5	33.5
Merrimack C, IIB	51.3	39.3	32.4	
Mount Holyoke C, IIB	65.5	46.8	37.6	35.6
Northeastern U, I	65.4	50.5	44.2	—
Pine Manor C, IIB	45.3	35.7	32.0	
Regis C, IIB	48.3	39.8	32.5	—
Simmons C, IIA	55.4	43.6	33.2	31.4
Smith C, IIA	67.8	48.3	38.1	32.6
Springfield C, IIA	48.0	36.3	29.5	26.5
Stonehill C, IIB	48.1	40.6	33.4	
Suffolk U, IIA	66.7	50.0	44.6	30.1
Tufts U, I	72.1	51.7	42.4	
Wellesley C, IIB	68.1	49.7	41.3	—
Western New England C, IIA	64.2	46.7	43.2	33.3
Wheaton C, IIB	57.5	41.9	32.1	—
Wheelock C, IIA	52.0	40.2	34.9	—
Williams C, IIB	66.4	47.1	38.3	
Worcester Polytech Inst, IIA	61.6	49.0	42.8	

MICHIGAN

Adrian C, IIB	37.8	32.2	28.0	24.0
Albion C, IIB	50.6	40.2	32.8	29.6
Alma C, IIB	48.5	37.7	31.6	27.4
Aquinas C, IIB	36.3	30.1	26.1	
Calvin C, IIB	42.9	37.9	34.5	28.2
Ctr for Creative Studies, IIB	37.2	30.3	24.3	—
Central Michigan U, IIA	55.7	45.6	37.3	30.0
Concordia C, IIB	28.8	25.2	21.3	—
Delta C, III	51.5	46.0	40.5	33.2
Eastern Michigan U, IIA	52.8	42.3	37.0	30.9
Ferris St U, IIA	47.0	41.3	36.8	33.9
GMI Engineering and Management Inst, IIB	52.9	44.3	39.1	—
Grand Rapids Baptist C, IIB	32.4	26.7	23.8	—
Grand Valley St U, IIA	51.3	43.8	35.0	28.4
Hope C, IIB	48.5	39.2	31.4	—
Kalamazoo C, IIB	50.2	39.9	33.5	—
Lake Superior St U, IIB	45.9	40.4	33.6	26.0
Lansing CC, III	41.5	38.2	33.9	30.1
Madonna U, IIB	43.5	36.2	32.2	27.7
Marygrove C, IIB	38.0	32.3	25.1	—
Michigan St U, I	62.4	47.3	38.9	28.2
Michigan Tech U, IIA	63.8	45.3	39.0	28.4
Nazareth C, IIB	—	—	24.6	
Northern Michigan U, IIA	52.0	43.2	32.4	28.7
Oakland U, IIA	56.3	47.4	38.7	36.8
Olivet C, IIB	37.1	—	25.8	—
Reformed Bible C, IIB	28.3	—		
Saginaw Valley St U, IIA	46.2	40.6	34.8	30.0
Siena Heights C, IIB	—	32.7	28.9	—
Spring Arbor C, IIB	34.2	30.9	27.0	—
Thomas M Cooley Law Sch, IIA	79.0	67.4	49.4	
U of Michigan				
Ann Arbor, I	73.3	53.8	45.5	33.5
Dearborn, IIA	52.8	43.2	38.3	—
Flint, IIA	54.4	44.6	37.6	—
Wayne St U, I	64.6	49.9	42.9	—
Western Michigan U, I	55.4	44.8	36.3	24.6
Western Theol Sem, IIA	39.5	—	—	—

MINNESOTA

Augsburg C, IIB	40.9	34.1	29.6	—
Bethel C, IIB	39.4	32.5	28.4	24.3
Carleton C, IIB	58.5	45.5	37.1	—
C of Saint Benedict, IIB	44.1	36.8	30.4	26.0
C of Saint Scholastica, IIB	46.1	37.7	31.6	28.2
Concordia C Moorhead, IIB	48.8	39.8	33.2	29.5
Concordia C Saint Paul, IIB	38.7	34.5	30.3	—
Gustavus Adolphus C, IIB	46.1	38.6	32.1	24.9
Macalester C, IIB	59.4	45.1	35.2	—
Minneapolis C of Art Design, IIB	37.8	31.3	25.9	
Northwestern C, IIB	36.1	32.6	28.8	—
Northwestern C of Chiropractic, IIA		34.6	30.5	—
Saint John's U, IIB	48.6	40.6	32.6	—
Saint Mary's C, IIA	45.3	37.0	27.2	—
Saint Olaf C, IIB	52.1	40.5	33.9	28.4
St U Sys of Minnesota				
Bemidji St U, IIA	48.5	37.3	32.6	24.3
Metropolitan St U, IIB	49.6	40.1	35.3	27.2
Moorhead St U, IIA	49.7	40.2	32.3	25.9
Winona St U, IIB	49.7	40.9	33.9	25.2
United Theological Sem of the Twin Cities, IIA	35.7	—	—	
U of Minnesota				
Twin Cities, I	63.0	45.9	40.0	33.0
Duluth, IIA	54.6	43.4	36.7	27.9
Morris, IIB	50.0	36.2	31.0	28.2
Crookston, III	—	39.4	33.9	27.3
Waseca, III	—	40.1	34.6	—
U of Saint Thomas, IIA	54.4	40.8	34.1	31.6

MISSISSIPPI

Alcorn St U, IIB	34.0	31.4	28.0	20.1
Belhaven C, IIB	32.6	28.6	26.3	
Delta St U, IIA	36.1	29.7	26.6	21.6
Jackson St U, IIA	37.9	33.2	30.4	23.6
Millsaps C, IIB	48.6	35.5	31.7	—
Mississippi St U, I	47.8	38.2	34.4	22.0
Miss U for Women, IIA	35.6	—	27.1	23.5
Mississippi Valley St U, IIB	33.6	30.1	25.2	22.5
Reformed Theol Sem, IIA	48.0	42.3	—	
Rust C, IIB	—	23.8	25.4	20.9
Tougaloo C, IIB	23.7	14.9	19.5	15.5
U of Mississippi, I	49.0	37.4	35.1	23.1
U of Southern Mississippi, I	53.9	40.6	34.1	24.2
William Carey C, IIB	25.4	26.2	26.8	24.8

MISSOURI

Avila C, IIB	35.3	31.0	25.4	25.6
Baptist Bible C, IIB	—	29.2	23.8	—
Central Bible C, IIB	37.2	30.6	25.0	—

MISSOURI—Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Central Christian C of the Bible, IIB	26.2			
Central Methodist C, IIB	37.7	30.5	27.3	22.9
Central Missouri St U, IIA	48.4	41.2	35.1	25.3
C of the Ozarks, IIB	42.1	36.2	33.1	—
Columbia C, IIB	35.1	30.2	26.1	—
Concordia Sem, IIA	33.7	29.7	25.7	
Cottey C, III	37.9	32.3	27.2	—
Covenant Theol Sem, IIA	—	28.5	—	
Culver-Stockton C, IIB	39.0	32.5	27.9	—
Drury C, IIB	41.4	35.2	29.6	—
Fontbonne C, IIB	32.9	26.6	23.2	—
Hannibal-La Grange C, III	—	27.7	23.9	—
Harris-Stowe St C, IIB	34.3	28.7	29.0	25.8
Kansas City Art Inst, IIB	40.7	35.4	28.0	23.6
Lincoln U, IIA	38.3	32.2	28.9	23.8
Lindenwood C, IIA	36.9	32.6	27.6	26.9
Logan C of Chiropractic, IIB	—	33.8	28.4	25.2
Maryville C, IIA	42.1	33.8	27.4	24.3
Missouri Southern St C, IIB	47.6	38.7	32.1	28.4
Missouri Valley C, IIB	—	30.6	26.0	22.4
Missouri Western St C, IIB	42.7	36.0	30.4	24.3
Nazarene Theol Sem, IIA	34.9	—	—	
Northeast Mo St U, IIA	49.7	40.4	33.5	26.6
Northwest Mo St U, IIA	46.5	36.5	31.9	24.1
Park C, IIB	34.5	29.8	26.2	—
Rockhurst C, IIB	44.3	37.9	32.8	28.0
Saint Louis C of Pharmacy, IIB	49.7	43.1	37.7	—
Saint Louis CC				
Florissant, III	47.3	41.0	35.7	—
Forest Park, III	47.1	41.1	33.5	30.2
Meramec, III	47.4	40.3	33.7	29.2
Saint Louis U, I	58.6	43.6	36.7	30.1
Southeast Mo St U, IIA	44.1	38.4	32.4	26.9
Southwest Mo St U, IIA	48.7	41.1	34.9	24.9
U of Missouri				
Columbia, I	53.0	39.8	36.7	25.0
Kansas City, I	50.4	39.8	34.3	26.7
Rolla, I	55.7	43.2	38.9	—
St Louis, I	52.9	41.7	36.4	40.5
Washington U, I	72.6	50.2	42.0	36.8
Webster U, IIA	45.1	37.1	28.8	—
Westminster C, IIB	42.5	36.4	28.9	—
William Jewell C, IIB	40.8	32.5	29.0	23.3
William Woods C, IIB	35.3	28.1	27.8	24.6

MONTANA

Carroll C, IIB	37.4	31.2	26.4	
Montana U Sys				
Eastern Montana C, IIA	37.6	32.1	27.8	23.9
Montana C of Mineral Science and Tech, IIA	45.9	38.0	32.0	26.5
Montana St U, I	47.7	39.5	34.0	27.5
U of Montana, I	40.0	33.0	31.6	22.2
Western Montana C, IIA	35.4	29.5	27.1	—
Rocky Mountain C, IIB	32.9	27.0	23.2	

NEBRASKA

Bishop Clarkson C, IIB	—	36.2	35.2	30.9
C of Saint Mary, IIB	—	30.8	28.1	24.3
Creighton U, IIA	59.4	42.6	34.3	22.0
Dana C, IIB	30.0	27.1	25.0	—
Doane C, IIB	40.4	34.5	29.8	—
Hastings C, IIB	37.3	32.6	27.1	23.3
Nebraska Wesleyan U, IIB	43.3	35.4	30.4	—
Peru St C, IIB	46.8	38.2	32.4	26.2
Union C, IIB	30.7	28.8	—	—
U of Nebraska				
Kearney, IIA	47.9	39.4	33.8	27.8
Lincoln, I	61.0	45.1	39.0	24.7
Omaha, IIA	49.0	41.7	38.1	29.0
Wayne St C, IIA	46.4	39.5	31.5	24.7

NEVADA

U of Nevada				
Las Vegas, IIA	60.0	48.3	39.2	
Reno, I	61.1	46.5	39.5	—

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Colby-Sawyer C, IIB	40.2	32.8	27.2	—
Dartmouth C, I	73.3	49.7	41.4	—
Franklin Pierce C, IIB	35.5	35.5	29.7	25.8
Franklin Pierce Law Ctr, IIA	58.9			
New England C, IIB	39.3	31.8	25.1	—
New Hampshire C, IIA	44.4	37.5	30.8	—
Rivier C, IIA	45.4	35.3	31.9	—
Saint Anselm C, IIB	48.0	37.7	32.8	27.1
U Sys of New Hampshire				
U of New Hampshire, I	56.0	43.0	34.6	—
Plymouth St C, IIB	47.3	38.2	33.0	—

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic CC, III	46.8	45.1	37.1	—
Bergen CC, III	61.6	52.0	38.9	31.1
Bloomfield C, IIB	44.8	37.2	31.5	—
Brookdale CC, III	55.5	44.8	36.4	31.2
Burlington County C, III	52.8	50.2	41.8	32.7
Caldwell C, IIB	42.3	35.1	28.4	25.4
Camden County C, III	55.4	49.0	42.3	—
Centenary C, IIB	—	28.2	23.6	—
C of Saint Elizabeth, IIB	39.7	36.2	28.8	
County C of Morris, III	55.2	45.9	37.1	30.3
Cumberland County C, III	—	41.5	34.8	28.5
Drew U, I	56.8	43.5	35.2	—
Essex County C, III	63.7	55.4	48.6	34.0
Fairleigh Dickinson U, IIA	49.8	42.6	36.9	29.6
Felician C, IIB	—	30.9	27.4	—
Georgian Court C, IIB	47.0	38.2	34.4	28.3
Glassboro St C, IIB	64.3	51.9	41.0	
Gloucester County C, III	53.1	49.4	47.8	40.0
Jersey City St C, IIB	66.9	51.3	40.0	
Kean C of New Jersey, IIA	62.9	50.4	40.6	
Mercer County CC, III	50.2	43.3	33.7	28.3
Middlesex County C, III	58.9	54.0	44.5	33.5
Monmouth C, IIA	56.5	47.3	36.6	
Montclair St C, IIA	62.8	50.8	40.5	29.8
New Jersey Inst of Tech, IIA	76.9	60.1	49.9	
Ocean County C, III	60.0	54.3	38.5	28.7
Passa

NEW YORK—Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
St U of New York—Cont.				
Columbia-Greene CC, III	49.2	39.1	34.9	—
CC of the Finger Lakes, III	43.4	36.3	29.2	25.3
Corning CC, III	47.8	34.3	28.1	25.2
Dutchess CC, III	51.6	44.7	34.8	28.4
Erie CC				
City, III	43.7	38.3	32.4	25.2
North, III	46.0	38.6	33.6	24.6
South, III	46.3	39.5	32.6	24.6
Fashion Inst of Tech, III	71.1	55.0	45.0	35.5
Fulton-Montgomery CC, III	45.0	39.5	29.0	23.2
Genesee CC, III	40.9	34.8	28.7	24.5
Herkimer County CC, III	42.5	35.6	26.9	22.9
Hudson Valley CC, III	48.7	41.5	35.4	27.6
Jamestown CC, III	46.6	37.2	31.7	28.5
Jefferson CC, III	48.4	39.7	31.4	26.2
Mohawk Valley CC, III	41.5	37.3	29.5	26.8
Monroe CC, III	54.5	44.8	39.0	31.3
Nassau CC, III	69.0	53.6	47.6	41.1
Niagara County CC, III	49.7	42.1	34.6	29.1
Onondaga CC, III	48.8	40.8	36.6	31.2
Rockland CC, III	50.2	40.7	33.0	26.6
Suffolk County CC				
Ammerman, III	58.8	42.2	36.7	30.3
Eastern, III	52.6	35.3	—	—
Western, III	53.5	42.8	37.2	31.4
Sullivan County CC, III	45.5	40.1	33.7	—
Tompkins-Cortland CC, III	42.0	34.9	29.2	26.6
Westchester CC, III	66.5	58.5	48.2	—
Syracuse U, I	60.7	44.0	37.0	32.0
Utica C, IIB	44.8	36.8	30.4	—
Trocaire C, III	—	—	23.3	20.5
Union C, IIA	61.4	48.2	38.6	33.2
U of Rochester, I	73.6	51.5	43.7	—
Vassar C, IIB	63.3	46.8	37.4	—
Villa Maria C of Buffalo, III		27.8	—	19.2
Wagner C, IIB	44.1	35.1	30.8	25.7
Wells C, IIB	47.2	38.4	31.0	

NORTH CAROLINA

Barton C, IIB	32.7	27.9	27.4	—
Belmont Abbey C, IIB	35.2	32.4	27.8	—
Bennett C, IIB	33.8	33.9	27.7	23.2
Brevard C, III	30.8	26.5	22.9	22.8
Catawba C, IIB	37.0	30.2	26.5	
Davidson C, IIB	56.3	43.4	34.2	—
Duke U, I	79.6	56.0	45.9	—
Elon C, IIB	42.7	37.1	31.3	25.2
Gardner-Webb C, IIB	30.9	27.7	25.9	23.2
Greensboro C, IIB	37.7	33.9	29.0	—
Guilford C, IIB	45.1	37.0	31.7	—
High Point U, IIB	43.4	36.4	29.2	
Johnson C Smith U, IIB	35.4	29.6	27.0	23.8
Lees-McRae C, III	—	24.7	20.4	—
Lenoir-Rhyne C, IIB	37.7	32.6	30.1	—
Louisburg C, III	32.3	26.8	25.3	22.1
Mars Hill C, IIB	35.0	30.7	26.4	23.3
Meredith C, IIB	41.9	35.5	31.4	28.4
Methodist C, IIB	31.0	29.1	26.7	—
Montreat-Anderson C, IIB	29.3			
NC Wesleyan C, IIB	37.4	30.4	26.7	—
Peace C, III	36.4	31.2	27.0	
Pfeiffer C, IIB	37.6	32.1	26.9	—
Queens C, IIB	44.2	35.9	29.1	23.3
St Andrews Presbyterian C, IIB	34.2	29.8	25.9	—
St Mary's C, III	—	28.1	25.3	—
Salem C, IIB	35.1	30.2	25.5	—
Shaw U, IIB	29.3	27.9	26.9	26.6
Southeastern Baptist Theological Sem, IIA	31.1	—	—	
U of North Carolina				
Asheville, IIB	51.9	42.9	34.2	—
Chapel Hill, I	65.3	47.6	37.3	27.5
Charlotte, IIA	53.9	43.3	36.4	
Greensboro, I	58.9	42.3	36.5	33.6
Wilmington, IIB	50.2	41.1	35.0	
Appalachian St U, IIA	47.2	39.9	34.7	26.9
East Carolina U, IIA	58.6	41.3	35.8	31.0
Elizabeth City St U, IIB	44.9	39.3	32.6	—
Fayetteville St U, IIB	50.7	41.1	34.2	—
NC A&T St U, IIA	50.6	42.4	38.1	28.5
NC Central U, IIA	50.8	42.4	36.0	34.2
NC Sch of the Arts, IIB				38.1
North Carolina St U, I	63.9	45.6	38.3	30.5
Pembroke St U, IIB	51.4	39.6	33.6	
Western Carolina U, IIA	49.2	42.1	34.1	—
Winston-Salem St U, IIB	45.8	38.9	35.9	—
Wake Forest U, IIA	60.7	48.8	37.3	30.4
Wingate C, IIB	34.9	29.6	26.3	21.5

NORTH DAKOTA

Jamestown C, IIB	35.6	28.9	25.0	—
North Dakota U Sys				
U of ND Main campus, I	45.4	38.2	33.0	26.8
U of ND Williston, III		—	38.1	27.7
North Dakota St U, IIA	46.5	37.6	34.0	26.2
Dickinson St U, IIB	39.3	34.8	30.4	26.6
Mayville St U, IIB	40.3	—	31.0	—
Minot St U, IIA	48.2	37.3	31.9	26.3
Valley City St U, IIB	39.4	35.9	30.2	—
Bismarck St C, III		34.9	30.7	—

OHIO

Antioch U, IIA	41.3	37.2	26.7	—
Art Acad of Cincinnati, IIB	—	29.2	—	—
Ashland U, IIB	40.3	34.7	30.2	23.2
Baldwin-Wallace C, IIB	48.7	40.4	32.7	—
Bluffton C, IIB	32.9	28.1	26.5	—
Bowling Green St U, I	58.5	44.6	37.0	25.1
Firelands C, III	—	42.8	37.6	24.6
Capital U, IIA	49.3	36.8	31.6	26.2
Case Western Reserve U, I	69.4	48.3	41.9	30.9
Cedarville C, IIB	38.4	33.0	29.1	—
Clark St CC, III	38.2	34.8	29.4	25.9
Cleveland St U, IIA	60.4	45.2	37.9	30.1
C of Mount Saint Joseph, IIB	41.4	38.1	31.3	26.0
C of Wooster, IIB	53.1	41.1	32.9	30.0
Columbus St CC, III	41.3	33.7	29.5	24.7
Cuyahoga CC, III	52.5	48.5	41.4	34.3
Defiance C, IIB	35.1	32.1	25.8	—
Denison U, IIB	52.5	40.3	31.8	29.0
Edison St CC, III	35.9	32.2	30.3	24.6
Franciscan U of Steubenville, IIB	40.5	32.6	27.9	—
Hebrew Union C Jewish Inst of Religion, IIA	70.7	—	—	—
Heidelberg C, IIB	38.3	31.9	27.9	25.0
Hiram C, IIB	43.6	35.3	28.4	24.8
Jefferson Tech C, III	—	37.1	31.0	27.7
John Carroll U, IIA	52.8	43.5	35.0	26.9
Kent St U				
Main campus, I	63.6	47.0	38.7	25.5

OHIO—Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Kent St U—Cont.				
Ashtabula, III	—	49.1	36.2	—
East Liverpool, III		—	34.7	
Salem, III	—	—	34.3	—
Stark, III	—	47.6	37.5	—
Trumbull, III	—	48.2	33.3	—
Tuscarawas, III	—	47.0	37.0	—
Kenyon C, IIB	57.4	43.7	35.5	31.6
Kettering C of Medical Arts, III	32.5	30.4	27.7	25.6
Lake Erie C, IIB	—	27.8	24.8	—
Lorain County CC, III	48.3	44.3	34.0	30.2
Lourdes C, IIB		26.4	25.1	22.7
Malone C, IIB	37.9	33.3	28.3	—
Marietta C, IIB	41.8	35.1	28.8	—
Miami U				
Oxford, I	61.0	46.4	37.5	29.9
Hamilton, III	—	46.1	35.4	28.9
Middletown, III	51.3	47.0	38.0	27.4
Mount Union C, IIB	45.7	36.7	32.6	28.7
Mount Vernon Nazarene C, IIB	34.6	30.4	26.5	
Muskingum C, IIB	44.0	37.0	29.6	—
Notre Dame C of Ohio, IIB	—	28.6	24.3	—
Oberlin C, IIB	54.0	42.5	37.8	—
Ohio Dominican C, IIB	42.4	35.1	30.0	—
Ohio Northern U, IIB	47.3	39.4	33.3	29.7
Ohio St U				
Main campus, I	68.7	49.0	41.0	27.6
Ag Tech Inst, IIB	—	38.0	33.4	31.6
Lima, IIB		44.7	33.8	—
Mansfield, IIB	—	42.3	33.6	—
Marion, IIB	—	41.7	33.0	—
Newark, IIB	—	41.2	36.5	—
Ohio U				
Athens, I	60.8	47.2	37.9	31.9
Belmont, III	—	—	39.4	—
Chillicothe, III	—	39.3	34.6	
Lancaster, III	—	42.8	32.7	—
Zanesville, III	—	43.5	34.3	30.3
Ohio Wesleyan U, IIB	50.7	37.6	33.3	—
Otterbein C, IIB	42.1	36.2	30.6	29.8
Shawnee St U, IIB	48.5	42.9	34.5	29.1
Sinclair CC, III	43.6	36.1	30.2	26.5
Tiffin U, IIB	45.6	35.3	30.8	23.5
Trinity Lutheran Sem, IIA	34.9	—	—	
U of Akron				
Main campus, I	57.9	43.9	37.9	32.9
Wayne C, III	—	36.1	31.1	—
U of Cincinnati				
Main campus, I	66.2	48.5	40.1	30.8
Clermont C, III	—	43.3	31.3	
Raymond Walters C, III	52.3	42.2	30.7	23.5
U of Dayton, IIA	54.5	45.7	36.3	25.7
U of Findlay, IIB	39.0	33.3	27.8	24.4
U of Rio Grande, IIB	40.1	35.8	30.0	26.8
U of Toledo, I	58.2	43.8	36.0	27.0
Urbana U, IIB	31.9	—	24.0	
Ursuline C, IIB	31.6	28.9	24.2	20.3
Walsh C, IIB	36.4	32.3	26.6	22.9
Wilmington C, IIB	37.1	32.3	27.5	—
Wittenberg U, IIB	52.7	41.3	33.1	—
Wright St U				
Main campus, IIA	59.4	44.5	37.5	25.5
Lake, III	—	—	32.9	—
Xavier U, IIA	53.2	44.2	37.2	24.5
Youngstown St U, IIA	57.0	44.5	35.8	28.8

OKLAHOMA

Bacone C, III	—	21.9	18.8	—
Cameron U, IIB	40.3	34.6	31.8	25.6
Central St U, IIA	47.8	43.0	38.3	32.5
East Central U, IIB	43.3	38.7	34.4	27.8
Langston U, IIB	50.9	38.9	32.5	27.9
Northeastern Oklahoma St U, IIA	44.3	37.2	33.9	30.3
Northwestern Oklahoma St U, IIB	43.0	37.2	32.3	26.7
Oklahoma Baptist U, IIB	37.5	32.7	26.3	21.1
Oklahoma Christian U of Science & Arts, IIB	41.7	35.8	29.3	26.5
Okla Panhandle St U, IIB	39.8	34.3	31.3	26.8
Oklahoma St U				
Main campus, I	54.6	41.3	36.5	28.1
Tech, III	37.3	34.4	31.4	26.3
Phillips U, IIB	33.2	30.0	25.4	
Southeastern Oklahoma St U, IIA	45.1	39.7	33.7	27.2
Southern Nazarene U, IIB	29.5	25.6	24.0	—
Southwestern Oklahoma St U, IIA	44.6	42.3	38.3	29.1
Tulsa JC, III			36.3	31.2
U of Oklahoma, I	56.9	43.1	34.8	22.9
U of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, IIB	42.8	37.3	34.3	29.1
U of Tulsa, IIA	61.3	43.6	37.1	28.9

OREGON

Central Oregon CC, III	43.0	38.7	32.9	28.8
Columbia Christian C, IIB	—	—	16.2	—
Concordia C, IIB	34.2	31.6	27.0	—
George Fox C, IIB	36.2	33.1	26.3	—
Lewis and Clark C, IIA	53.9	39.6	34.2	27.3
Linfield C, IIB	40.6	31.7	27.2	—
Multnomah Sch of Bible, IIB	23.3	—	21.5	—
Oregon St Sys of Higher Education				
Eastern Oregon St C, IIB	42.3	33.6	28.5	—
Oregon Inst of Tech, IIB	45.4	38.7	33.8	30.6
Oregon St U, I	52.9	42.1	35.9	26.2
Portland St U, I	48.6	38.7	34.6	23.9
Southern Ore St C, IIA	42.2	34.4	29.1	26.8
U of Oregon, I	52.9	39.8	33.4	25.5
Western Oregon St C, IIA	39.9	34.7	29.2	—
Pacific U, IIA	39.5	34.2	30.2	—
Reed C, IIB	58.5	43.8	36.7	—
Southwestern Ore CC, III	37.2	34.1	30.8	28.5
U of Portland, IIA	46.8	40.7	33.2	—
Warner Pacific C, IIB	33.6	28.3	21.5	
Western Baptist C, IIB	—	26.8	—	—
Western Conservative Baptist Sem, IIA	28.6	—	—	
Western Evangelical Sem, IIB	28.3			
Western States Chiropractic C, IIA	—	31.9	27.9	18.9
Willamette U, IIB	54.4	41.3	34.2	25.2

PENNSYLVANIA

Academy of the New Church, IIB	—	—	38.9	—
Albright C, IIB	48.0	38.8	34.7	29.5
Allegheny C, IIB	52.9	39.1	32.5	26.1
Allentown C of Saint Francis De Sales, IIB	45.7	36.4	32.3	24.2
Alvernia C, IIB	34.9	—	25.7	22.0

PENNSYLVANIA—Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
American C, III	63.9	45.0	—	
Beaver C, IIA	46.4	37.9	31.4	—
Bryn Mawr C, IIA	59.6	46.2	37.1	26.7
Bucknell U, IIA	63.1	46.4	40.1	—
Bucks County CC, III	46.8	43.3	27.5	25.1
Butler County CC, III	41.2	37.6	31.2	27.3
Cabrini C, IIB	44.5	—	34.0	—
Carlow C, IIB	43.4	34.2	28.3	—
Carnegie Mellon U, I	78.9	53.1	47.2	—
Cedar Crest C, IIB	43.4	34.9	29.7	—
Chatham C, IIB	49.2	40.1	32.3	—
Chestnut Hill C, IIB	—	29.3	25.5	21.8
C Misericordia, IIB	46.2	37.7	32.0	—
CC of Allegheny County, III	45.0	35.4	32.5	22.8
CC of Beaver County, III	39.4	37.7	30.8	27.5
CC of Philadelphia, III	52.2	47.8	41.6	32.4
Delaware County CC, III	54.2	43.5	39.5	—
Delaware Valley C, IIB	43.8	36.1	31.8	27.5
Dickinson C, IIB	59.5	45.3	35.0	29.5
Drexel U, I	65.9	47.9	43.4	28.9
Duquesne U, IIA	51.6	41.9	33.4	30.4
Eastern Baptist Theological Sem, IIA	40.0	—		
Eastern C, IIA	41.4	36.6	32.4	—
Elizabethtown C, IIB	50.8	42.6	34.3	—
Franklin and Marshall C, IIB	63.2	46.0	36.3	33.2
Gannon U, IIA	43.8	36.0	31.8	24.5
Geneva C, IIB	38.0	33.2	28.0	
Gettysburg C, IIB	59.0	44.6	35.8	32.0
Gwynedd-Mercy C, IIB	34.3	30.4	25.8	20.5
Harcum JC, III	—	27.7	24.7	22.5
Harrisburg Area CC, III	50.6	39.5	33.3	28.3
Haverford C, IIB	61.8	46.9	36.1	29.8
Holy Family C, IIB	41.2	35.0	30.4	27.8
Immaculata C, IIB	41.9	37.5	—	—
Juniata C, IIB	45.1	36.6	30.1	—
Keystone JC, III	39.4	31.3	24.4	23.3
King's C, IIB	45.4	39.1	32.5	
Lackawanna JC, III	—	20.8	21.3	17.5
Lafayette C, IIB	63.1	49.4	40.1	36.2
Lancaster Bible C, IIB	—	—	22.6	—
Lancaster Theological Sem, IIA	37.3		—	
La Roche C, IIB	41.3	34.3	28.3	
La Salle U, IIB	55.8	46.1	40.1	34.4
Lebanon Valley C, IIB	44.0	36.4	32.6	—
Lehigh County CC, III	49.4	42.5	36.1	—
Lehigh U, I	74.1	53.3	44.4	—
Lutheran Theological Sem Gettysburg, IIA	32.0	26.2	—	—
Lutheran Theological Sem Philadelphia, IIA	43.7	—	—	—
Lycoming C, IIB	46.4	40.4	33.7	24.4
Manor JC, III	—	—	—	17.1
Marywood C, IIA	48.0	39.5	32.7	—
Mercyhurst C, IIB	39.3	34.6	28.6	23.8
Messiah C, IIB	42.8	37.9	33.0	29.1
Montgomery County CC, III	50.9	44.2	34.8	27.5
Moravian C, IIB	49.4	40.2	34.1	—
Mount Aloysius JC, III	—	23.8	28.9	22.0
Muhlenberg C, IIB	55.2	42.0	34.3	27.8
Neumann C, IIB	—	30.8	28.0	—
Northampton CC, III	44.1	39.1	34.8	32.8
Peirce JC, III	36.8	28.3	—	—
Pennsylvania C of Optometry, IIA	—	43.7	—	27.5
Pennsylvania C of Podiatric Medicine, IIB	53.9	40.3	35.5	—
Pennsylvania C of Tech, III	45.0	42.0	37.7	33.5
Pennsylvania St U				
Main campus, I	67.9	48.3	39.3	24.5
IIA campuses	59.5	48.6	42.5	35.6
III campuses	53.3	41.7	35.4	29.4
Philadelphia C of Bible, IIB	32.6	—	27.3	
Philadelphia C of Pharmacy and Science, IIB	53.5	40.8	33.0	27.8
Philadelphia C of Textiles and Science, IIB	52.6	41.3	35.5	—
Pittsburgh Theol Sem, IIA	51.3	38.7	—	
Point Park C, IIB	38.9	31.4	28.2	—
Reading Area CC, III	38.0	31.0	—	26.9
Robert Morris C, IIB	48.4	41.2	35.9	29.2
Rosemont C, IIB	44.2	39.1	28.2	—
Saint Francis C, IIB	42.7	36.7	29.5	—
Saint Joseph's U, IIA	56.2	45.3	41.7	
Saint Vincent C, IIB	41.8	36.4	29.5	26.9
Seton Hill C, IIB	44.8	32.9	27.8	—
St Sys of Higher Education				
Bloomsburg U of Pa, IIA	57.8	47.1	37.5	30.8
California U of Pa, IIA	58.4	47.3	37.5	30.8
Cheyney U of Pa, IIA	54.4	43.8	37.4	—
Clarion U of Pa, IIA	57.6	48.9	38.2	31.7
East Stroudsburg U of Pa, IIA	58.2	46.4	36.6	26.5
Edinboro U of Pa, IIA	58.4	47.9	36.2	28.3
Indiana U of Pa, IIA	57.8	46.9	37.7	27.8
Kutztown U of Pa, IIA	58.4	47.2	36.3	30.9
Lock Haven U of Pa, IIB	58.2	46.8	36.8	28.6
Mansfield U of Pa, IIA	57.8	47.0	37.4	28.2
Millersville U of Pa, IIA	57.9	46.9	38.0	29.3
Shippensburg U of Pa, IIA	57.6	45.7	37.7	29.3
Slippery Rock U of Pa, IIA	58.6	45.6	37.0	30.5
West Chester U of Pa, IIA	57.1	47.4	37.5	32.0
Susquehanna U, IIB	49.7	38.6	34.3	—
Swarthmore C, IIB	67.6	47.8	37.4	—
Temple U, I	64.1	51.1	40.9	31.1
Thiel C, IIB	39.5	32.3	27.2	—
Thomas Jefferson U, IIB	64.9	47.6	38.2	33.6
U of the Arts, IIB	38.4	32.1	28.6	
U of Pennsylvania, I	80.4	57.3	48.6	
U of Pittsburgh				
Main campus, I	69.0	49.1	40.5	29.5
Bradford, IIB	45.8	40.1	32.7	26.0
Greensburg, IIB	46.0	37.4	30.2	24.9
Johnstown, IIB	52.6	41.5	31.7	29.3
Titusville, III		37.2	27.8	25.7
U of Scranton, IIA	50.4	43.5	39.4	33.8
Ursinus C, IIB	49.2	39.9	33.3	—
Valley Forge Christian C, IIB	—	—	23.2	—
Villanova U, IIA	65.8	48.5	40.5	28.5
Washington and Jefferson C, IIB	50.9	44.1	34.8	29.7
Waynesburg C, IIB	36.5	31.8	27.3	26.0
Westminster C, IIB	44.5	37.2	30.5	27.2
Westminster Theological Sem, IIA	36.9	—		
Westmoreland County CC, III	42.5	36.8	33.2	23.2
Widener U, IIA	62.0	51.3	40.0	30.4
Wilkes U, IIA	48.6	40.9	33.5	
Wilson C, IIB	—	31.0	27.2	—
York C of Pa, IIB	56.1	48.7	38.4	—

RHODE ISLAND

Brown U, I	70.5	48.2	40.3	—
Bryant C, IIB	60.6	54.2	46.7	
CC of Rhode Island, III	44.4	34.5	30.1	23.1

RHODE ISLAND—Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Providence C, IIA	56.0	48.6	39.4	32.4
Rhode Island C, IIA	50.7	42.0	36.7	—
RI Sch of Design, IIB	52.2	40.6	32.8	
Salve Regina U, IIA	46.6	38.7	31.8	27.6
U of Rhode Island, I	59.9	45.4	39.4	—

SOUTH CAROLINA

Central Wesleyan C, IIB	28.4	25.5	21.5	
Charleston Southern U, IIB	37.9	32.6	27.8	—
Citadel Military C of SC, IIA	48.8	40.7	30.9	—
Clemson U, I	57.4	42.6	36.2	22.9
Coker C, IIB	37.6	28.1	29.0	—
Columbia C, IIB	39.5	33.9	30.9	26.1
Converse C, IIB	42.7	36.2	30.2	—
Francis Marion C, IIB	45.2	36.5	30.4	22.8
Furman U, IIB	51.5	38.0	31.7	27.8
Lander C, IIB	44.5	37.6	32.7	—
Limestone C, IIB	27.0	27.4	23.4	—
Newberry C, IIB	35.8	28.0	22.8	—
Presbyterian C, IIB	45.0	34.1	29.9	—
South Carolina St C, IIB	43.5	37.0	31.7	26.3
U of South Carolina				
Main campus, I	57.0	42.2	36.9	25.3
Aiken, IIB	44.5	37.9	31.4	25.8
Beaufort, III	—	32.8	—	—
Coastal Carolina, IIB	44.0	36.8	31.2	22.6
Lancaster, III	—	33.7	—	—
Salkehatchie, III	—	—	—	23.8
Spartanburg, IIB	42.9	35.8	30.2	25.9
Sumter, III	41.6	33.6	31.1	—
Winthrop C, IIA	46.1	42.5	31.2	24.8
Wofford C, IIB	49.0	38.5	32.7	—

SOUTH DAKOTA

Augustana C, IIB	41.2	36.4	29.6	26.8
Dakota Wesleyan U, IIB	—	28.1	25.1	—
Mount Marty C, IIB	32.1	25.6	24.0	—
Sioux Falls C, IIB	—	29.8	26.9	—
SD St Bd of Regents Sys				
U of South Dakota, I	45.0	35.2	31.7	22.3
Black Hills St U, IIB	39.0	32.4	29.3	24.4
Dakota St U, IIB	41.7	35.4	32.2	22.6
Northern St U, IIA	43.2	34.1	28.2	24.4
South Dakota Sch of Mines and Tech, IIA	44.8	38.0	35.1	—
South Dakota St U, IIA	41.6	35.0	30.8	25.4

TENNESSEE

Belmont U, IIB	44.0	37.1	30.3	24.3
Bethel C, IIB	27.5	23.7	25.3	—
Carson-Newman C, IIB	37.1	31.0	27.7	21.2
Christian Brothers U, IIB	43.3	34.7	29.4	—
David Lipscomb U, IIB	44.1	35.8	30.3	25.6
Freed-Hardeman U, IIB	36.9	31.3	27.0	21.3
King C, IIB	27.5	23.4	23.1	
Knoxville C, IIB	—	28.1	22.8	20.2
Lambuth U, IIB	29.8	26.1	26.2	—
Lane C, IIB	29.7	24.8	—	18.8
Maryville C, IIB	38.9	32.4	26.5	22.8
Milligan C, IIB	37.3	31.0	26.8	
Rhodes C, IIB	51.1	41.3	32.7	—
Southern C of Seventh-Day Adventists, IIB	25.9	25.0	24.3	—
St U and CC Sys				
Austin Peay St U, IIA	45.7	33.8	29.2	—
East Tennessee St U, IIA	47.8	41.1	33.0	26.2
Memphis St U, I	51.2	40.7	34.7	22.1
Middle Tenn St U, IIA	50.9	39.2	30.9	23.4
Tennessee St U, IIA	45.8	37.7	30.6	24.4
Tennessee Tech U, IIA	50.8	39.6	33.9	22.9
Chattanooga St Tech CC, III	38.7	34.8	31.9	26.7
Cleveland St CC, III	39.1	34.4	30.3	25.4
Columbia St CC, III	—	38.2	31.3	24.9

TENNESSEE—Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
St U and CC Sys—Cont.				
Dyersburg St CC, III	34.9	31.1	26.8	22.7
Jackson St CC, III	36.2	33.0	27.6	23.9
Motlow St CC, III	—	35.3	31.0	27.5
Nashville St Tech Inst, III	42.2	35.1	30.9	25.1
Northeast St Tech CC, III		32.8	29.6	19.4
Pellissippi St Tech CC, III	—	34.4	29.8	25.3
Roane St CC, III	40.8	34.9	28.3	25.9
Shelby St CC, III	37.5	30.2	26.9	24.3
St Tech Inst Memphis, III	41.9	34.1	29.4	24.1
Volunteer St CC, III	38.9	34.1	28.9	23.3
Walters St CC, III	41.8	36.0	30.2	25.6
Tennessee Wesleyan C, IIB	24.8	24.3	—	—
Tusculum C, IIB	30.5	—	26.3	
Union U, IIB	36.9	31.9	28.7	25.7
U of the South, IIB	52.2	37.1	32.7	29.7
U of Tennessee				
Knoxville, I	55.0	40.8	36.2	25.9
Memphis, I	54.6	43.6	34.7	30.6
Chattanooga, IIA	46.0	38.5	33.2	25.1
Martin, IIA	42.7	37.1	30.5	23.5
Inst of Agriculture, IIA	52.4	42.9	37.1	—
Vanderbilt U, I	76.3	49.6	41.9	31.3

TEXAS

Abilene Christian U, IIA	40.4	36.5	31.0	26.1
Amber U, IIA	—	31.9	—	
Angelo St U, IIB	45.1	39.0	34.7	25.4
Austin C, IIB	49.3	39.8	32.3	—
Baylor U, I	60.2	45.8	39.1	30.8
Brazosport C, III	45.0	34.7	28.5	24.5
Del Mar C, III	42.3	36.5	32.2	27.4
East Texas Baptist U, IIB	32.5	29.7	26.6	26.4

Average Faculty Salaries at 1,800 Institutions—Continued

TEXAS—Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Texas Woman's U, I	45.7	36.9	31.8	26.8
Trinity U, IIA	64.9	45.0	36.0	—
U of Central Texas, IIB	—	—	26.6	—
U of Dallas, IIA	44.1	40.6	34.4	—
U of Houston				
U Park, I	65.3	45.0	37.8	32.1
Clear Lake, IIA	50.7	43.5	37.5	—
Downtown, IIB	48.4	39.8	32.2	
U of North Texas, I	51.7	42.6	36.6	26.7
U of Saint Thomas, IIA	36.8	33.8	28.6	—
U of Texas				
Austin, I	68.3	45.0	39.3	31.1
Arlington, I	56.5	43.3	37.5	
Dallas, I	60.5	45.2	40.7	
El Paso, IIA	50.2	40.8	34.9	—
Permian Basin, IIB	42.6	36.8	33.1	—
San Antonio, IIA	48.2	39.9	34.3	—
Tyler, IIA	47.9	39.1	34.4	

UTAH

Utah Higher Education Sys				
U of Utah, I	57.2	41.0	36.9	28.6
Southern Utah U, IIB	38.4	32.3	27.6	23.5
Utah St U, I	46.1	36.8	32.9	28.4
Weber St U, IIA	40.1	34.5	29.3	23.0
Salt Lake CC, III	34.0	29.7	27.5	25.1
Snow C, III	39.7	35.2	29.6	21.8
Westminster C of Salt Lake City, IIB	39.4	33.1	28.6	—

VERMONT

Champlain C, III	39.3	32.8	30.0	29.2
Green Mountain C, IIB	37.9	31.0	27.9	—
Middlebury C, IIB	65.0	46.0	38.2	34.5
Norwich U, IIA	43.0	36.5	31.0	27.2
Saint Michael's C, IIB	48.7	39.7	32.7	—

VERMONT—Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
U of Vermont, I	60.7	44.7	37.4	—
Vermont St C's Sys				
Castleton St C, IIB	41.8	34.8	29.3	—
Johnson St C, IIB	40.9	33.9	29.4	
Lyndon St C, IIB	41.9	35.7	28.6	—

VIRGINIA

Averett C, IIB	34.0	30.6	26.5	—
Bridgewater C, IIB	43.1	36.5	31.8	25.0
Christendom C, IIB	—	33.1	—	—
C of William and Mary, I	63.5	48.0	35.7	—
Richard Bland C, III	41.7	35.5	31.2	—
Christopher Newport C, IIB	49.0	42.3	35.6	25.4
Commonwealth C				
Hampton, III			—	19.7
Norfolk, III	—	13.8	—	15.5
Richmond, III		13.8		14.3
Virginia Beach, III	—	—	—	12.5
Eastern Mennonite C and Sem, IIB	34.4	30.2	27.4	23.4
Emory and Henry C, IIB	43.1	34.9	30.0	
Ferrum C, IIB	37.5	31.5	26.4	—
George Mason U, I	73.5	49.6	41.4	31.7
Hampden-Sydney C, IIB	51.7	40.4	33.4	
Hampton U, IIA	47.2	36.3	29.5	24.8
Hollins C, IIB	51.1	38.7	31.2	—
Inst of Textile Tech, III	58.3	—	41.7	—
James Madison U, IIA	50.8	43.8	36.6	28.6
Liberty U, IIA	38.5	32.5	26.4	20.5
Longwood C, IIB	49.0	41.9	32.7	29.9
Lynchburg C, IIA	45.9	38.1	31.2	—
Mary Baldwin C, IIB	44.3	35.1	28.7	—
Mary Washington C, IIB	48.8	40.7	31.7	29.1
Marymount U, IIA	48.3	38.1	33.8	—
Presbyterian Sch of Christian Education, IIA	38.1	—	—	

VIRGINIA—Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Protestant Episcopal Theol Sem in Va, IIA	32.8	—	—	
Radford U, IIA	49.2	39.2	33.9	26.1
Randolph-Macon C, IIB	50.0	37.5	29.8	—
Randolph-Macon Woman's C, IIB	48.6	38.7	31.9	—
Roanoke C, IIB	47.6	37.7	31.3	
Shenandoah U, IIB	38.3	31.2	27.5	—
Sweet Briar C, IIB	49.5	39.5	33.2	—
U of Richmond, IIA	65.4	51.3	40.5	
U of Virginia, I	70.7	47.4	39.2	28.3
Clinch Valley C, IIB	42.7	34.5	31.5	—
Va Commonwealth U, I	59.9	48.4	39.0	32.5
Virginia CC Sys				
Blue Ridge CC, III	—	37.2	32.3	25.7
Central Virginia CC, III	44.1	37.8	34.1	—
Dabney S Lancaster CC, III	—	41.9	32.0	27.8
Danville CC, III	41.1	37.0	33.2	—
Eastern Shore CC, III	—	—	29.4	—
Germanna CC, III	42.1	35.8	31.2	26.0
J Sargeant Reynolds CC, III	42.0	37.6	33.0	28.6
John Tyler CC, III	39.8	36.4	31.7	28.4
Lord Fairfax CC, III	—	34.0	29.2	—
Mountain Empire CC, III	—	36.1	32.2	28.5
New River CC, III	44.9	38.8	32.0	27.7
Northern Virginia CC, III	43.5	39.3	34.0	29.8
Patrick Henry CC, III	—	35.7	31.7	26.2
Paul D Camp CC, III	—	35.1	31.4	—
Piedmont Virginia CC, III	39.5	35.3	32.1	26.6
Rappahannock CC, III	—	39.1	32.0	—
Southside Virginia CC, III	—	33.1	31.6	26.1
Southwest Va CC, III	41.8	38.2	34.4	28.8
Thomas Nelson CC, III	42.9	37.0	32.3	27.1
Tidewater CC, III	38.3	34.8	30.5	27.8
Virginia Highlands CC, III	—	35.5	31.0	26.2
Virginia Western CC, III	42.1	38.9	33.9	—
Wytheville CC, III	42.3	35.6	29.6	26.9
Virginia Intermont C, IIB	32.0	29.8	25.6	—
Virginia Military Inst, IIB	53.3	44.1	37.3	—
Virginia Polytechnic Inst and St U, I	64.9	45.9	38.1	26.3
Virginia St U, IIA	45.2	40.2	36.6	30.0
Virginia Union U, IIB	43.9	32.9	26.8	22.8
Virginia Wesleyan C, IIB	48.3	38.7	31.4	30.3
Washington and Lee U, IIB	62.8	44.4	38.4	

WASHINGTON

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Central Washington U, IIA	47.0	38.2	31.9	
Eastern Washington U, IIA	43.4	35.9	32.0	18.8
Gonzaga U, IIA	55.6	38.8	33.2	25.2
Northwest C of the Assemblies of God, IIB	—	29.8	26.2	—
Pacific Lutheran U, IIA	45.1	36.7	32.3	
Peninsula C, III	40.0	37.0	31.9	27.3
Saint Martin's C, IIB	32.3	29.8	27.1	—
Seattle Pacific U, IIA	43.5	36.5	31.3	—
Seattle U, IIA	51.7	42.2	38.0	31.9
U of Puget Sound, IIA	56.2	42.0	34.5	
U of Washington, I	64.2	45.2	39.5	—
Washington St U, I	55.6	42.0	37.2	26.9
Western Washington U, IIA	50.7	41.4	36.5	28.6
Whitman C, IIB	55.7	44.4	35.1	—
Whitworth C, IIB	40.3	33.3	27.6	—

WEST VIRGINIA

Alderson Broaddus C, IIB	37.6	29.2	25.4	23.4
Bethany C, IIB	37.3	32.5	26.4	—
Davis and Elkins C, IIB	33.6	29.2	25.4	21.8
Salem-Teikyo U, IIB	—	29.5	26.8	19.7
St C Sys of West Virginia				
Bluefield St C, IIB	39.5	30.2	25.5	20.8
Concord C, IIB	38.4	32.6	26.1	22.2
Fairmont St C, IIB	41.2	34.7	29.8	25.6
Glenville St C, IIB	37.8	31.1	25.3	22.5
Shepherd C, IIB	39.8	33.2	28.9	26.0
West Liberty St C, IIB	39.4	31.5	22.3	—
W Va Inst of Tech, IIB	38.4	32.3	26.4	25.5
West Virginia St C, IIB	37.1	31.6	24.9	20.9
Southern W Va CC, III	39.8	31.5	24.3	19.9
U of Charleston, IIB	36.6	31.1	30.5	27.2
U of West Virginia Sys				
Marshall U, IIA	44.9	36.7	28.9	21.4
U of West Virginia C of Graduate Studies, IIA	49.0	41.9	29.8	—
West Virginia U, I	50.8	40.7	34.0	24.8
Potomac St C, III	38.4	30.8	23.2	—
Parkersburg, III	36.5	28.8	26.6	20.5
West Virginia Wesleyan C, IIB	38.9	35.3	31.3	—
Wheeling Jesuit C, IIB	37.2	31.6	26.0	29.0

WISCONSIN

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alverno C, IIB	39.5	33.4	26.3	22.8
Beloit C, IIB	46.5	36.1	29.5	—
Cardinal Stritch C, IIB	39.9	36.3	28.1	24.9
Carroll C, IIB	42.3	37.4	32.6	
Carthage C, IIB	40.3	35.3	29.2	—
Concordia U Wisconsin, IIB	31.1	28.3	25.7	
Edgewood C, IIB	35.2	31.9	27.2	—
Lakeland C, IIB	37.1	32.6	29.4	—
Lawrence U, IIB	54.1	41.7	33.4	—
Marquette U, I	65.6	49.1	40.8	
Milwaukee Sch of Engineering, IIB	44.0	36.8	33.5	
Mount Mary C, IIB	38.1	31.0	26.8	22.1
Northland C, IIB	34.1	28.6	23.5	—
Ripon C, IIB	47.0	35.7	29.9	—
Saint Norbert C, IIB	51.2	41.4	33.4	29.8
U of Wisconsin				
Madison, I	61.6	44.9	39.9	28.7
Milwaukee, I	56.6	42.7	39.5	32.7
Eau Claire, IIA	45.5	37.0	34.1	27.9
Green Bay, IIA	46.4	39.1	33.9	—
La Crosse, IIA	48.2	39.9	35.5	33.0
Oshkosh, IIA	50.0	41.4	35.4	28.5
Parkside, IIA	50.6	38.5	37.9	
Platteville, IIA	47.7	38.3	33.6	—
River Falls, IIA	43.8	36.2	32.2	—
Stevens Point, IIA	47.3	38.3	30.7	27.4
Stout, IIA	46.0	36.8	30.9	29.9
Superior, IIA	46.8	39.6	32.9	26.2
Whitewater, IIA	48.4	40.8	35.0	30.3
Centers, III	43.7	36.4	29.7	26.0
Viterbo C, IIB	42.5	35.1	30.0	25.0

WYOMING

U of Wyoming, I	53.4	41.8	37.1	—

PUERTO RICO

U of Puerto Rico				
Bayamon Tech U C, IIB	26.7	21.3	17.3	13.7
Ponce Tech U C, III	24.4	20.2	16.9	14.9
Humacao U C, IIB	33.2	25.7	20.5	16.9

Average Salaries of Faculty Members at Institutions Without Academic Ranks

ALABAMA

Bishop St CC, IV	29.1
Faulkner St CC, IV	32.6
Gadsden St CC, IV	31.3
Jefferson St CC, IV	33.8
John C Calhoun St CC, IV	32.9
Lurleen B Wallace St JC, IV	30.9
Snead St JC, IV	34.1
Wallace St CC Selma, IV	32.7

ARIZONA

Arizona Western C, IV	34.2
Central Arizona C, IV	40.9
Cochise C, IV	35.2
Eastern Arizona C, IV	36.5
Maricopa CC Dist, IV	47.8
Mohave CC, IV	33.7
Yavapai C, IV	39.3

ARKANSAS

East Arkansas CC, IV	28.2
Garland County CC, IV	30.9
Mississippi County CC, IV	26.1
North Arkansas CC, IV	29.0
Phillips County CC, IV	26.8
Rich Mountain CC, IV	28.4
Southern Arkansas U El Dorado, IV	26.9
Westark CC, IV	29.7

CALIFORNIA

Allan Hancock C, IV	45.4
Barstow C, IV	48.6
Cabrillo C, IV	42.9
California Inst of the Arts, IIA	37.2
Cerritos C, IV	53.2
Chabot C, IV	46.5
C of the Redwoods, IV	44.5
C of the Siskiyous, IV	33.9
Columbia C, IV	46.5
Compton CC, IV	42.5
Contra Costa CC Dist, IV	53.6
Foothill-De Anza CC Dist, IV	52.3
Fresno Pacific C, IIB	32.8
Gavilan C, IV	50.8
Glendale CC, IV	48.9
Grossmont-Cuyamaca CC Dist, IV	47.0
Hartnell C, IV	44.3
Imperial Valley C, IV	43.0
Kern CC Dist, IV	44.8
Los Angeles CC Dist, IV	46.9
Los Rios CC Dist, IV	46.3
Menlo C, IIB	45.6
Merced C, IV	48.0
Mira Costa C, IV	49.1
Modesto JC, IV	50.2
Mt San Antonio C, IV	49.4
Pacific Oaks C, IIA	31.0
Palo Verde C, IV	34.6
Palomar C, IV	49.5
Pasadena City C, IV	47.0
Peralta CC's, IV	41.9
Rancho Santiago CC, IV	45.9
Riverside CC, IV	47.8
Saddleback CC Dist, IV	56.1
San Bernardino Valley C, IV	49.0
San Diego CC Dist, IV	45.1
San Francisco CC Dist, IV	46.3
San Joaquin Delta C, IV	54.8
San Jose / Evergreen CC, IV	48.8
San Mateo CC Dist, IV	50.7
Santa Barbara City C, IV	46.5
Santa Monica C, IV	54.2

CALIFORNIA—Cont.

Santa Rosa JC, IV	49.4
Sierra CC, IV	45.9
Southwestern C, IV	49.2
Taft C, IV	54.8
Ventura County CC Dist, IV	51.7
Victor Valley C, IV	42.3

COLORADO

Arapahoe CC, IV	30.0
Colorado Northwestern CC, IV	31.4
CC of Aurora, IV	29.9
CC of Denver, IV	30.0
Front Range CC, IV	30.7
Lamar CC, IV	30.6
Morgan CC, IV	27.6
Northeastern JC, IV	29.0
Otero JC, IV	31.5
Pikes Peak CC, IV	31.5
Pueblo CC, IV	28.9
Red Rocks CC, IV	33.4
Trinidad St JC, IV	27.0

CONNECTICUT

Mitchell C, IV	31.9

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach CC, IV	28.5
Florida Keys CC, IV	32.0
Valencia CC, IV	34.8

GEORGIA

Emmanuel C, IV	22.6
Young Harris C, IV	31.7

HAWAII

U of Hawaii Sys	
Hawaii CC, IV	41.4
Honolulu CC, IV	41.4
Kapiolani CC, IV	39.6
Kauai CC, IV	39.2
Leeward CC, IV	41.7
Maui CC, IV	40.4
Windward CC, IV	40.4

IDAHO

Northwest Nazarene C, IIB	29.8

ILLINOIS

Belleville Area C Dist 522, IV	43.8
Blackburn U, IIB	29.8
Columbia C, IIB	38.0
Governors St U, IIA	40.1
Illinois Eastern CC's, IV	29.0
John Wood CC, IV	24.2
Kaskaskia C, IV	33.8
Kishwaukee C, IV	31.3
Lincoln C, IV	31.0
Morrison Inst of Tech, IV	22.8
Morton C, IV	45.5
Ray C of Design, IIB	27.7
Rend Lake C, IV	34.7
Saint Augustine C, IV	18.8
Southeastern Illinois C, IV	34.5
Springfield C, IV	22.1

IOWA

Des Moines Area CC, IV	35.4
Eastern Iowa CC Dist, IV	31.4
Indian Hills CC, IV	29.6

IOWA—Cont.

Mount Saint Clare C, IIA	28.1
North Iowa Area CC, IV	32.5
Western Iowa Tech CC, IV	30.4

KANSAS

Allen County CC, IV	30.9
Barton County CC, IV	27.0
Central C, IV	18.5
Coffeyville CC, IV	26.0
Hutchinson CC, IV	31.6
Johnson County CC, IV	38.3
Seward County CC, IV	27.0

KENTUCKY

Midway C, IV	27.2
Saint Catharine C, IV	16.1

MAINE

Eastern Maine Tech C, IV	31.2
Northern Maine Tech C, IV	34.3

MARYLAND

Maryland Inst C of Art, IIB	32.5
Peabody Inst of Johns Hopkins U, IIB	33.4
Saint John's C, IIB	43.7

MICHIGAN

Baker C Flint, IV	36.8
Charles Stewart Mott CC, IV	45.2
Cranbrook Acad of Art, IIB	39.8
Davenport C Grand Rapids, IV	33.6
Detroit C of Business, IIB	27.9
Grand Rapids JC, IV	45.7
Montcalm CC, IV	36.8
Muskegon CC, IV	43.7
Oakland CC, IV	49.5
Schoolcraft C, IV	48.2
Southwestern Michigan C, IV	32.0
Suomi C, IV	32.4

MINNESOTA

Bethany Lutheran C, IV	31.3
Dr Martin Luther C, IIB	24.9

MISSISSIPPI

Coahoma CC, IV	23.4
Copiah-Lincoln CC, IV	24.8
East Central CC, IV	24.4
East Mississippi CC, IV	21.3
Hinds CC Raymond, IV	28.4
Holmes CC, IV	23.4
Itawamba CC, IV	27.0
Jones County JC, IV	30.7
Meridian CC, IV	24.9
Mississippi Delta CC, IV	26.3
Mississippi Gulf Coast CC, IV	27.4
Northeast Mississippi JC, IV	28.7
Northwest Mississippi CC, IV	29.4
Pearl River CC, IV	24.6
Southwest Mississippi CC, IV	28.5
Wood JC, IV	17.5

MISSOURI

Conception Seminary C, IIB	29.5
Crowder C, IV	23.3
East Central C, IV	30.3
Jefferson C, IV	32.5

MISSOURI—Cont.

Metropolitan CC Dist, IV	35.8
Mineral Area C, IV	28.8
Moberly Area JC, IV	25.4
North Central Mo C, IV	27.2
St Charles County CC, IV	28.3
State Fair CC, IV	25.5
Stephens C, IIB	27.1
Three Rivers CC, IV	24.7

MONTANA

Dawson CC, IV	26.2
Flathead Valley CC, IV	31.2
Miles CC, IV	25.1
Salish Kootenai CC, IV	24.9

NEBRASKA

Northeast CC, IV	28.3
Southeast CC, IV	29.5
Western Nebraska CC, IV	25.9

NEW MEXICO

Northern New Mexico CC, IV	22.4

NEW YORK

Berkeley C, IV	26.2
Sarah Lawrence C, IIB	51.2

NORTH CAROLINA

Alamance CC, IV	27.9
Anson CC, IV	26.2
Asheville-Buncombe Tech CC, IV	29.4
Beaufort County CC, IV	26.0
Bladen CC, IV	24.5
Blue Ridge CC, IV	28.5
Brunswick CC, IV	24.8
Caldwell CC and Tech Inst, IV	27.1
Cape Fear CC, IV	28.0
Carteret CC, IV	25.4
Catawba Valley CC, IV	27.5
Central Carolina CC, IV	26.3
Central Piedmont CC, IV	31.4
Chowan C, IV	29.8
Cleveland CC, IV	25.8
Coastal Carolina CC, IV	27.9
C of the Albemarle, IV	26.9
Craven CC, IV	26.4
Davidson County CC, IV	32.3
Durham Tech CC, IV	29.1
Edgecombe CC, IV	24.4
Fayetteville Tech CC, IV	28.3
Forsyth Tech CC, IV	30.1
Gaston C, IV	29.5
Guilford Tech CC, IV	28.7
Halifax CC, IV	25.3
Haywood CC, IV	27.1
Isothermal CC, IV	27.1
James Sprunt CC, IV	23.8
Johnston CC, IV	23.8
Lenoir CC, IV	25.9
McDowell Tech CC, IV	23.9
Mitchell CC, IV	27.7
Montgomery CC, IV	23.1
Mount Olive C, IIB	27.7
Nash CC, IV	27.2
Pamlico CC, IV	23.3
Piedmont Bible C, IIB	13.2
Piedmont CC, IV	23.4
Pitt CC, IV	27.5
Randolph CC, IV	27.7
Richmond CC, IV	27.2
Roanoke-Chowan CC, IV	25.6
Robeson CC, IV	28.3

NORTH CAROLINA—Cont.

Rockingham CC, IV	29.7
Rowan-Cabarrus CC, IV	28.4
Sampson CC, IV	24.1
Sandhills CC, IV	29.3
Southeastern CC, IV	26.5
Southwestern CC, IV	24.6
Stanly CC, IV	26.5
Surry CC, IV	26.8
Tri-County CC, IV	22.9
Vance-Granville CC, IV	25.1
Wake Tech CC, IV	26.3
Warren Wilson C, IIB	27.7
Wayne CC, IV	26.9
Western Piedmont CC, IV	27.1
Wilkes CC, IV	30.2
Wilson Tech CC, IV	28.0

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota St C of Science, IV	30.4
U of North Dakota Lake Region, IV	28.6

OHIO

Belmont Tech C, IV	29.0
Central Ohio Tech C, IV	28.7
Cincinnati Tech C, IV	40.7
Franklin U, IIB	34.0
Hocking Tech C, IV	31.9
Lakeland CC, IV	45.2

OKLAHOMA

Bartlesville Wesleyan C, IIB	24.8
Carl Albert St C, IV	28.5
Connors St C, IV	31.9
Eastern Oklahoma St C, IV	32.3
Murray State C, IV	29.5
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M C, IV	31.2
Northern Oklahoma C, IV	31.1
Oklahoma City CC, IV	31.6
Oklahoma St U Tech Branch, IV	29.4
Rogers St C, IV	28.1
Rose St C, IV	32.1
Saint Gregory's C, IV	24.0
Seminole J C, IV	28.6
Southwestern Oklahoma St U Sayre, IV	26.9

OREGON

Bassist C, IV	16.6
Blue Mountain CC, IV	37.4
Clackamas CC, IV	37.1
Clatsop CC, IV	31.7
Lane CC, IV	34.5
Linn-Benton CC, IV	33.7
Mount Hood CC, IV	36.1
Pacific Northwest C of Art, IIB	24.6
Portland CC, IV	36.3
Rogue CC, IV	33.5
Treasure Valley CC, IV	31.9
Umpqua CC, IV	33.5

RHODE ISLAND

Roger Williams C, IIB	43.0

SOUTH CAROLINA

Florence-Darlington Tech C, IV	26.0
Midlands Tech C, IV	27.9
Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech C, IV	24.5
Tech C of the Lowcountry, IV	23.5
Trident Tech C, IV	29.4

TENNESSEE

Free Will Baptist Bible C, IIB	24.2
Tomlinson C, IV	23.8

TEXAS

Alvin CC, IV	35.9
Austin CC, IV	34.0
Bee County C, IV	26.3
Central Texas C, IV	33.6
C of the Mainland, IV	38.4
Cooke County C, IV	25.9
Dallas County CC Dist	
Brookhaven C, IV	40.6
Cedar Valley C, IV	39.3
Eastfield C, IV	44.5
El Centro C, IV	40.4
Mountain View C, IV	43.5
North Lake C, IV	42.7
Richland C, IV	43.7
El Paso County CC Dist, IV	33.9
Kilgore C, IV	31.1
McLennan CC, IV	35.8
Navarro C, IV	30.5
North Harris County C Dist, IV	35.6
Paris JC, IV	31.2
San Jacinto C, IV	32.1
Texas St Tech Inst	
Amarillo, IV	28.1
Harlingen, IV	27.5
Waco, IV	28.4
Tyler JC, IV	32.6
Victoria C, IV	35.4

VERMONT

Bennington C, IIB	37.5

VIRGINIA

Southern Seminary C, IV	25.9

WASHINGTON

Centralia C, IV	33.8
City U, IIB	28.1
Cornish C of the Arts, IIB	20.2
Evergreen St C, IIB	40.5
Grays Harbor C, IV	34.8
Lutheran Bible Inst Seattle, IIB	28.5
South Puget Sound CC, IV	32.3
Tacoma CC, IV	36.1
Washington St CC Dist 17	
Spokane CC, IV	35.1
Spokane Falls CC, IV	34.4
Whatcom CC, IV	31.6

WEST VIRGINIA

C of West Virginia, IV	24.1

WISCONSIN

Chippewa Valley Tech C, IV	36.3
Gateway Tech C, IV	38.5
Milwaukee Area VTAE Dist, IV	45.4
Northeast Wisconsin Tech C, IV	38.1
Southwest Wisconsin Tech C, IV	32.2
Waukesha County Tech C, IV	41.8

WYOMING

Casper C, IV	30.7

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"The Holy Grail has been found."
An astronomy professor, on the discovery of structures in the ancient fabric of the universe: A9

"These kinds of academic truths grow better in the daylight. They don't grow well in the dark."
An accused professor, on open hearings into research fraud: A1

"What has happened is that most of the people accused of misconduct and fraud are big, entrepreneurial scientists. The Administration is opposed to making life hard for these people."
Head of the National Coalition for Universities in the Public Interest: A25

"They feed on each other and respond to each other. And all the while, I keep looking at the news and what I see is white men in blue suits with red ties."
An English professor, on academic feminists: A15

"My critique flows from a Midwestern populism that makes me increasingly annoyed by the revolutionary posturing of prosperous academics who like to pretend that they are something else."
A professor of history, on the linguistic left: A40

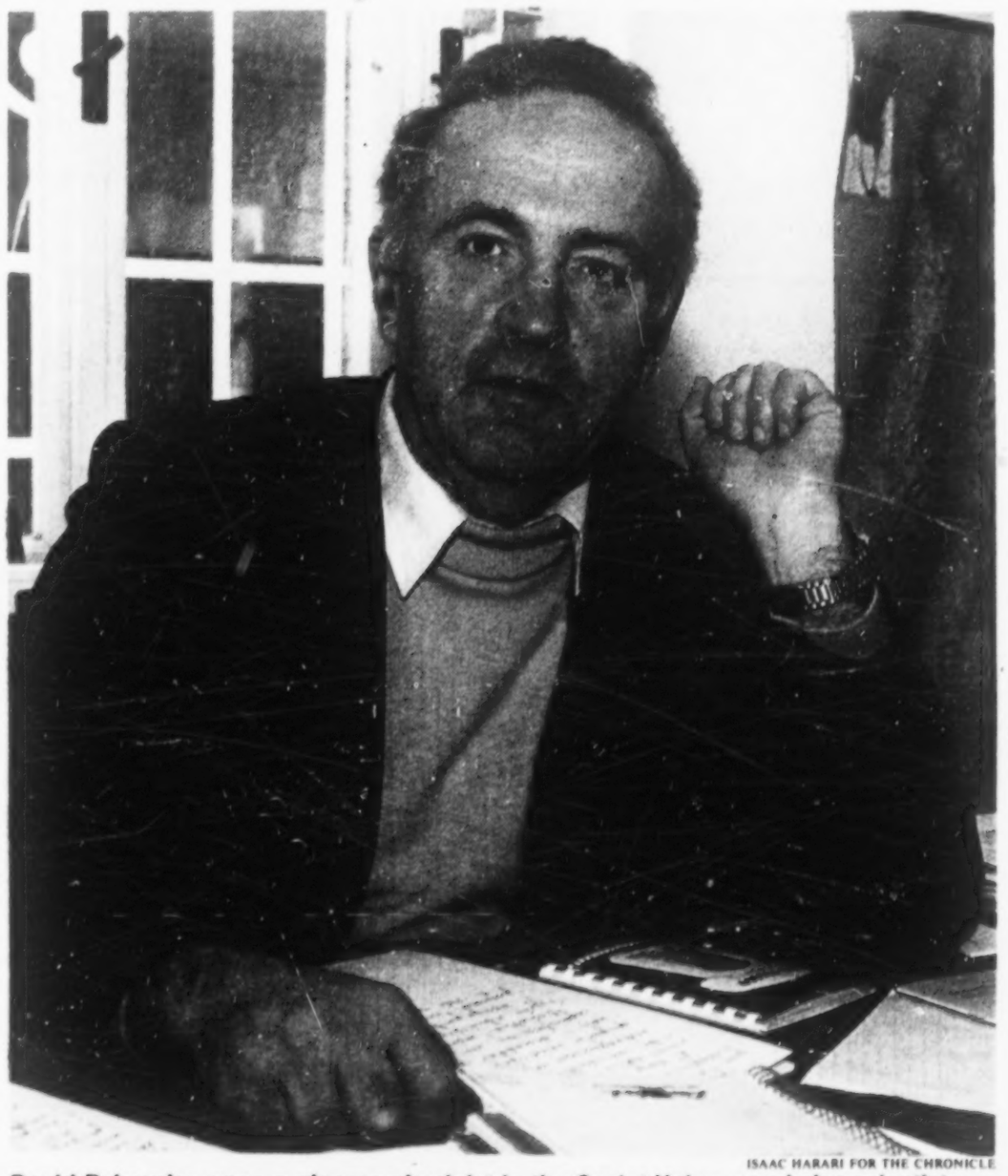
"Diversity is more than just a game of numbers or political expediency."
An administrator at Colorado State U., on rethinking the cultures of disciplines: B1

"We have to live modestly. But I realize that, being a newcomer, I have to start small. I've gotten used to restricting myself."
A Soviet émigré, on her inability to find work in Israel: A1

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-40
Athletics	A31-32
Business & Philanthropy	A28
Gazette	A35
Government & Politics	A22-27
Information Technology	A18-21
International	A33-34
Personal & Professional	A15-17
Scholarship	A8-13
Students	A29-30
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-40**
Bulletin Board	B6-39
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-5

'I LIKE TO GO TO WORK'

For Academic Emigrés From Former Soviet Union, Their Life in Israel Becomes One Long Job Search



ISAAC HARARI FOR THE CHRONICLE

David Bykovsky, once a plasma physicist in the Soviet Union, now helps scientists find jobs in Israel: "Giving advice is easy, but it doesn't help much."

By HERBERT M. WATZMAN

JERUSALEM

Each morning Alexander Kaminsky, until nine months ago a professor of engineering at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy in Moscow, takes the bus from an outlying Jerusalem neighborhood to the center of town. There, in a small workshop, he frames pictures for $2.50 an hour. He says he is happy.

"I like to go to work," he says. "It's important to work, no matter what it is."

But, he quickly adds, he has no hope of being a professor here. "My Hebrew just isn't good enough," he says. His English also is rudimentary, and his age, 55, is a liability—most Israeli agencies and businesses refuse even to consider taking on anyone that age.

Still, Mr. Kaminsky says he has "a good attitude" about his situation. "I hope that I'll eventually be able to find work in research or as an engineer," he says. "In the meantime, there are plenty of odd jobs in Jerusalem."

Low Expectations

Mr. Kaminsky's surprising optimism is not uncommon among the approximately 6,000 researchers and academics who have come to Israel from the Soviet Union and its successor states since the latest wave of immigration began in November 1989. Their expectations are low, and many of them seem to

Continued on Page A33

Scientists Begin to Question Confidentiality of Fraud Investigations

By DAVID L. WHEELER

An unusual dispute between a researcher accused of scientific misconduct and the university that is investigating him has prompted a new debate about the traditionally secret nature of hearings on research fraud.

Two scientists have accused Herbert L. Needleman, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Pittsburgh, of misrepresenting data in a landmark 1979 paper on the effect of exposure to lead on children's intelligence. Dr. Needleman has fought the university's effort to keep its investigation of the research confidential.

In March, Dr. Needleman sued the university to open a hearing that administrators said they wanted held in private. The suit, which also concerns other issues related to the investigation, is still pending. The hearing, held this month by a university panel reviewing the case, was opened up to the public.

"These kinds of academic truths grow better in the daylight," Dr. Needleman says. "They don't grow well in the dark."

In the past, the prevailing wisdom among scientists was that even a hint of fraud charges whispered in departmental hallways or at scientific meetings was enough to end a research career. That view has led to calls for increased confidentiality in both university and government investigations of fraud.

At least a few observers now wonder if that approach may be misguided. A better way to increase public confidence in science

Continued on Page A8

JANE FREUND FOR THE CHRONICLE

Accused: Pitt's Herbert L. Needleman (in clinic). He applauds the openness of the hearing in his case.

MARGINALIA

The newsletter of the University of Connecticut chapter of the American Association of University Professors quotes a candidate for chapter president:

" 'During the present crisis our chapter must descend the interest of all bargaining unit members and uphold UConn's reputation. . . .' "

You're sure that's the way to do it?

■

Headline in *The Daily Egyptian*, the student newspaper at Southern Illinois University:

DINNER CONCERTS
TO FEATURE FOOD
OF PAST 15 YEARS

We hate leftovers.

■

Memorandum from a dean at the University of South Carolina at Columbia:

"The wrong January 9, 1992, report from the College Curriculum Committee was enclosed with the agenda. Please replace the attached report concerning cultural awareness requirement in lieu of the other January 9, 1992, memorandum.

"We apologize for the inadvertent mistake."

As opposed to the purposeful kind?

■

We've mislaid the source of the flier from which this message was gleaned:

HELP US TO
END SUFFRAGE!
JOIN
AMNESTY
INT.

■

Notice in *The Green Sheet*, a newsletter at the College of DuPage:

"The Inservice Development for Administrators Committee, in conjunction with Health Services, will offer training in CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation), the Heimlich maneuver, rescue breathing and the unconscious choking victim. . . .

"Each participant will be issued his or her own individual mouth pieces and lungs."

They'll come in handy.

■

From the Florida State University's *Florida Flambeau:*

"The ACC's top-five teams (Duke, Florida State, North Carolina, Georgia Tech and Virginia) can boast of conference records at or above 500—a mark that virtually assures invitations to the NCAA Tournament. So the automatic bid that goes with a victory this weekend will likely go to a squad that's already been assured a birth.

"But as they say, anything can happen."

That's *enough*.

—C.G.

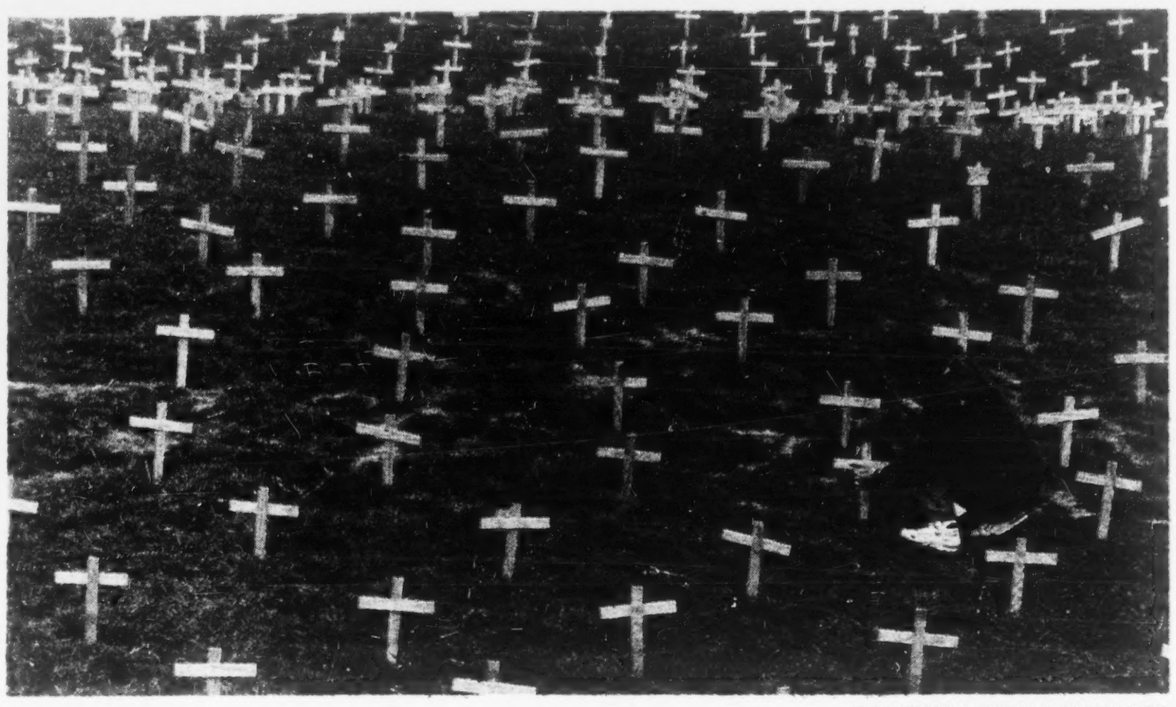
In Brief

Rutgers faces suit over privacy issue

TRENTON, N.J.—Six current and former students sued Rutgers University in federal court last week, claiming that the institution violates students' privacy rights by misusing their Social Security numbers.

The students contend that the university collects lists of Social Security numbers without informing students that they don't have to disclose them. The suit claims that the university's practice is illegal under the federal Privacy Act of 1974. The students claim that the university has been careless in distributing the numbers, allowing them to be used on class rosters.

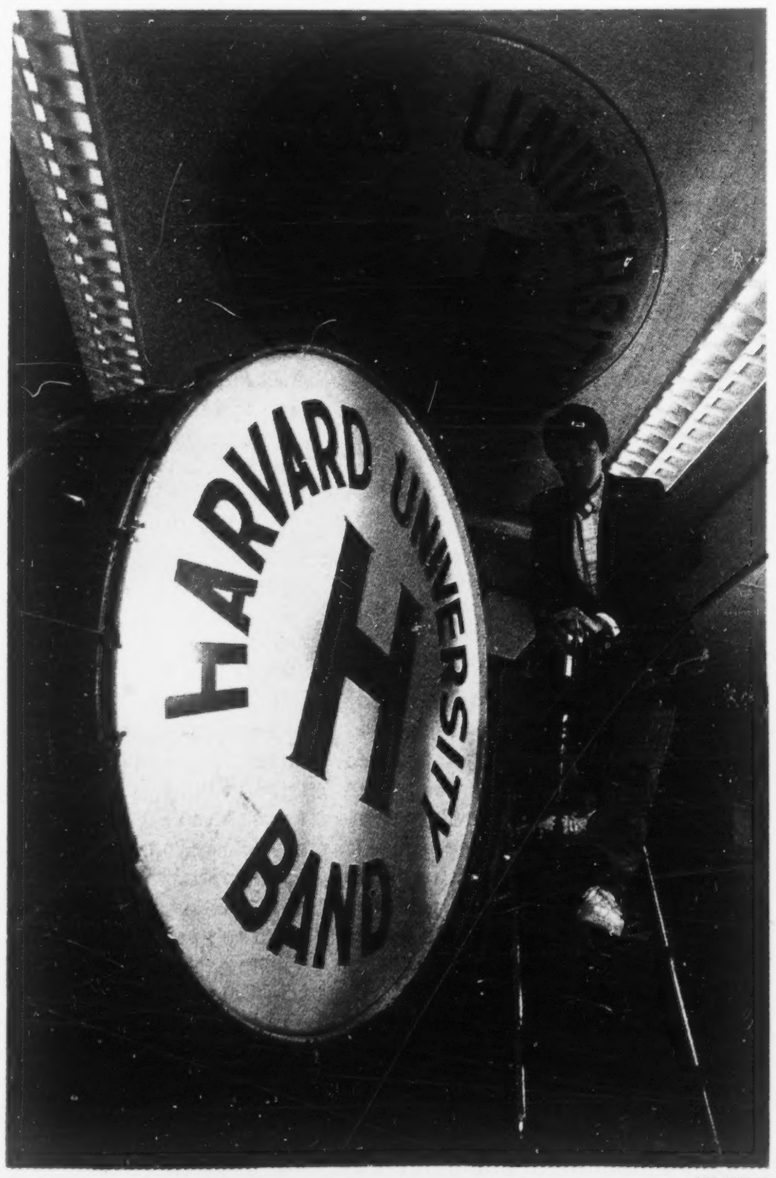
The suit, which is scheduled for a hearing next month, asks the court to bar the university from further use of the numbers. A university spokesman said Rutgers was concerned about safeguarding the numbers, but did not consider itself a government agency subject to the privacy act. ■



GLENN HARTONG, THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

Abortion foes design 'place of mourning'

CINCINNATI—A student organization at the University of Cincinnati that opposes abortion erected 2,200 crosses and Stars of David on the campus to symbolize one half of the number of abortions it says are performed in the U.S. each day. Jackie Bough, president of Students for Life, said that the display was intended to "create an awareness" of the issue and be "a place of mourning, not a place of protest." A university spokesman said about 35 faculty members had registered their disapproval, and an equal number of area residents had telephoned to express support. ■



JOE WRINN

Harvard's drum to get its boom back

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The Big Bass Drum of the Harvard University Band, a fixture at football games, will undergo repairs to restore its booming sound.

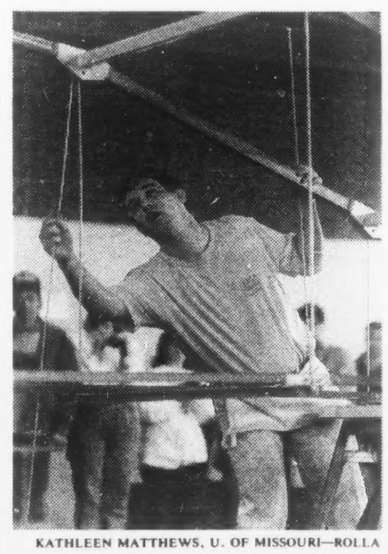
The cowhide of the drum, which was made in 1955, is warped and its sound has deteriorated. A California company will restore the drum without charge. The band, with the help of student manager Victor W. Hwang (*above*), is trying to raise the estimated $4,000 in shipping costs. ■

Steel-bridge contest tests student engineers

ROLLA, MO.—Civil-engineering students from six Midwest universities competed at the University of Missouri's campus here to see who could design and build the best model steel bridge.

Teams of up to six undergraduates and graduates from each institution spent several months developing plans and constructing models. The 20-foot bridges were judged for their strength, weight, construction cost, and other factors.

David Vollenveider (*right*), a senior at the University of Missouri, helped assemble the bridge that proved to be the winning entry. The event was sponsored by the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Institute of Steel Construction. ■



KATHLEEN MATTHEWS, U. OF MISSOURI—ROLLA

DePaul U. moves classes after flood

CHICAGO—DePaul University moved classes for about half of its students to a downtown building after two of the university's classroom buildings were closed because of the city's underground flood.

The move affected about 400 faculty and staff members and 3,500 students in business, law, and the liberal arts. It is unclear whether the institution will be able to move classes back to the main campus by the end of the academic year in June. ■

Correction

■ Because of incorrect information supplied by the U.S. Department of Education, a table showing 1990 enrollment figures for the University of Michigan at Flint (*The Chronicle*, March 18) also included data for the university's Dearborn campus. At Dearborn, total enrollment was 7,684, and the distribution by race was as follows: American Indian, 0.6 per cent; Asian, 3.4 per cent; black, 6.5 per cent; Hispanic, 1.8 per cent; white, 86.8 per cent; and foreign, 1.0 per cent.

At Flint, enrollment was 6,593, and the distribution by race was as follows: American Indian, 1.0 per cent; Asian, 1.1 per cent; black, 7.5 per cent; Hispanic, 1.4 per cent; white, 88.9 per cent; and foreign, 0.0 per cent. ■

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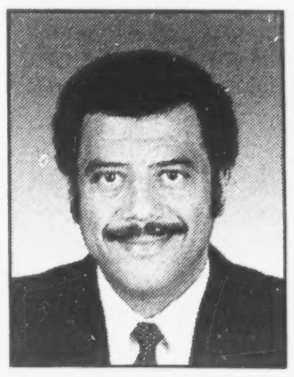
The Learning Society:
Libraries Without Books?



By Bernard R. Gifford, Ph.D.
Apple Computer, Inc.

I ended my last column with a question: Given the power of electronic information retrieval, will our libraries become tomorrow's ghost towns?

My answer is—not likely. After all, we humans like to look at one another. We like to talk and share ideas. The library will still be a place for research and study, offering both individual computer workstations and conference rooms. It will still be a gathering place and a center for scholarly collaboration, with the librarian acting as a key player on any research team.

Moreover, libraries will continue to house and preserve both print and electronic materials for decades to come. Tomorrow's library will not be literally a library without walls. And for the foreseeable future, it will certainly not be a library without books.

That's probably not what you expected to hear from a specialist in educational technologies. But to appreciate the immense power and potential of electronic "knowledge management," we must also be realistic about its limits.

Some of the most important work we do in education involves grappling with meanings embedded in texts—meanings that can't be teased out of a text by means of automated retrieval, even with the most advanced software. Machine-readable texts may help us to search for key words, identify patterns, or establish relationships with other texts. And multimedia applications can certainly enrich a document with images and sounds. But the process of engaging with a text, of making it come alive within us, cannot be automated.

Over time, of course, more and more texts will become machine-readable. More and more collections will be accessible electronically. But in my view, faculty and students will always want access to bookshelves. They will always want to browse.

In practical terms, some disciplines would be well served right now by the fully electronic library; in other fields, the shift to electronic resources is much slower. In part, this reflects government funding priorities. Steven Muller, former president of Johns Hopkins University, often commented on how much harder it was to raise funds for humanities programs than for the medical school. "No one ever died of English," he used to say. (Of course, he hadn't suffered through some of the meetings that I've attended!)

For all of these reasons, libraries today are under intense pressure to create a more sophisticated information environment, and at the same time to keep up with the arduous task of organizing and preserving their paper-based resources—all in a context of severe fiscal constraint.

Clearly, building tomorrow's library will take a lot more than replacing card catalogs with computer terminals, or connecting computers to a variety of databases. It will require strenuous strategic planning. Institutions will face many difficult decisions. What do they want their libraries to look like in ten years? What trade-offs are they willing to make? (The challenges are cogently presented in a recent report titled *Preferred Futures for Libraries*, by Richard M. Dougherty and Carol Hughes, available from the Research Libraries Group, Inc., Mountain View, California.)

Building the library of the future will require not only technological changes, but also a fundamental change in the culture of the university. It will require closer collaboration between an institution's library and its academic computing center. And it will require much closer collaboration among colleges and universities. The kind of cooperation I'm talking about goes far beyond interlibrary loan programs. Institutions will have to join forces as they collect, expand, and organize their information resources, and as they link these resources with curriculum development.

Of course, the benefits of these changes will be seen over time. The digitization of information will relieve the truly awesome problems of space and preservation that libraries now face. At the same time, it may transform the ways that universities finance research and publishing.

As things stand, universities pay to have knowledge produced by subsidizing research. Then they pay for this knowledge many times over by subscribing to journals and buying books. As electronic methods of publication become widespread, universities may take more responsibility for disseminating the research they have supported. Of course, they will have to work out the tricky matter of whether other institutions will pay for access to those publications, or for ownership. And they will need new procedures for refereeing publications and compensating authors. But they will probably realize substantial savings from these changes.

The policies of tomorrow's libraries will raise political issues. Equal access to information resources may well become a major issue on campuses across the nation in coming decades. Information is power in today's world, and the impulse to limit access to information has been very strong in academia, as well as in other parts of our society.

Finally, building the library of the twenty-first century requires not only political change, but also pedagogical change. After all, we want to create a nation of learners, not a nation of information processors. As we build the virtual library, we will have to forge stronger links between the classroom and the library. Our goal is to help students gain the skill they will need most in the next century: learning how to learn—not only how to access information, but how to grapple with its meanings.

Feminist Scholars Ask Whether Sparring Marks Healthy Debate or a 'Catfight'

Continued From Preceding Page

admirers, including one who calls her "the Jerry Brown of academic feminism." (She likes the comparison, but also mentions Annie Oakley and Katharine Hepburn.)

In *Sexual Personae: Art and Decadence from Nefertiti to Emily Dickinson*, Miss Paglia argues that women have always had power precisely because of their sexuality. She credits men with creating civilization's greatest works of art and literature—the result, she says, of their struggle to free themselves from their mothers and other women. She has also accused feminist scholars of producing shoddy scholarship, trying to create a sexless society, and rejecting those who question their "dogma."

Alison Bernstein, associate dean of the faculty at Princeton University, says she doesn't see the latest debates in academic feminism as "catfights," as some observers have described them. But, she says, "the part that gets tricky is when the men enjoy when the women duke it out."

Says Alice Kessler-Harris, a history professor and director of women's studies at Rutgers University: "There will always be people who will argue that feminism has to present a united front, and if it doesn't, people will talk about women mud wrestling."

She adds: "That does not mean that's the sort of tenor in academic feminism in general."

Impact on 'Ordinary' Women

Many feminist scholars contend that with all the media attention to lightning-rod figures like Miss Paglia and Ms. Sommers, little attention has been paid to the most pressing debate among feminists: how to deal with the concerns of women of all races, classes, and nationalities.

In addition, these scholars say, theoretical research that has had a real impact on "ordinary" women has been overlooked by critics. Kristin Luker, a sociology professor at the University of California at Berkeley, says her book *Abortion & the Politics of Motherhood* is an example of that link. She says that gender studies gave her a base from which to do research on an issue that has profoundly affected American women. Her book examines the abortion issue from both sides of the debate.

Other scholars believe that the battles are a healthy and expected evolutionary outgrowth of a movement that has grown in numbers and diversity. Public attention, they say, comes with the territory.

Still other feminist scholars are pleasantly surprised by the level of today's debates. They applaud the publicity for exposing what they believe to be the shortcomings of much feminist scholarship, the problems of many women's-studies programs, and the existence of an "old-girl network." These professors complain that those in power have long determined which debates should be heard. They argue that the current debates do indeed reflect genuine concerns of many feminists on campuses.

"One reason Camille Paglia is getting all the attention she's getting is because she's saying out loud a lot of things that a lot of people have thought for a long time," says Jean Bethke Elshtain, a political-science professor at Vanderbilt University. "That is, that on some campuses there has

Campus and Independent Humanities Centers Now Lead in Providing Fellowships for Research, Study Finds

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Humanities centers are playing an increasingly important role in providing research fellowships, a new report says. Independent and campus-based centers now provide a majority of the humanities stipends awarded annually, says the report by the American Council of Learned Societies.

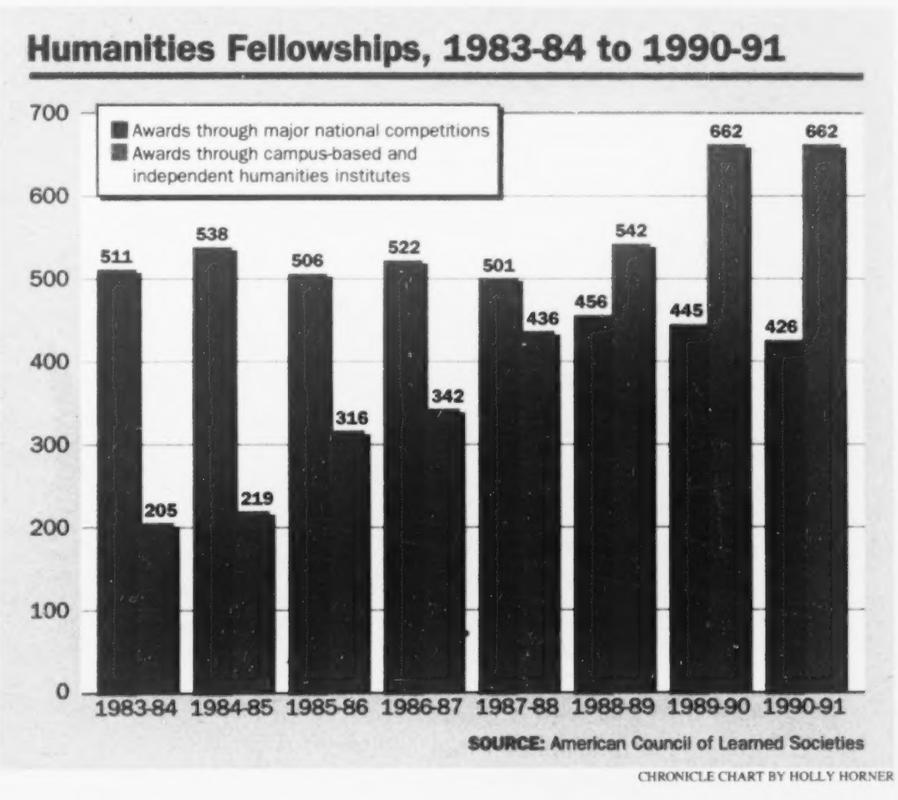
In academic 1990-91, such centers awarded 662 fellowships, up from 205 in 1983-84. In that period, the number of fellowships awarded by the four major national programs—the National Endowment for the Humanities, the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, the National Humanities Center, and the American Council of Learned Societies—fell from 511 to 426.

The money available for all fellowships rose from $12-million to nearly $18-million in that period. Although the four national programs still provided a majority of fellowship dollars in 1991—they made fewer, but bigger, awards than the centers—their share of funding had fallen since 1983.

Despite the increase in funds and the number of stipends, the report paints a somber picture of research support in the humanities. "The unwillingness of so many private foundations, to say nothing of corporations and the federal government, to provide more long-term assistance with fellowship funding is thus shortsighted," it concludes.

Not a Solution

Douglas Greenberg, vice-president of the ACLS and the report's author, was quick to argue that the growing role of the humanities centers should not be seen as offsetting the shrinking role of the national programs. For one thing, he said, campus centers provide much lower stipends, often make awards only to scholars at their home institution, and may restrict awards to certain types of scholarship. Their main beneficiaries are scholars on campuses where such centers are located, he said.



CHRONICLE CHART BY HOLLY HORNER

The report also says that because the number of scholars seeking fellowships has risen significantly since 1983, awards are just as difficult to obtain.

53 Centers Are Included

The report discusses trends in fellowship funding since 1983. A draft released last year (*The Chronicle*, May 8, 1991) focused mainly on the four national fellowship programs. The final report includes statistics on 38 campus-based humanities centers and 15 independent centers.

Among its other conclusions:

- While financing for the four major national programs has increased slightly since academic 1983-84, fewer people are receiving grants, and the grants are worth less.
- Those seeking fellowships from humanities centers had a one-in-five chance of winning one in 1991, but only one in every 11.5 applications for a national award was successful.

One explanation for the growing demand might be that some institutions have cut back on paid leaves, forcing scholars to seek support elsewhere, Mr. Greenberg said. But he also suggested that the demand provided evidence of scholarly vitality among humanities professors.

Copies of the report, "Fellowships in the Humanities, 1983-1991," are available for $4 each from the American Council of Learned Societies, 228 East 45th Street, New York 10017-3398; (212) 697-1505. ■

AN 'EDUCATION GOVERNOR'?

Amid Some Grumbling, Clinton Wins Praise for His Reforms of Arkansas Education

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Bill Clinton, the probable Democratic Presidential nominee, can lay honest claim to the title "education governor," educators here say.

Since recapturing the Arkansas Governor's office in 1983, Mr. Clinton has made education the central focus of his administration and has built a substantial record.

At his direction, the state raised teacher salaries and required teachers to pass a competency exam to keep their jobs. Arkansas instituted standards that required all public schools to offer college preparatory courses in mathematics and sciences and pushed laws to make colleges accountable for what their students learn.

Mr. Clinton has encouraged students to go to college by establishing new scholarship programs, revamping technical colleges, and sponsoring annual receptions for high-school valedictorians.

Two of the three times he tried, Governor Clinton even managed to get money for his reforms by pushing tax increases past a stubborn General Assembly.

Questions About Taxes

Despite the progress, it is uncertain whether Mr. Clinton's reforms, particularly in higher education, have made a difference. Some here say that his reluctance to challenge powerful business interests, particularly in the poultry and natural-gas industries, led him to depend too heavily on regressive sales taxes to finance those reforms.

The one time he did raise corporate taxes, in 1991, the result was a modest half-per-cent increase, tied to an overhaul of technical schools that had been sought by business and industry.

Even with the tax increases, some higher-education officials say their institutions lack the resources to pay premium salaries or acquire special equipment or materials. Governor Clinton has increased state spending on research, but Arkansas cannot afford the extensive array of research programs that have helped other Southern states, such as North Carolina and Virginia, attract high-technology industries. And supporters of the state's public black college grumble that the Governor has not fervently championed their institution's needs.

"The core of what we have is probably very decent," says Gary D. Chamberlain, director of the Arkansas Institute for Economic Advancement. Colleges and universities have enjoyed some good years financially, he says, but, on the whole, "we're not well-funded. It's not something new for us. We never have been."

ARKANSAS BUSINESS

Even with tax increases that the Governor pushed past a stubborn legislature, some college officials say their institutions lack the resources to pay premium salaries or acquire special equipment or materials.

Many of Best Students Eschew State Colleges

Some public-college faculty members also question whether Mr. Clinton could have accomplished more before 1991, the year many of his higher-education programs were finally passed and financed.

"We'd been disappointed until this year," says Thomas R. McKinnon, an economics professor at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

State officials themselves concede that many of the state's best students eschew Arkansas public colleges. About 15 per cent of the high-school graduates pursue their higher education outside the state—just as Governor Clinton did. Mr. Clinton is a graduate of Georgetown University and studied at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar before receiving his law degree from Yale University Law School.

Bill Clinton was first elected Governor in 1978. He was defeated in 1980 (the term changed from two years to four in 1986), and was elected again in 1982. After assuming office in January 1983, Mr. Clinton began a decade-long crusade to improve education in the state.

Sweeping Package of School Reforms

The efforts were prompted in part by an Arkansas Supreme Court ruling that struck down the state's formula for financing its public schools. The Governor's wife, Hillary Rodman Clinton, a lawyer who, like her husband, taught briefly at the University of Arkansas law school in the mid-1970's, chaired a key committee that helped develop many of the new school rules.

The result was a sweeping package of school reforms, financed with a one-cent increase in the state sales tax,

Continued on Page A26

Court Won't Reconsider Decision Making It Difficult for Public Colleges to Offer Minority Aid

By SCOTT JASCHIK

The full U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit has refused to consider an appeal of a decision that many educators believe would make it difficult for states or public colleges to offer scholarships that are restricted to members of certain ethnic or racial groups.

A three-judge panel of the court ruled earlier this year that past discrimination by a state did not necessarily justify offering minority scholarships. The ruling is believed to have been the first at the appellate level dealing with the issue.

Many public institutions in the 19 Southern and border states that at one time operated racially segregated higher-education systems now offer minority scholarships as part of plans to attract black students to formerly all-white institutions. Some states also offer minority scholarships.

2 Options for University

The case involved a scholarship program for black students at the University of Maryland at College Park. A Hispanic student there, Daniel J. Podberesky, sued the university after he enrolled in 1989, charging that the scholarship program denied him his Constitutional rights to equal protection.

Last year, a district court ruled in the university's favor, citing Maryland's past segregation as one justification of a scholarship program reserved for black students. But the three-judge panel of the appeals court said that past discrimination alone was "not sufficient." To offer a minority scholarship program on that basis, it said, a college or university must demonstrate "some present effect of this past discrimination that the program is designed to redress."

"There seems to be a rather dramatic clash between sound educational policy in this area and what seems to be the current state of the law."

The university, which had asked the full appeals court to consider the case, now has two options: It can return to district court and try to meet the more difficult legal standard set by the appeals court to justify the program, or it can appeal the decision on the legal standard to the Supreme Court.

Kathryn R. Costello, vice-president for institutional advancement at College Park, said last week that no decision had been made.

Many college officials have been watching the case, fearing that the high standard set by the appeals court could make it difficult for any college to justify having a minority-scholarship program. Sheldon E. Steinbach, general counsel for the American Council on Education, said: "There seems to be a rather dramatic clash between sound educational policy in this area and what seems to be the current state of the law."

The council filed a brief on behalf of the University of Maryland in the most recent appeal, and Mr. Steinbach said it would probably help the university with a Supreme Court appeal, as well. But he said he was not optimistic that the Supreme Court—given its current make-up—would overturn the appeals-court ruling.

'This Bodes Very Well for Us'

Mr. Steinbach also said the ruling, and the Fourth Circuit's refusal to reconsider it, could strengthen the hand of Education Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is preparing guidelines for colleges to follow on minority scholarships. A proposed version of those guidelines, released late last year, would bar most minority scholarships.

Richard A. Samp, a lawyer for Mr. Podberesky, said he was delighted by the latest turn of events. He predicted that—one way or another—the university would be forced to abandon its scholarship program for black students. Mr. Samp is chief counsel to the Washington Legal Foundation, a group that has been fighting minority scholarships.

"Given that the Fourth Circuit in recent years has switched from a liberal court to a conservative court, and that that is mirrored on the Supreme Court, this bodes very well for us," he said. ■

Clinton Wins Praise, Some Criticism, for Education-Reform Efforts in Arkansas

Continued From Page A23

which brought it to 4 per cent. Most of the money went toward public schools, with noticeable results. In 1982, 35 per cent of all high schools didn't offer advanced mathematics, 32 per cent didn't offer chemistry, 54 per cent didn't offer physics, and 47 per cent didn't offer foreign languages. Today all high schools offer those subjects.

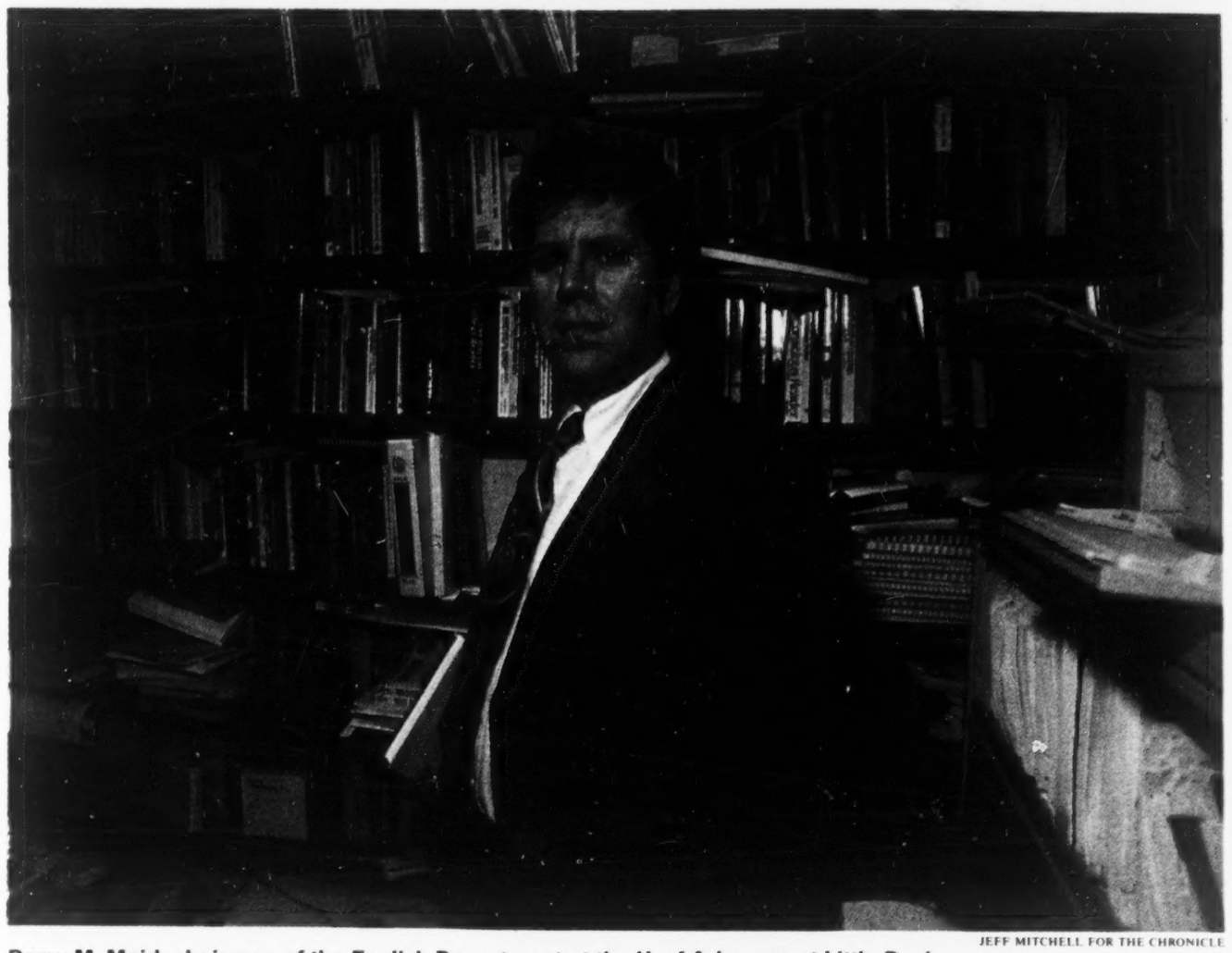
The Governor's supporters say those early efforts have helped higher education by better preparing students for college. "He's concentrated on the supply side," says Diane Blair, a friend of Mr. Clinton's and a professor of political science at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. Ms. Blair, who is now working for the Clinton campaign, says the reforms "were essential for any real improvement in higher education."

Measurable Results

Some results of those earlier reforms are now measurable.

The college-going rate (which the state calculates by counting the number of high-school graduates who go on to Arkansas public and private colleges in the fall following their graduation) has increased from 38 per cent to 51 per cent since 1983.

That alone is noteworthy, says Mark D. Musick, president of the Southern Regional Education Board. "That is a major change for a state. That's the kind of change that has long-term benefits."



JEFF MITCHELL FOR THE CHRONICLE

Barry M. Maid, chairman of the English Department at the U. of Arkansas at Little Rock: "We're better off now than when I got here 11 years ago."

But along with an improved college-going rate, Arkansas has found that a high proportion of the freshmen at public colleges require remedial work: Last fall, more than 54 per cent were placed in remedial mathematics courses, 38 per cent in remedial English courses, and 34 per cent in remedial reading courses, state records show.

The percentage of students requiring remedial English and mathematics has risen slightly in recent years. State higher-education officials say the increase is due partly to the phasing-in of higher standards. In 1989 students who did not score above 15 on the American College Testing Program exam were required to take remedial classes. Now, the ACT cut-off score is 19.

Because states assess entering students differently—or not at all—comparing Arkansas with other states is an imperfect exercise. Mr. Musick, however, says Governor Clinton deserves credit for his approach to remedial education.

"Arkansas is one of the few states that has forthrightly faced the issue of remedial education," he says. A 1987 law requires colleges to assess entering students and report back to the high schools on how their graduates fared.

'Reaping the Harvest'

Diane Gilleland, the state's director of higher education, says students who have taken the proper preparatory courses do better on the ACT—and, in the past four years, there has been a 29-percent increase in the number of students who take such courses. "We're just now beginning to reap the harvest of these courses' being in place," she says.

Ms. Blair says Mr. Clinton deserves credit for the benefits that trickled down to higher education from the 1983 reforms. He also deserves praise, she says, for his unpopular insistence that one-quarter of the new revenue from the 1983 sales-tax increase be set aside for colleges and universities.

After 1983, political opponents of Mr. Clinton accused him of "diverting" money to higher education, "as if that was some kind of fatal flaw," recalls Ms. Blair.

Yet the issue of college and university financing has been a sore point for higher-education officials here. The biennial budgets enacted between 1985 and 1991 were spare.

As recently as 1989 the state's Board of Higher Education ex-

New York Allows Military Recruiting at SUNY, Despite Armed Forces' Refusal to Recruit Gays

By JOYE MERCER

New York State's human-rights commissioner has cleared the way for the armed forces to continue recruiting on campuses of the State University of New York, even though an executive order bans state agencies from discriminating against people because of their sexual preference. The military does not accept homosexuals.

Margarita Rosa, the commissioner, ruled that a 1984 state law giving military and corporate recruiters equal access to SUNY campuses superseded Gov. Mario M. Cuomo's 1983 executive order forbidding discrimination. Her decision reversed a September ruling by her agency's Office of Lesbian and Gay Concerns that banned military recruiters from the law school at SUNY's Buffalo campus.

That decision, which was not enforced pending Ms. Rosa's review, set off a political fight in the state.

Policy Repeatedly Sustained

Gay-rights advocates hailed the September ruling. But Governor Cuomo said it was unenforceable. SUNY appealed the decision, arguing that the system could not require the military, as a third party, to abide by the executive order.

Ms. Rosa, who was appointed by Mr. Cuomo in 1990, agreed. She wrote that the military's policy barring homosexuals, "however repugnant or dubious in logic and deplorable in its results," has been repeatedly sustained in federal courts. Therefore, SUNY is not "aiding or abetting" discrimination by allowing military recruiters on its campuses, she said.

Brenda A. Mattar, president of the Lesbian and Gay Law Students Organization at SUNY at Buffalo, said Ms. Rosa's ruling was an example of "gay and lesbian students' being sold out."

Evan Wolfson, the lawyer for a woman who filed a complaint in 1990 with the human-rights office over military recruiting at SUNY, said his client was considering whether to take the matter to court.

Watched by Other Colleges

A SUNY spokesman, Ken Goldfarb, said university officials were satisfied with the decision, but that Chancellor D. Bruce Johnstone would "continue to push to see that the military opens its doors" to gays and lesbians. He acknowledged that the Buffalo campus had received grants from the Department of Defense—nearly $3.9-million in fiscal 1990-91—but denied charges by Ms. Mattar that the money had played a role in SUNY's opposition to the first ruling.

Mr. Wolfson, a lawyer for the Lambda Legal Defense & Education Fund, said Ms. Rosa's interpretation of state law made it impossible to enforce Governor Cuomo's executive order.

"SUNY could not say, 'We're going to allow everyone but the military to come and recruit.' But it can say, 'Every employer who does not discriminate can recruit,' " Mr. Wolfson said. "That would give the military the same access as other employers."

The SUNY case has been watched by colleges nationwide. In the fall of 1990, the Association of American Law Schools required its 158 members to ban recruiters who discriminate over sexual orientation. Last year a student sued the University of Minnesota's law school, which adheres to the policy, claiming that the ban of military recruiters infringed free speech. No First Amendment violation exists "where the university enforces an anti-discrimination policy," argued Donald M. Lewis, the university's lawyer. The case will be heard in June in federal court.

Ms. Mattar of the Buffalo gay-student group conceded that the New York ruling was a setback for gay rights there, but she played down the effect it could have elsewhere. She added that she did not believe the ruling would have an impact on similar efforts to eject the Reserve Officers Training Corps from campuses.

"There are a lot of efforts going on, especially at private institutions," she said. "Had we been successful, it would have been a major victory because of the size of SUNY. But I wouldn't call this a setback." ■

STATE NOTES

■ Panel drops charges against two-year-college presidents in Ohio

Saying it lacked jurisdiction, the Ohio Elections Commission has dismissed charges against 24 two-year-college presidents for questionable campaign donations to legislators.

The commission also said it had determined that the Ohio Technical and Community College Association was guilty of violating several campaign-reporting laws, including a requirement that it file a statement of expenditures.

More-serious charges against the association and its former director, Hal Roach, will be considered by the commission in May. The association and Mr. Roach have been charged with misrepresenting the source of thousands of dollars of campaign contributions made to state legislators by the colleges through the association.

Mr. Roach has denied wrongdoing. —GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

■ Cal. regents reaffirm benefits package for departing president

The University of California's Board of Regents last week reaffirmed a controversial $2.4-million retirement package awarded to David P. Gardner, who has resigned as the university's president effective in October.

State politicians and student leaders complained that the package was excessive and ill-timed while the university is making severe budget cuts.

Placard-waving students hissed and hooted when Gov. Pete Wilson and other regents defended the package. The regents have said such packages are necessary to attract high-caliber people to the institution.

After the meeting, an investigation of an executive pension program for 22 top university administrators, including Mr. Gardner, was tentatively approved by the Legislature's Joint Audit Committee.

David A. Roberti, President Pro Tempore of the State Senate, said the regents seemed to be unaware that student fees had been increased 24 per cent this year and faculty salaries are frozen. "It's like they are living on Mars," he said.

—JACK McCURDY

pressed its displeasure publicly. In its *Arkansas Higher Education Plan 1989-94*, the board, made up mostly of Clinton appointees, declared "a crisis in higher education," and said: "We are well behind the region and the nation in almost every comparative measure of financial support for public higher education."

New taxes and other programs enacted in 1991, particularly an additional half-cent increase in the sales tax, are designed to remedy many of those ills.

A Politically Potent Group

The bulk of the new sales-tax revenue is being used to raise the salaries of public-school teachers—a politically potent group that Mr. Clinton alienated with his teacher-testing program in 1983.

Higher education is getting about $30-million from the tax. The money is being used to increase salaries and to create several new financial-aid programs. One of those is the Arkansas Challenge Scholarship Program, designed to encourage schoolchildren to prepare for college by promising all low- and middle-income students free tuition at a public college if they earn good grades.

Increasing financial aid has been

"Arkansas is one of the few states that has forthrightly faced the issue of remedial education."

a high priority of Mr. Clinton's. In 1982-83 the state was providing about $1.5-million for financial aid. By 1991-92, the amount had grown to more than $8.1-million.

During the 1991 session, lawmakers also approved Mr. Clinton's College Savings Bond program, which is designed to help families save for college and so far has provided about $72-million for new library acquisitions, scientific equipment, and major construction and maintenance projects at campuses across the state.

In addition, Arkansas is overhauling and upgrading its technical-education system, thanks in large part to the half-per-cent increase in the corporate income tax that also was also enacted in 1991. Fourteen of the state's 24 postsecondary vocational-technical schools are adding college-level courses and are expected to meet technical-college accreditation standards by 1997.

Some political activists here contend that Governor Clinton could do much more for education, without harming the well-being of most citizens, if he campaigned for a major increase in the tax on natural gas, which the poultry industry has helped to keep quite low. Says Brownie Ledbetter, president of the Arkansas Fairness Council: "He has got a lot of political capital. He sure as hell doesn't want to provoke the power structure."

Ms. Ledbetter served on a tax-reform commission appointed by Mr. Clinton that recommended changes in state tax laws. "Nobody even picked up our stuff and wrote bills on it," she says. "He never paid any attention."

Sole Public Black College

Supporters of the Governor say that he has risked political capital with his campaigns for tax increases and that it is unrealistic to expect more of him, given Arkansas's political traditions.

Another issue on which Mr. Clinton draws criticism is the state's treatment of its sole public black college, the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff. "We needed some extra attention, which has not really been forthcoming under his administration," says Corliss Mays Howard, president of the institution's national alumni association. Ms. Howard says Arkansas is not living up to promises it made to the federal government in 1988, when the state was released from a federal desegregation lawsuit.

"We still don't offer professional degrees," she says, and the master's degrees that the state promised to create in the late 1980's were begun only a year ago. Also, she says, the state's assistance in providing housing for the institution's growing student body has not been adequate.

"I don't think he's done anything special, but he's been fair," says Ms. Howard.

State officials say the Governor has supported several efforts for Pine Bluff, including state financing for a new dormitory and a special annual allocation—$638,000 this year—above the amount it would receive under the state budget formula for "program enhancements."

The Whole Record

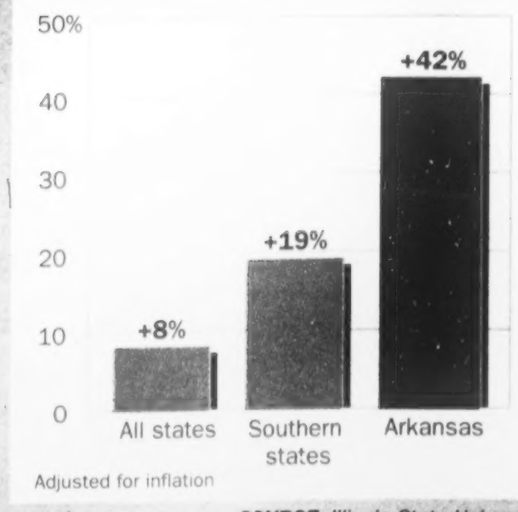
Others, taking Mr. Clinton's entire record into account, are more enthusiastic than Ms. Howard. "We're better off now than when I got here 11 years ago," says Barry M. Maid, chairman of the English Department at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. He says the institutions still need more faculty positions, better salaries, and better equipment. But he is able to hire faculty members at competitive salaries, Mr. Maid says, and he has enjoyed consistent, if "not outstanding," raises, while colleagues in public colleges across the country endure pay freezes, layoffs, and budget cuts.

"We still have a crying need," Mr. Maid says. But "talking to friends in New York and Massachusetts and Virginia, I'm really happy to be in Arkansas." ■

Arkansas Higher Education in the Clinton Years

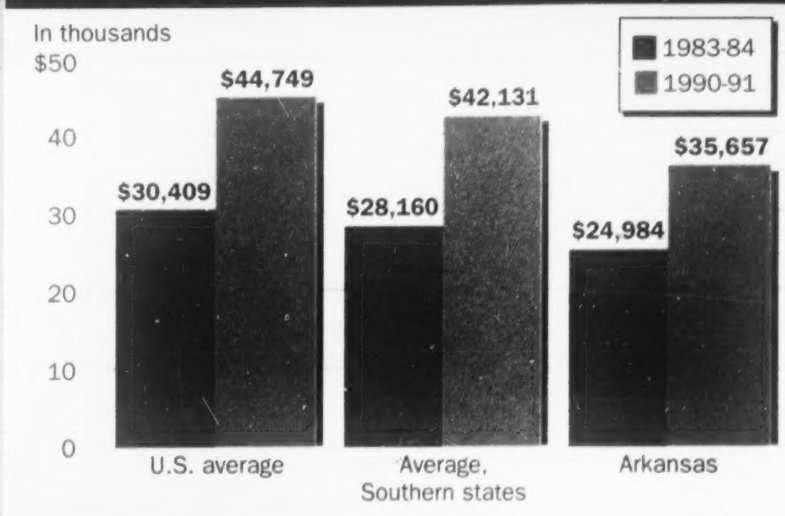
Gov. Bill Clinton

Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1981-82 to 1991-92



SOURCE: Illinois State University

Average Faculty Salaries at Public 4-Year Colleges and Universities



SOURCE: Southern Regional Education Board

1. Arkansas State University–Jonesboro
2. Arkansas State University–Beebe
3. Arkansas Tech University–Russellville
4. East Arkansas Community College–Forrest City
5. Garland County Community College–Hot Springs
6. Henderson State University–Arkadelphia
7. Mississippi County Community College–Blytheville
8. North Arkansas Community College–Harrison
9. North West Arkansas Community College–Bentonville
10. Phillips County Community College–Helena
11. Rich Mountain Community College–Mena
12. Southern Arkansas University–Magnolia
13. Southern Arkansas University–El Dorado
14. Southern Arkansas University Tech–Camden
15. University of Arkansas–Fayetteville
16. University of Arkansas–Little Rock
17. University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences–Little Rock
18. University of Arkansas–Monticello
19. University of Arkansas–Pine Bluff
20. University of Central Arkansas–Conway
21. Westark Community College–Fort Smith

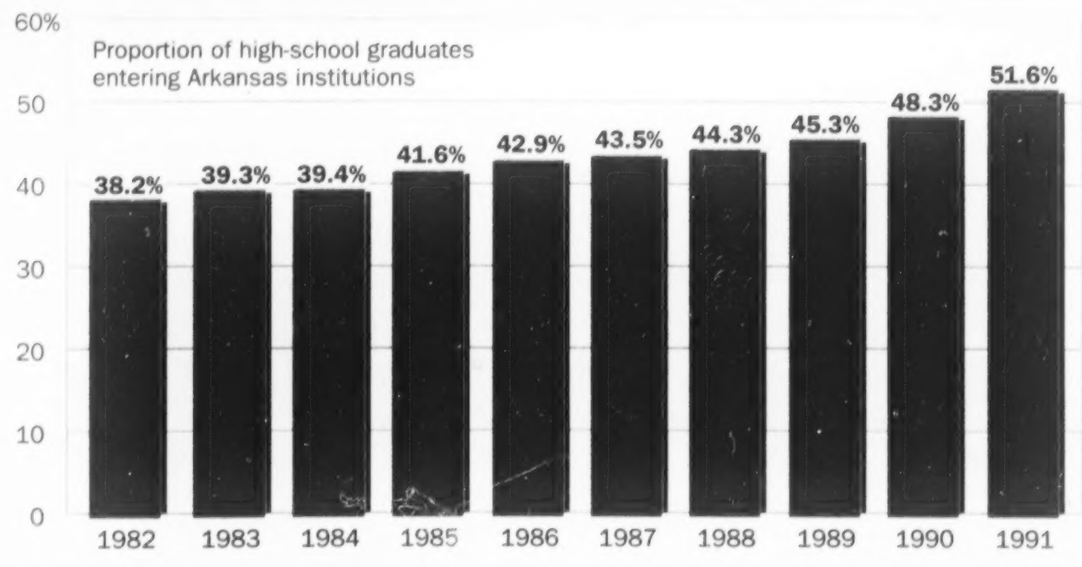
Fall Enrollment in Public Higher Education

	Total	Black	
		Number	Pct. of total
1983	65,037	8,673	13.3%
1984	64,487	8,644	13.4
1985	66,131	9,066	13.7
1986	67,381	9,017	13.3
1987	68,512	8,995	13.1
1988	70,575	9,117	12.9
1989	73,035	9,423	12.9
1990	77,554	9,826	12.6
1991	81,121	10,767	13.2

SOURCE: Arkansas Department of Higher Education

These charts and the list of 21 public colleges and universities exclude 14 vocational schools being converted to technical colleges.

College-Going Rates



SOURCE: Arkansas Department of Higher Education

CHRONICLE CHART BY HOLLY HORNER. PHOTOGRAPH BY WIDE WORLD

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Trying to keep secrets in the world of graduate education and research is a sure ticket to mediocrity. The idea that we can somehow build an information wall around this country is very shortsighted."
The graduate-school dean at the U. of Washington: A27

"The point of studying ancient culture is not to discover ourselves in the past, but to understand the history of civilization, in all its variety."
A professor of humanities: A52

"I think a lot of people here feel beaten up. But they're not defeated."
Stanley Aronowitz, at the Socialist Scholars Conference: A19

"The reality is that abortion in the medical community is a low-status, low-interest procedure that often comes with controversy or community pressure. More and more it seems to be disappearing from the training agenda."
An assistant professor, on teaching future doctors how to perform abortions: A39

"The 'first wave' of educational reform in the early 1980's, calling for skills and standards, has been aptly (if cruelly) summarized as 'getting the little buggers to work harder.' "
A professor of education, on the rhetoric of school reform: B1

"Everything just hit the fan this spring. There are rallies and demonstrations almost every day. It's an extremely volatile atmosphere."
The president of the Harvard Black Law Student Association: A39

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-52
Athletics	A41-42
Business & Philanthropy	A37-38
Gazette	A46
Fact File	A14
Government & Politics	A27-36
Information Technology	A23-26
International	A43-45
Personal & Professional	A19-22
Scholarship	A7-17
Students	A39-40
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-44**
Bulletin Board	B6-43
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-5

SSC LABORATORY

Supercollider Consortium Faces a Storm of Criticism

The Universities Research Association, a group of 79 universities overseeing the construction of the Superconducting Supercollider near Dallas, has been accused of lax management and inexperience. Above, the site of a magnet delivery shaft. Story on Page A30.

States Turn to Community Colleges as Route to Bachelor's Degree as 4-Year Campuses Face Tight Budgets and Overcrowding

By JOYE MERCER

Overcrowding on four-year campuses and tight education budgets are causing states to look seriously at the community college as a cheaper, more accessible route to a bachelor's degree for a growing number of students.

This year in Florida, lawmakers may vote to provide grants to private colleges that agree to accept transfer students from community colleges. Florida may also study the possibility of offering baccalaureate degrees at some two-year colleges.

Proposals in Utah and California

In Utah next fall, Utah Valley Community College will present plans to state officials to offer bachelor's-degree programs, some of which may be condensed to three years, to help ease the crowding at four-year colleges.

In California, legislators are considering adopting a formal policy under which students accepted into the state's public universities would be "redirected," on a voluntary basis, to community colleges. Students would indicate during the application process whether they would be amenable to spending their first two years at a community college. If they chose that option, spaces at four-year campuses in California would be promised to them for upper-division work.

Other states may not be far behind in considering similar measures. Patrick M. Callan, a California consultant on higher-education policy, says those options will become increasingly popular as states such as Arizona, Georgia, Texas, Virginia, and Washington deal with the double whammy of high growth and diminished resources. Mr. Callan has served in the past as higher-education commissioner in California, Montana, and Washington State.

"Two or three years ago, I would have considered converting community colleges to four-years a bad idea," Mr. Callan says. Such a conversion might lead community colleges to place less value on teaching and more on research, he says.

But he adds: "If the alternative is to tell people they won't have the chance to get a baccalaureate degree, then we have to use all the resources we have."

'Resources Are Not There'

Other educators, however, say that state officials should be wary of allowing non-academic issues, such as a state's economic woes, to drive education policy.

"Just when we have a generation of students who have been encouraged to go on to higher education, the resources are simply not there to serve them," says Aims C. McGuinness, director of higher-education

Continued on Page A28

Socialist Scholars Take Stock of Political Assumptions

At a recent conference, City University of New York's Frances Fox Piven (right) and other speakers suggested that future leftist movements would be organized around race and gender as well as class—something Karl Marx did not foresee.

STORY ON PAGE A19

CARRIE BORETZ FOR THE CHRONICLE

MARGINALIA

A campus librarian received this notice from the Fairfield Library Administrators Group:

"Annual Meeting, June 12 . . . 'Libraries in the Fiscal Crisis: Are we spending too much?'

"Lunch included: $38.00 per person."

The campus librarian tells us: "I did not attend the FLAG luncheon, so I don't know if the group decided that libraries were spending too much. I had decided *I* would be spending too much if I went."

■

Hugh Rank, of Governors State University, recently offered free copies of a teaching aid called "The 30-Second Spot Quiz" and received in return a request for "The 32nd Pot Quiz."

Mr. Rank wonders about the requester: "Did he inhale?"

■

Members of the American Council on Education and the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges received this message from their presidents:

"To aid in its deliberations about higher education's prospects for the next 25 years, the [A.G.B.] Higher Education Issues Panel commissioned Arthur M. Hauptman to write a paper that forecasts the economic health of higher education in the early 20th century."

Because what's past is prologue?

■

Note in a newsletter from the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities:

"[Canisius] College has announced a $2.55 goal for the annual '122 campaign.' 90% of the funds raised go toward financial aid for students."

You're spoiling them.

■

From the annual report of the Linguistic Society of America, in the *LSA Bulletin:*

"As of December 1991, the Linguistic Society had 6,678 active members with good addresses."

We won't ask about the others.

■

From *The Today,* the student newspaper at Trinity Western University:

"The complex job of making a student's academic career a success fails to a large extent on the Academic Council."

That's calling a spade a spade.

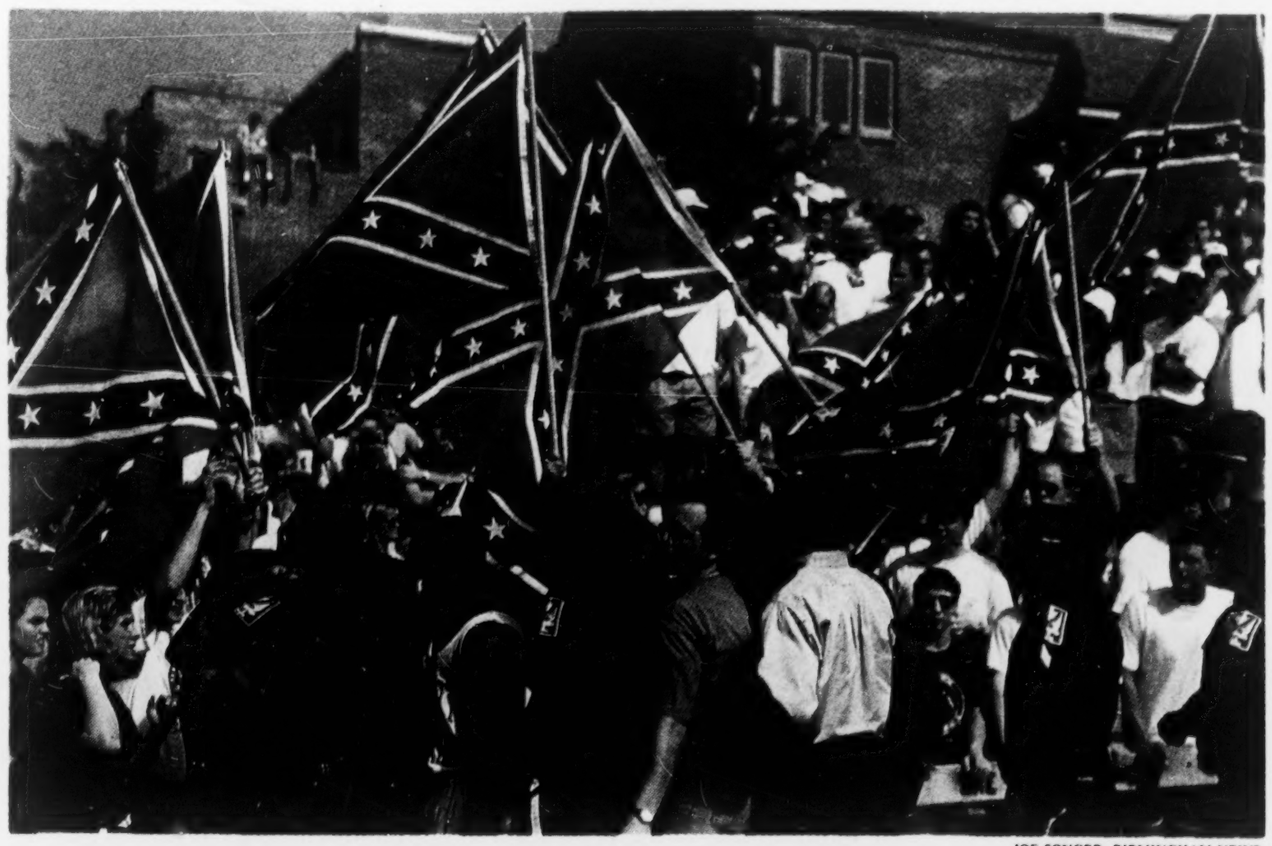
■

A listing in the faculty and staff directory at Rutgers University identifies the listee as "Director, Pre-Collage Programs."

Kindergarten, first semester?

—C.G.

In Brief



JOE SONGER, BIRMINGHAM NEWS

Fraternity's 'Old South' parade riles students at Auburn U.

AUBURN, ALA.—An Auburn University fraternity held its annual Old South parade despite protests from black students and others who say the event is offensive.

As many as 75 students temporarily blocked a street on the Auburn campus to protest the parade, which has been held by the Kappa Alpha fraternity for the last 76 years. The protesters said the parade celebrates the Confederate era without regard to the feelings of people whose ancestors were slaves at the time.

The fraternity agreed this year not to carry the Confederate flag in the parade, but the members wore Confederate Army uniforms. Members of another fraternity did bring Confederate flags to the parade.

An Auburn spokesman said the parade was a setback to the institution's efforts to attract more minority students to the campus. ■

Princeton takes clapper from bell after accident

PRINCETON, N.J.—The bell in Princeton University's Nassau Hall tower will ring no more. University officials have removed the bell's clapper following an accidental fall by a freshman who was trying to remove it as part of a traditional year-end ritual.

JEAN GWALTNEY

Geoffrey Macarthur was injured after he plunged 40 feet from the tower. Mr. Macarthur, who suffered a bruised lung, was trying to remove the clapper as part of a tradition that dates to the 1860's in which students take the clapper to try to silence the bell that marked the beginning of fall classes. University officials had removed the clapper before the start of classes last fall, but had replaced it after receiving a pledge from senior-class officers that no one would try to steal it.

"It's an important part of the day to have the bell ringing," said Justin Harmon, a university spokesman. "But we are concerned about the safety of our students." ■

Dance group accuses Boston U. of censorship

BOSTON—An arts group has accused Boston University of censorship over a clause in a rental contract for a campus auditorium that gives the institution the right to cancel a production if it deems the content objectionable.

The group, Dance Umbrella, declined to sign a contract containing the clause. It said campus officials were concerned about nudity in the performance.

Todd Klipp, general counsel for the university, dismissed the group's objections as a publicity stunt. "We have the right to know what is proposed to be performed and to decide whether we want to make available our facilities," he said. ■

AP/WIDE WORLD

Bush addresses Florida graduates

MIAMI—In his first commencement address of the year, President Bush spoke to nearly 1,700 graduates at Florida International University. He told them that their sense of optimism about the future was "the most precious resource of all" in helping him reform the nation's education, health-care, and legal systems and restore public trust in the federal government. ■

Los Angeles rioting forces campus closings

LOS ANGELES—Four California State University campuses, the University of Southern California, and all nine campuses of the Los Angeles Community College District were closed last week because of widespread rioting that broke out after four white police officers were acquitted in the beating of Rodney King, a black motorist. A citywide state of emergency was declared after extensive looting occurred, and freeways were closed. Officials also imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew. No damage or injuries were reported at any of the campuses. ■

CLAIRE TESH, ARIZONA DAILY WILDCAT

Animal-rights activists arrested at U. of Arizona

TUCSON, ARIZ.—With mouse masks covering their faces, 10 animal-rights activists were arrested for trying to take over an office and for hanging a banner from the roof of the main administration building at the University of Arizona.

The protesters, representing the group Voices for Animals, included four University of Arizona students and one employee of the institution. They were charged with criminal trespass in the second degree and with interfering with the peaceful conduct of an educational institution, according to Brian Seastone, a campus police officer.

The protesters hung a banner reading, "Not just bigger cages, empty cages. Stop animal testing now." They threatened to occupy the office of Michael A. Cusanovich, vice-president for research. But before the demonstrators could take over the office, university officials called in campus security officers to remove them. ■

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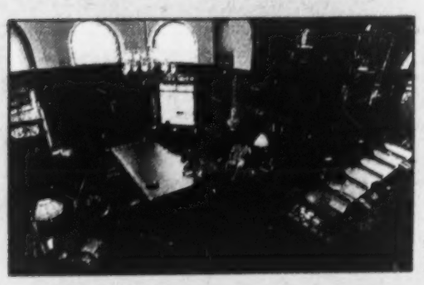
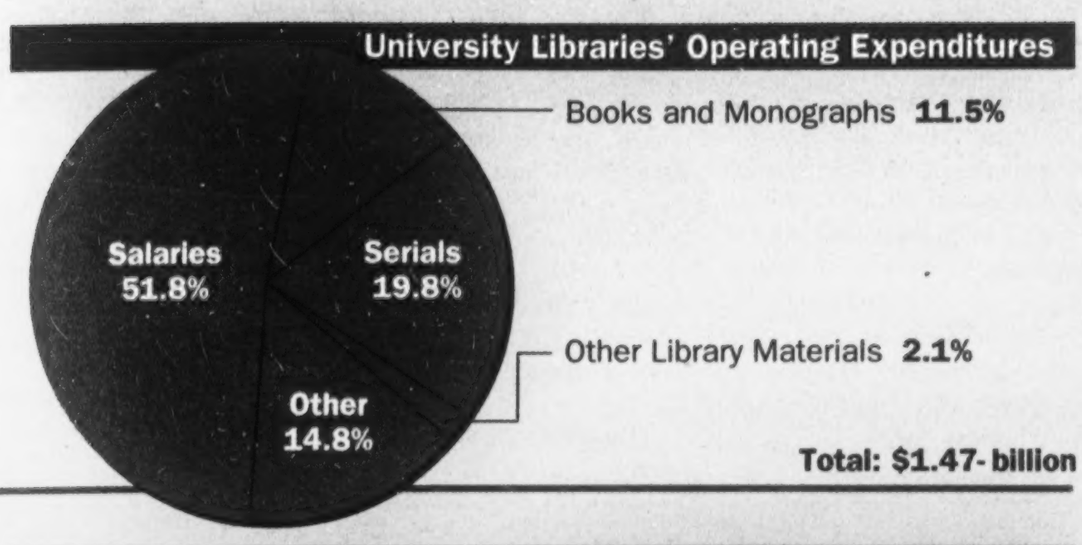


Cornell University

Holdings of Research Libraries in U.S. and Canada, 1990-91



University Libraries

	Rank[1]	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures[2]
Harvard U.	1	12,169,049	402,984	96,704	1,134	$50,249,192
U. of California at Berkeley	2	7,697,027	188,270	87,530	776	32,723,415
Yale U.	3	9,013,561	166,244	52,210	689	30,151,200
U. of California at Los Angeles	4	6,179,973	179,309	96,723	662	31,926,086
U. of Toronto	5	6,091,828	188,691	39,016	692	28,430,815
U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	6	7,918,951	170,493	91,017	502	19,482,434
U. of Michigan	7	6,579,152	128,783	70,157	619	25,759,418
U. of Texas	8	6,505,219	215,341	52,182	596	19,447,403
Stanford U.[3]	9	5,987,592	142,689	50,157	536	31,697,862
Columbia U.	10	6,142,293	122,219	60,764	633	25,396,688
Cornell U.[3]	11	5,344,481	145,157	59,928	570	22,872,682
U. of Washington	12	5,065,669	153,014	53,408	511	22,379,841
U. of Wisconsin	13	5,133,457	111,900	49,626	521	23,020,227
U. of Minnesota	14	4,761,630	117,678	42,304	526	24,386,140
Indiana U.	15	5,099,250	156,020	38,782	475	19,931,037
U. of Chicago	16	5,328,849	140,573	46,976	389	16,083,176
Princeton U.	17	4,839,356	135,239	32,950	390	18,748,412
Pennsylvania State U.[3]	18	3,191,245	112,240	33,460	479	18,505,042
Duke U.	19	4,016,036	167,705	35,554	331	14,919,597
Rutgers U.[3]	20	3,302,416	97,601	28,161	512	22,592,499
Ohio State U.	21	4,517,095	99,734	32,151	474	17,020,796
U. of North Carolina	22	3,856,378	112,134	39,223	391	15,435,157
U. of Arizona	23	3,817,361	128,928	31,919	376	14,708,494
U. of Pennsylvania	24	3,756,762	95,568	32,118	388	17,640,959
U. of British Columbia	25	3,019,879	108,398	22,729	406	18,607,619
Arizona State U.[3]	26	2,712,934	114,349	33,899	415	15,548,558
New York U.	27	3,151,486	74,899	28,817	438	19,129,172
U. of Florida	28	2,966,891	110,496	27,831	439	15,028,682
U. of California at Davis	29	2,441,855	80,495	52,042	327	16,307,264
U. of Georgia	30	2,968,339	79,535	54,851	360	12,310,976
Northwestern U.	31	3,550,250	85,912	37,054	353	14,262,619
U. of Alberta[3]	32	3,179,572	88,920	23,096	377	15,655,603
U. of Virginia	33	3,266,649	93,717	25,365	340	15,185,994
U. of California at San Diego	34	2,055,113	123,304	23,784	373	16,286,677
Johns Hopkins U.	35	2,902,881	75,729	20,677	339	17,866,060
U. of Southern California	36	2,685,444	67,119	36,844	358	15,231,319
Wayne State U.	37	2,578,970	205,836	24,658	238	11,990,794
U. of Pittsburgh	38	2,962,991	94,481	23,045	354	13,483,938
U. of Kansas[3]	39	2,960,765	79,583	28,902	330	12,132,493
Michigan State U.	40	2,811,363	81,083	28,142	314	12,931,442
McGill U.	41	2,570,377	70,614	17,812	324	14,684,399
U. of Maryland	42	2,119,523	71,330	22,825	348	15,667,442
U. of Iowa	43	3,174,269	77,204	18,514	283	12,653,125
U. of Hawaii	44	2,573,224	73,902	38,363	235	10,346,925
State U. of New York at Buffalo	45	2,654,744	69,519	23,292	289	12,306,444
U. of Connecticut	46	2,323,672	83,526	22,337	231	13,651,521
Vanderbilt U.	47	1,981,132	88,821	19,092	301	11,901,787
Washington U.	48	2,642,917	70,316	18,931	266	12,316,487
Texas A&M U.	49	1,962,346	71,944	25,428	308	11,531,165
Emory U.	50	2,101,967	64,039	22,287	263	13,545,980
U. of California at Santa Barbara	51	2,043,462	54,576	30,181	250	12,451,601
Georgetown U.	52	1,855,343	60,718	23,842	296	12,489,462
U. of Western Ontario	53	2,011,123	68,608	17,033	287	12,226,627
U. of Colorado	54	2,349,410	64,816	26,563	229	11,372,486
Boston U.	55	1,809,437	54,835	29,437	273	10,784,047
U. of Laval	56	1,855,291	64,424	15,841	264	12,223,185
U. of Notre Dame	57	2,094,598	107,735	20,231	198	9,039,620
Florida State U.	58	1,936,507	116,660	18,751	244	8,891,332
U. of Kentucky	59	2,212,083	56,597	27,902	271	9,646,307
U. of New Mexico	60	1,760,646	61,238	18,230	347	12,160,872
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	61	2,223,822	55,015	21,577	245	10,513,389
U. of Cincinnati	62	1,791,905	56,874	20,554	310	12,475,557
York U. (Ontario)[3]	63	1,901,562	59,262	19,917	257	11,953,108
Howard U.	64	1,832,793	49,934	26,149	233	10,695,404
Louisiana State U.	65	2,874,571	57,360	19,815	251	8,756,965
U. of Illinois at Chicago	66	1,695,329	46,695	17,593	294	11,806,890
U. of Delaware	67	2,014,431	63,597	23,471	214	9,492,250
Purdue U.	68	1,968,656	50,619	18,238	271	10,165,748
Brown U.	69	2,503,827	45,798	14,792	274	11,144,301
U. of Tennessee	70	1,914,674	46,101	22,972	258	9,113,296
Brigham Young U.	71	2,132,747	72,848	18,358	360	10,160,063
U. of Missouri	72	2,528,304	47,159	17,395	232	9,100,508

University Libraries (continued)

	Rank[1]	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures[2]
U. of Miami	73	1,739,855	51,526	18,349	239	$10,478,437
U. of California at Irvine	74	1,500,867	52,251	19,522	234	12,074,992
U. of South Carolina	75	2,476,527	48,443	20,552	208	8,484,026
U. of Nebraska	76	2,059,989	49,193	20,776	211	8,854,221
U. of Rochester	77	2,734,373	52,816	13,199	230	8,839,303
State U. of New York at Stony Brook	78	1,752,232	52,243	20,841	222	9,542,641
Iowa State U.	79	1,914,946	44,848	21,467	227	9,882,345
Syracuse U.	80	2,352,547	32,829	16,733	255	9,717,897
Dartmouth College	81	1,873,324	52,880	21,083	185	8,973,917
Temple U.[3]	82	2,107,910	48,862	15,414	220	9,794,213
Queen's U. (Kingston)	83	1,838,616	44,270	15,866	206	10,155,316
Southern Illinois U.	84	2,144,277	50,092	17,831	234	8,472,995
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U.	85	1,754,830	54,735	16,265	230	9,149,801
McMaster U.	86	1,596,911	46,214	15,291	207	9,972,287
Kent State U.[3]	87	2,428,223	47,639	14,038	252	8,191,726
U. of Oregon	88	1,931,789	48,250	18,776	217	8,948,119
U. of Waterloo[3]	89	1,625,111	44,707	15,364	199	9,361,047
Tulane U.[3]	90	1,851,203	50,735	17,236	185	8,243,450
Washington State U.	91	1,644,342	39,714	23,017	209	8,619,267
U. of Saskatchewan	92	1,459,334	65,368	13,700	181	8,631,855
U. of Massachusetts	93	2,445,150	47,969	13,807	186	8,053,151
U. of Manitoba	94	1,552,507	41,785	12,465	228	9,826,152
U. of Alabama	95	1,863,474	53,318	17,945	182	7,759,687
U. of Utah	96	1,870,457	58,970	12,144	217	7,833,002
U. of Oklahoma	97	2,335,957	44,814	17,440	189	7,558,792
Colorado State U.	98	1,372,670	153,978	11,730	137	6,707,827
U. of Guelph	99	1,964,118	63,702	13,473	160	6,703,676
Oklahoma State U.[3]	100	1,595,257	67,480	18,276	186	7,079,749
North Carolina State U.	101	1,407,875	42,710	16,860	219	8,647,259
U. of California at Riverside	102	1,916,286	48,897	12,483	170	7,562,642
State U. of New York at Albany[3]	103	1,310,993	43,164	17,218	177	8,454,102
Case Western Reserve U.	104	1,732,430	36,320	15,311	168	7,481,451
Georgia Institute of Technology	105	1,697,021	49,940	22,227	110	5,520,979
U. of Houston	106	1,648,921	27,927	14,862	197	6,914,297
Rice U.	107	1,501,162	39,884	12,340	128	6,407,061

Non-University Libraries

	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures[2]
Boston Public Library	5,904,605	260,673	16,923	588	$28,421,160
Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, Ottawa, Ontario	2,305,513	53,599	30,474	225	22,198,937
Center for Research Libraries, Chicago	3,017,716	46,296	13,548	72	2,900,444
Library of Congress, Washington	22,036,877	289,446	150,000	5,045	307,102,000
Linda Hall Library, Kansas City, Mo.	663,372	16,100	12,800	61	3,548,000
National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Md.	2,104,735	38,054	23,010	235	16,798,000
National Library of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario	1,461,485	117,530	45,429	498	31,585,432
National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Md.	2,000,511	43,237	27,405	289	23,670,336
New York Public Library, New York	6,624,748	125,459	156,615	801	38,149,640
New York State Library, Albany, N.Y.	2,177,147	27,214	20,250	208	9,960,650
Newberry Library, Chicago	1,439,324	6,297	6,297	107	5,956,168
Smithsonian Institution, Washington[3]	1,120,741	21,391	14,383	125	5,606,502

Note: Institutions are asked to report figures for their main campuses only, unless a branch campus is indicated. The amounts listed under "volumes in library," "volumes added," and "current serials" may include materials not counted in previous years because of a 1990-91 revision in the method of reporting government documents.

[1] Based on an index developed by the Association of Research Libraries to measure the relative size of university libraries. The index takes into account the number of volumes held, number of volumes added during the previous fiscal year, number of current serials, total operating expenditures, and size of staff, excluding student assistants. It does not measure a library's services, the quality of its collections, or its success in meeting the needs of users.

[2] Figures for Canadian libraries are expressed in U.S. dollars.

[3] Includes branches as well as the main institution.

SOURCE: Association of Research Libraries

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"I know that whites are never going to respect me on face value. I feel helpless, like I've been living on Fantasy Island."
A student at Spelman College, on the Rodney G. King verdict: A33

"It seems we're always trying to reduce race to something else. Out there on the streets, the problem is that race doesn't reduce to something else."
A sociology professor, on the riots in Los Angeles: A10

"I suspect that one of the reasons that opinions about racism are so easily influenced derives from the high level of racial segregation that still characterizes contemporary American society."
A professor of psychology: B1

"It's just old-fashioned, golden-fleece, anti-intellectual demagoguery."
Robert M. Rosenzweig, on the Senate's elimination of 34 grants to universities: A28

"The 'Global Jukebox' has the evolution of culture in it. The whole range of the human species from the Bushman to Broadway entertainers find their voice and their place here."
An anthropologist, on his computerized collection of songs and dance performances: A21

"We are sliding into a new reality instead of planning for it."
A law-school dean, on the privatization of state universities: A48

"It was a choice between signing or leaving. I signed it, too. I felt terrible. It was as if I had been raped."
A professor in Czechoslovakia, on being forced to renounce a human-rights charter in 1977: A39

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-48
Athletics	A38
Business & Philanthropy	A32
Gazette	A43
Fact Files	A29, 37
Government & Politics	A25-31
Information Technology	A21-24
International	A39-41
Personal & Professional	A17-20
Scholarship	A8-16
Students	A33-37
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-40**
Bulletin Board	B6-39
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-5

BILLY HOWARD FOR THE CHRONICLE

Campuses and Scholars React to King Verdict and Ensuing Riots

- Students hold rallies and marches on dozens of campuses. At some institutions, tensions reach the boiling point: Page A33
- In Los Angeles, universities re-open and try to help their communities to heal: Page A34
- In Atlanta, undergraduates at historically black colleges, like those attending a vigil at Spelman College (*above*), are angered over police reaction to student protests: Page A33
- Social scientists say the riots indicate the need for more-sophisticated research on racial issues: Page A10
- Two professors writing a book on police brutality update their work following the verdict in the King case: Page A5

After 10-Year Decline, Number of Black Ph.D.'s Begins to Increase

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

After at least 10 years of declines, the number of black students earning doctoral degrees has begun creeping back up.

Black students earned 933 of the Ph.D.'s awarded to Americans last year—4 per cent more than in 1990 and 13.6 per cent more than in 1989.

Despite the increases, the number still fell short of the 1,013 black recipients who earned doctorates in 1981.

37,451 Doctoral Degrees

Those were among the findings of the most recent annual survey conducted by the National Research Council for five federal agencies. The National Science Foundation released an early report of the data that focused on science and engineering. The research council will release its full report later this year.

American universities awarded a total of 37,451 doctoral degrees last year, the survey found. That record level was due to an increase in the number of foreign recipi-

Continued on Page A18

Justice Dept. Documents Raise New Questions About Workings of College 'Overlap Group'

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

Justice Department documents prepared for an antitrust lawsuit provide new and potentially embarrassing information about the way the eight Ivy League universities and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have recruited students and awarded financial aid.

The documents—based on depositions by numerous senior officials at the institutions and on hundreds of pages of previously confidential university records—paint a picture of the Overlap Group that is radically different from the one that has been portrayed by its members. The group consists of 23 elite private colleges that, until a Justice Department investigation began, met annually to compare the financial-aid packages that would be offered to students who had been admitted to more than one of the institutions.

Justice Department documents say that:

- Members of the Overlap Group frequently resolved differences over aid packages by setting family-contribution levels (the amount expected from students and their families) near the midpoint of those suggested by the two or more institutions that had admitted a particular student. That calls into question the claim of Overlap members that such differences were resolved by careful examination of families' financial records to determine fair aid packages.
- Members of the Overlap Group, realizing that Stanford University was attracting students admitted to Overlap institutions by offering better aid packages, recruited Stanford to join the organization. Stanford turned down the offer because it believed that Overlap participation could be illegal.
- Some key administrators at Overlap institutions feared that the activities of the group had violated antitrust laws, and they urged member institutions to reconsider the way the group was run. That contradicts numerous statements by college officials that they were shocked by the Justice Department's questioning of the legality of their operations.
- Members of the Overlap Group could

Continued on Page A27

MARGINALIA

From a memorandum to faculty members from the president of Mercer University:

"The clear prospect now is that this one-time action will happen only once."

That's a relief.

■

Item in the police log at Shippensburg University, as printed in the student newspaper:

"Criminal Mischief: A student reported to the University Police that he observed a white male running into the pine trees on Adams Drive. It was discovered that three pine trees were damaged."

A veritable human bulldozer, that white male.

■

News item in *The Lycourier*, the student paper at Lycoming College:

"A recent Lycoming Quarterly celebrates the college's ethnic diversity.

"But is the campus diverse? . . .

"Sophomore Psychology major Leigh Perlmutter said that the minority students seem to form their own cliches."

Everybody does.

■

Note in the preliminary program of the annual meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology:

"If you find an error of the listing of your name, paper and / or session title, please send the corrected copy to the program chair so that the error can be corrected in the final program. Please excuse any mistakes in the preliminarly program."

We will if we find any.

■

Headline in *The Profile*, the student newspaper at Agnes Scott College:

TORNADO DRILL TO BE MOVED
IN CASE OF BAD WEATHER

Makes sense to us.

■

Clear thinking in the payroll department (from a newsletter at Cuyahoga Community College):

"The final pay date for part-time faculty during the Winter Quarter is March 27, 1992. Payroll checks will be mailed on Thursday, March, unless appropriate forms have been submitted, requesting that checks be delivered to campuses for pick up on December 6."

■

A memo from the English department at Indiana University of Pennsylvania says:

"All undergraduate English majors are invited to submit a paper which writes critically about literature to this competition."

Well, for starters . . . —C.G.

In Brief

A third student dies at U. of Illinois

URBANA, ILL.—A sophomore at the University of Illinois last week was the third student at the university in the last 15 months to die of a contagious blood infection that can cause meningitis.

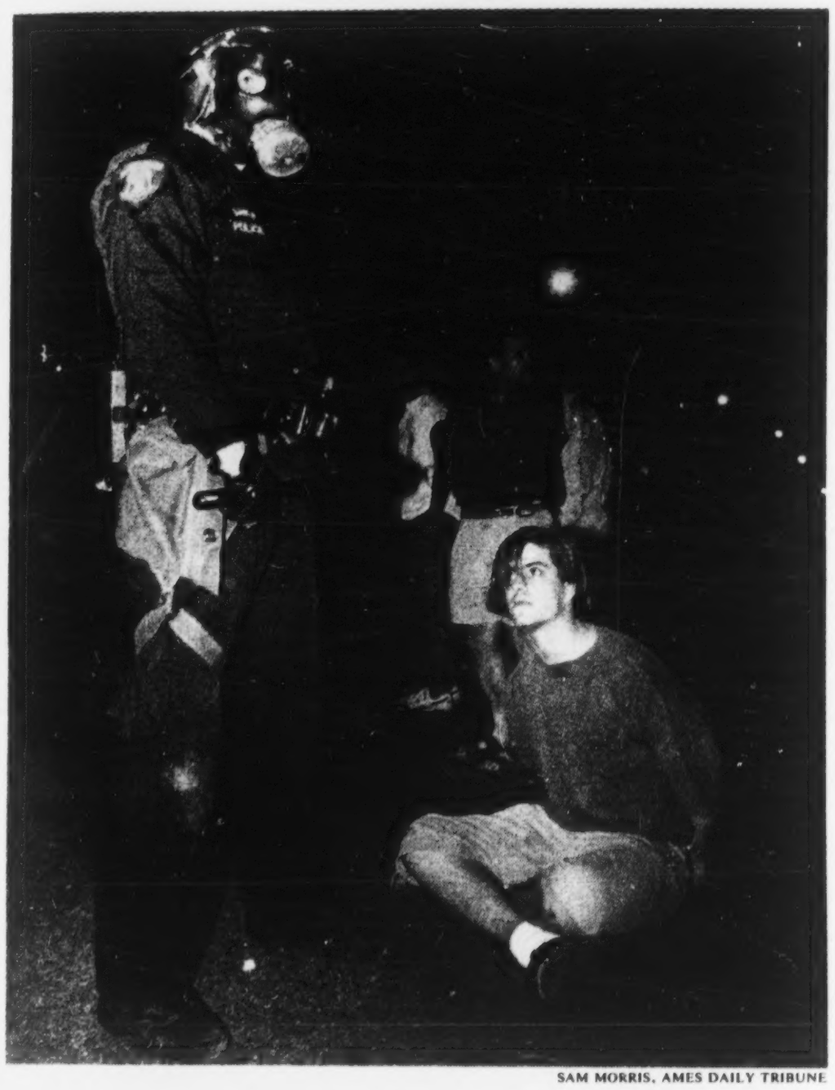
Robin Troupe was the eighth student at the university to become infected with meningococcal bacteria since February 1991. Ms. Troupe had been vaccinated against the bacteria along with about 18,000 students at the university, but her doctor said the vaccine is not 100-per-cent effective.

Living in close quarters can increase susceptibility to the infection, doctors say. ■

University houses X-rated art exhibit

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA — The University of Alaska was the site of an unusual exhibit last month designed to provide local artists with an opportunity to express their most X-rated visions.

For the adults-only exhibit, entitled "Eros Censored," artists were asked what they would create if they didn't have to fear censorship. The exhibit was organized by the Alaska Humanities Forum. To minimize objections, university officials insured that visitors to the exhibit were at least 21 years old. Officials said they had approved the use of the gallery because the university seemed an appropriate place for discussions on art censorship. ■



SAM MORRIS, AMES DAILY TRIBUNE

Police use tear gas on students at Iowa State U.

AMES, IOWA—City police officers used tear gas at Iowa State University (*above*) to break up a brawl between blacks and whites that occurred during Veishea, the university's annual spring festival.

Twenty-two people were injured and 27 were arrested on a variety of charges including disorderly conduct and public intoxication. About 8,000 people—including students and campus visitors—attended the spring celebration. Police said the brawlers had broken windows and damaged street signs and cars. Martin Jischke, Iowa State's president, said he doubted that the festival would be held again.

A riot occurred at Southern Illinois University last month following Springfest, an annual celebration. Police used Mace and closed off a section of U.S. 51 to try to control the crowd. ■

AP/WIDE WORLD

Gorbachev visits Westminster College, site of 'Iron curtain' warning

FULTON, MO.—Forty-six years after Winston Churchill spoke at Westminster College here, warning that an "iron curtain" had descended across Europe, Mikhail Gorbachev, the man credited with helping to raise that curtain, made a speech of his own.

Last week, Mr. Gorbachev (*left*), president of the now-disbanded Soviet Union, was escorted by Westminster President J. Harvey Saunders (*right*) to a lectern near the site of Mr. Churchill's 1946 speech, which is considered by some to have marked the beginning of the cold war.

Mr. Gorbachev told a crowd of about 20,000 people gathered at Westminster that "one epoch has ended and a second is commencing."

The speech was the first on Mr. Gorbachev's 13-day U.S. tour, which is to include a commencement address at Emory University this week. ■

Olivet College president says he will resign

OLIVET, MICH.—The president of Olivet College, where a brawl between black and white students resulted in nationwide attention, has announced he will resign.

"I have decided it is in my best interest and that of the college that I retire at this time," Donald A. Morris, Olivet's president for 15 years, said in a statement.

Mr. Morris's retirement is effective August 31, but he will stay on as a fund-raising consultant after that.

Many of the college's 50 black students left the campus following the brawl. The students, who said they feared for their safety, completed their classes by mail.

Before the resignation, 36 of the college's 46 faculty members had voted no confidence in the president. ■

Seminary severs ties with psychologist

PASADENA, CAL.—The Fuller Theological Seminary has broken ties with the founder of its graduate school of psychology, John Finch, a psychologist in Gig Harbor, Wash., who has been charged with having sex with a patient.

After Mr. Finch acknowledged having had an intimate relationship with a client, several former patients filed complaints with the Washington State Examining Board of Psychology, which has charged Mr. Finch with ethics violations. Mr. Finch has said he would not respond to the charges. Officials at the seminary issued a statement saying that it would sever ties with Mr. Finch. He has been a visiting professor at the seminary, and a symposium on religion and psychology and a campus building bear his name. ■

Corrections

■ An item about violence at a picnic sponsored by the University of California at Los Angeles's chapter of the National Pan-Hellenic Council, an organization of black fraternities and sororities (*The Chronicle*, April 22), incorrectly reported that the police said some fraternity members had returned the gunfire of visitors at the picnic. A Los Angeles Police Department spokesman said an investigation is still underway to determine who was carrying guns and who fired shots.

■ A brief item about a contest in which students designed Rube Goldberg–like machines (*The Chronicle*, March 25) incorrectly identified the team that won the contest. The winners were from the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. ■

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Colleges Offer Their Employees More Options for Retirement Funds

Continued From Preceding Page

1980's say the system's dominance on their campuses has been eroded. At Boston University, for example, the proportion of employees choosing alternatives to TIAA-CREF has grown gradually since those options were first offered in the early 1980's. Today, about 60 per cent of current contributions to retirement go to TIAA-CREF, but 40 per cent go to other companies.

■ New employees seem more likely to choose alternatives to TIAA-CREF. In the last two calendar years at the Johns Hopkins University, only 40 per cent of new employees in the retirement plan chose TIAA-CREF, while 60 per cent selected competing companies.

Rising Medical Costs

Despite signs of change on some campuses, many colleges have been slow to allow transfers and withdrawals or to add alternatives to TIAA-CREF. Some have been distracted by other benefits issues, like skyrocketing medical costs. Many small colleges don't have a large enough staff to broaden their retirement plans and have chosen to offer only TIAA-CREF.

"What I sense is that we're getting closer to making a decision at many institutions," says George A. Pierce, chairman of the personnel and benefits committee for the National Association of College and University Business Officers. "It's taken this long just to get the facts together and for campuses to understand the nuances involved."

TIAA-CREF is still far ahead of its competitors. Many people say the infusion of competition in the pension market has made the companies more responsive to customers—and more protective of their turf. With assets of $104-billion at the end of 1991—up from $88-billion a year earlier—TIAA-CREF has 4,700 institutional participants, of which roughly 1,900 are colleges and universities. TIAA has assets of $56-billion; CREF has $48-billion.

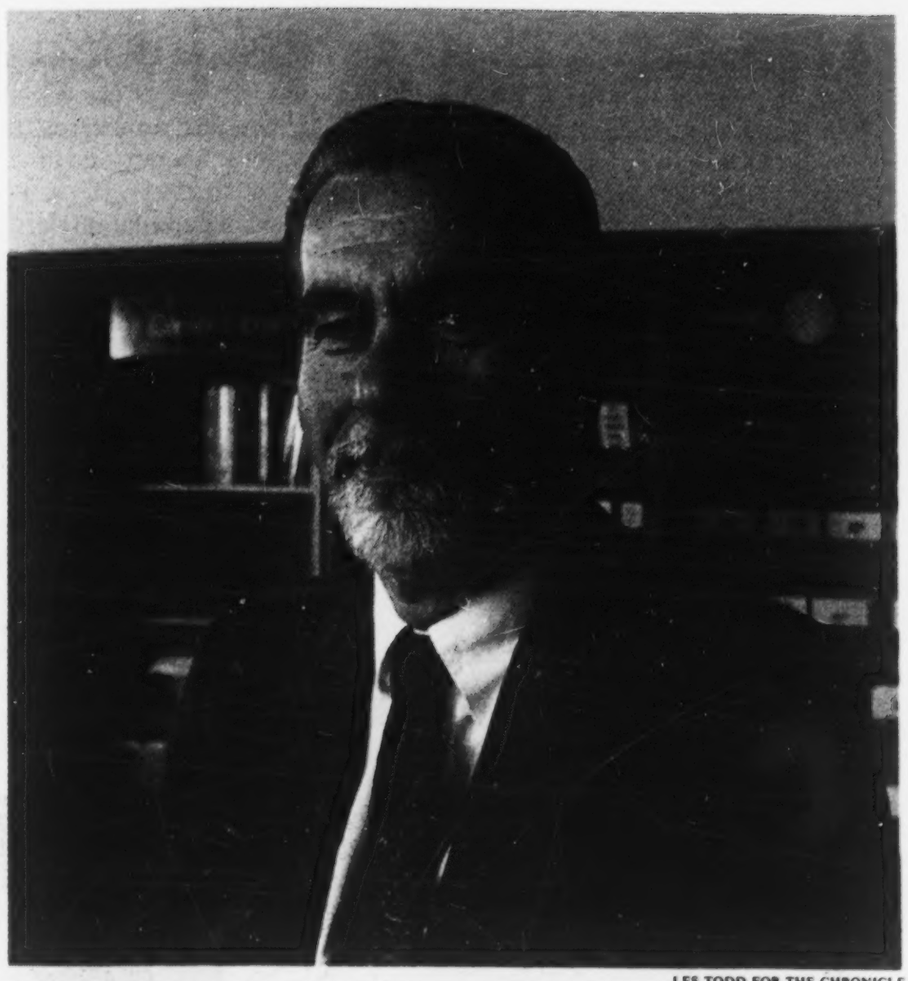
Many companies say it is hard to gain a foothold in the market, in part because of TIAA-CREF's long relationship with higher education. But business is growing.

Conway Shaw, group-marketing director for the Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company, says the amount of money it manages from the higher-education market has jumped by 36 per cent since 1989.

The assets that T. Rowe Price Associates Inc. manages for people in the non-profit sector—mainly from higher education—have risen from $200-million in 1987 to more than $700-million today.

"TIAA-CREF has been in place for 80 years," says Christopher W. Dyer, a vice-president at T. Rowe Price. "Ten years from now, it'll be a different ball game."

John J. McCormack, executive vice-president of pension and annuity services at TIAA-CREF, predicts that the companies may lose from 5 to 15 per cent of their market share to competitors over the coming years. But he and other TIAA-CREF officials are optimistic about the companies' strength.



LES TODD FOR THE CHRONICLE

Toby Y. Kahr, Duke's associate vice-president for human resources: "It's not a simple market anymore."

'Cashability' Approved

Says Thomas W. Jones, executive vice-president of finance and planning: "Our core franchise is built on the fact that we offer the lowest operating and investment expenses, superior investment performance, and the best customer service. No competitor has been able to convince a significant portion of our customers that it can do all three better than us."

About 25 per cent of TIAA-CREF's participants have agreed to allow employees to transfer their accumulations to competing companies, Mr. McCormack says. In 1991, he says, about $233-million was transferred out of TIAA-CREF. About $91-million was transferred in from other companies.

Colleges have moved more quickly to approve "cashability," which allows employees to make lump-sum withdrawals from CREF when they retire or leave their institutions. About 50 per cent of the system's institutional participants have approved cashability, but often with restrictions. Some colleges, for example, allow employ-

Number of Ph.D.'s Awarded to Blacks Begins to Increase After Years of Declines

Continued From Page A1

ents, who earned nearly one-third of the 1991 doctorates. Americans earned 24,721 Ph.D.'s, slightly fewer than the number in the previous year and a decade ago.

Some observers said the increase in minority doctorates indicated progress for black students and institutions that have worked to recruit and retain them.

But Frank L. Morris, dean of graduate studies and research at Morgan State University, said such a response was overblown. He noted that the increase in black doctorates from 1990 to 1991 amounted to only 36 students.

Americans Who Received Ph.D.'s in 1991

	Number	1-year change	10-year change
American Indian	128	+33.3%	+50.6%
Asian	762	+19.0	+63.9
Black	933	+4.0	–7.9
Hispanic	708	–1.4	+52.6
White	21,859	–1.3	–0.6
Race unknown	331	—	—
Total	**24,721**	**–0.7%**	**–1.4%**

SOURCE: National Science Foundation

Controversial Research

"Folks are talking about the increase in black Ph.D.'s almost as if it's in a vacuum, without looking at the position of blacks compared to the position of foreign doctorates that are better funded," he said.

Mr. Morris said his research, which has been controversial, had concluded that American universities have provided more money for international students than for African-American students. He said that disparity accounted, in part, for the shortage of black Ph.D.'s and the increases in foreign doctoral recipients.

"Black students are paying for their doctorates, once again, by going into debt while international students are getting a free ride," he said.

Because many doctoral recipients go on to teach at colleges and universities, the survey results are considered a good indicator of the future composition of the nation's professoriate. The 1991 survey results, like those of other recent years, suggest that fewer white men and more women, minority-group members, and non-U.S. citizens will be teaching on college campuses in the future.

Among the survey's findings:

■ Foreign students earned 30.1 per cent of the Ph.D.'s awarded in 1991. Their share has increased steadily since 1981, when they earned 17.2 per cent of doctorates.

■ Minority-group members last year made up 10.4 per cent of American recipients whose race was known. (An additional 331 American recipients did not specify their race.) Members of each minority group made gains from the previous year. American Indians earned 128 doctorates in 1991; Hispanics earned 708; Asians earned 762, and white Americans earned 21,859.

■ Despite significant gains by blacks in the last two years, they accounted for only 3.8 per cent of the 1991 doctoral recipients whose race was known. A decade earlier, they made up 4.2 per cent of recipients. Asian Americans accounted for 3.1 per cent of the Ph.D.'s earned by Americans last year, Hispanics made up 2.9 per cent, and American Indians made up .52 per cent. White students earned 89.6 per cent of the doctorates.

■ Women earned 36.8 per cent of all Ph.D.'s, up from 31.5 per cent 10 years ago. Of the doctorates awarded to Americans, women earned 43.8 per cent—up from 34.7 per cent in 1981. And they earned 35.6 per cent of the science and engineering degrees awarded to Americans—up from 25.8 per cent in 1981.

■ The number of students earning doctorates in science and engineering increased to 23,748 last year. That was mainly because more foreign students earned Ph.D.'s in those fields—37.9 per cent, up from 22.2 per cent a decade earlier. The number of American students earning degrees in science and engineering, meanwhile, fell slightly from the previous year. Fewer white American men earned such degrees, but the number of American women and minority-group members who received doctorates in science and engineering increased.

Research council officials cautioned that data collected over the past two years must be analyzed carefully because of policies put into place in 1990 that changed the way information is gathered. As a result, more doctorate recipients responded to the survey and more reported their race and citizenship. The officials said that comparisons between actual numbers over the past decade might therefore be skewed, but that the data would still indicate broad trends.

They also said that the latest data must be considered preliminary, since survey responses continue to trickle in over the course of the year. For example, the 1990 survey results originally showed that 828 blacks had earned doctorates, but that figure was revised to 897 in the latest report.

Need for 'Export Industries'

Alan Fechter, executive director of the research council's Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, applauded the increases in the number of blacks and women earning Ph.D.'s in 1991. "I'm happy to see this," he said. "I think this diversity is going to be very healthy for scholarly activities."

He said he was not worried about the drop in the numbers of white males earning Ph.D.'s. "My sense is that the white males are probably going on to more lucrative fields, which could mean law or master's degrees in business administration."

Neither was he concerned about the increasing number of foreign students earning doctorates at American universities. "If graduate education is an export industry, we need all the export industries we can get," he said.

Mr. Fechter said he was concerned that the increases in the number of Ph.D.'s over all might be coming at a bad time. He noted that the the job market was not promising for new doctorates looking for teaching positions.

The NRC survey results differ slightly from a survey of doctoral degrees conducted by the U.S. Department of Education. That survey put the number of doctorates conferred in 1989-90 at an all-time high of 38,238. (See story on Page A36.) That figure is some 6 per cent higher than the NRC count for the same year. During the 1980's the Education Department's tally of doctoral degrees has been some 4 per cent to 6 per cent higher than that of the NRC.

William H. Freund, an official at the department's National Center for Education Statistics, attributed the discrepancy to different survey techniques. The department obtains degree information from an annual survey of colleges and universities. In contrast, the NRC statistics come from surveying Ph.D. recipients. Mr. Freund said the department's survey included some institutions, such as small divinity schools, whose Ph.D. recipients might not be included in the NRC survey.

The science foundation's report, "Selected Data on Science and Engineering Doctorate Awards: 1991," includes breakdowns of data by specific fields within science and engineering, citizenship, and institutions conferring degrees. It also includes data on the total number of doctorates awarded.

Copies of the report are available free from the Division of Science Resources Studies, Room 609-L, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington 20550; (202) 634-4300. ■

College Representatives Urge Congress to Adopt Compromise Formula for Pell Grants

Continued From Page A25

maximum for the same student living at home would be $2,520, which would be derived from a basic grant of $1,800 plus 35 per cent of tuition up to $720.

Association officials, acknowledging that Congress may not come up with enough money for grants as large as $3,120, also agreed upon a plan for how grants of $2,600 should be distributed. They proposed that students living away from home would receive $2,000, plus up to $600 for tuition, while students at home would get $1,700 plus up to $600 for tuition.

The college officials called the compromise the best deal possible under current budget conditions. "We're not left with a lot of options in terms of increasing equity and access," said Frank Mensel, vice-president of federal relations for the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

Achieving a Compromise

He admitted that he was uncomfortable with the idea of providing lower grants to students who live at home. He said that most students receiving Pell Grants are from families earning less than $15,000, and many of those who live at home are helping to pay family expenses as well as paying for tuition and other college bills.

But Mr. Mensel suggested that other types of colleges also had to bend to achieve the compromise. He noted that the tuition component of the formula—35 per cent of tuition up to $720 for a grant of $3,120—was "a far cry" from what private-college officials wanted.

Linda K. Berkshire, executive director for education finance at the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, agreed that the degree of tuition sensitivity was not great. Thirty-five per cent of tuition up to $720 would mean that grants would grow up to a tuition of $2,057 and then level off, she noted.

"Nobody is expecting to see hordes of students cross the border into new types of institutions," Ms. Berkshire said. But she added that getting lawmakers to think of the Pell Grant as the sum of living expenses plus a portion of tuition would benefit private colleges when more money is available.

Easier to Understand

Edward M. Elmendorf, vice-president for governmental relations at the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, said the compromise was valuable because it would keep the various associations from bombarding lawmakers with conflicting plans for distributing Pell Grants.

"It's good policy," he said, contending that it would be easier to understand and more equitable than the current three-part Pell Grant formula that provides some students with more aid proportionate to their need than it provides to their needier peers. Under the compromise, he said, "low-income students would have a higher percentage of their need met regardless of where they go to school or how much it costs."

Barmak Nassirian, assistant director of federal relations for the state-college group, said no one would receive less than he or she does now if Congress provided the maximum grant of $3,120 for residential students and $2,520 for commuter students. He conceded, though, that some students would get less at lower levels.

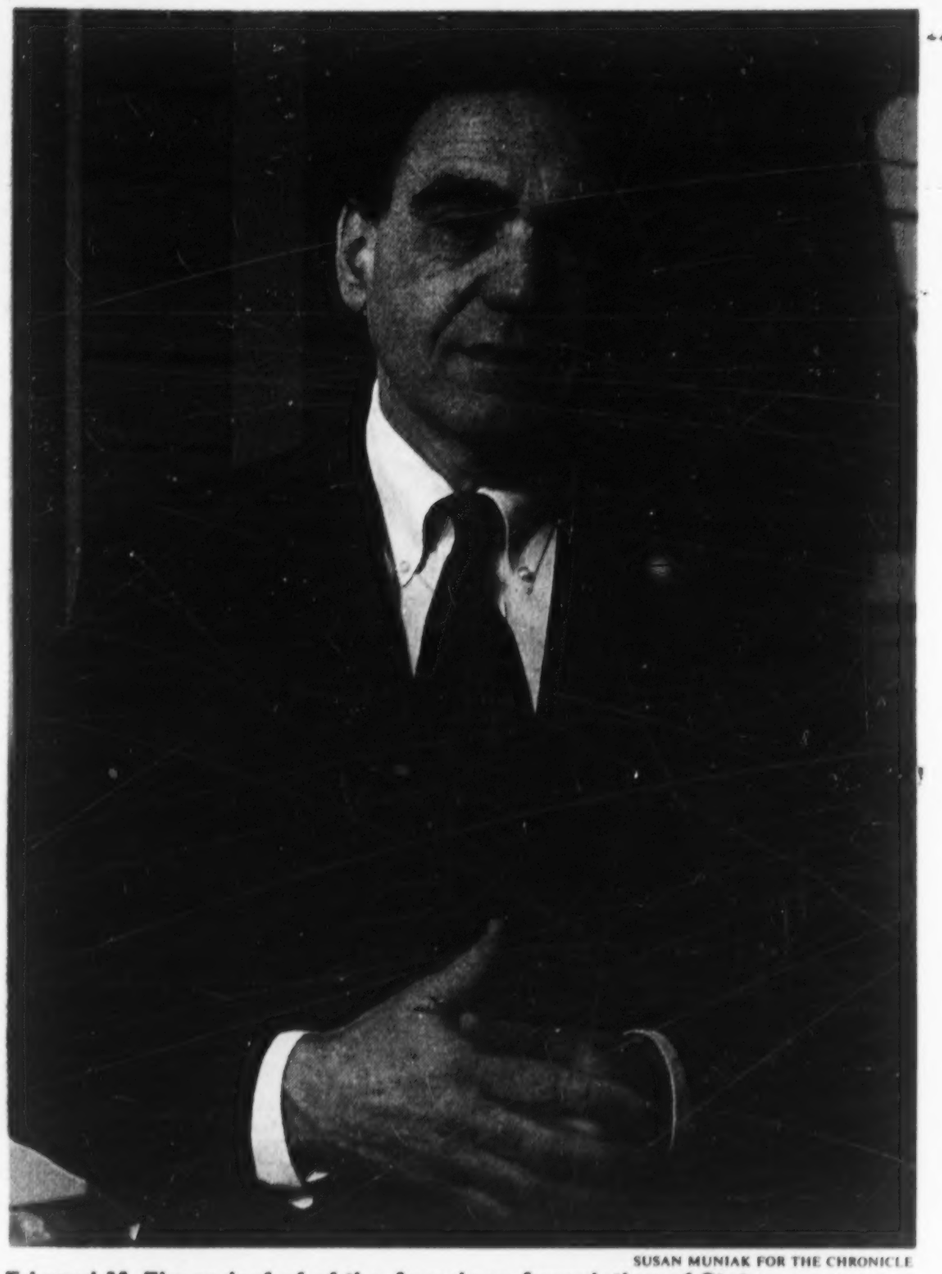
Removing an Inequity

Mr. Nassirian said most of those receiving less would be students who attend colleges that cost $1,500 or less and who live at home with parents who earn $20,000 or more. Many of those students now receive the same size grant as needier students at their colleges. By trimming their grants, he said, the formula would remove that inequity.

The changes that the groups agreed to for the complex needs-analysis system were designed to balance Congress's interest in admitting more middle-income students to the aid programs with concerns that such expansion could keep the neediest from getting the larger grants.

One effect of postponing such changes until 1994 could be that the cost of aiding more middle-income students would come due when the government might be better able to pay for it.

That is because a current prohibition on using Defense Department savings for domestic programs will expire in 1994. ■



SUSAN MUNIAK FOR THE CHRONICLE

Edward M. Elmendorf of of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities: The proposed formula is "good policy."

WASHINGTON UPDATE

- **Court orders science board to open meeting**
- **Bankers protest expansion of loan program**
- **Judge rules in Education Dept. default case**

A federal judge last week ordered the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology to open to the public a portion of a meeting that had previously been scheduled to be held in private.

The case was brought by the Bureau of National Affairs, a publisher of a variety of reports and information services, *Science & Government Report*, and the magazine *Nature*.

U.S. District Judge Thomas R. Hogan said in his decision that the council had violated federal open-meeting laws in planning to close a portion of a meeting held last week by relying improperly on an exemption allowing advisory boards to talk privately about personnel matters.

The meeting dealt with a study of the health of colleges and universities. The judge said that decisions about which staff members would be involved in the study did not fit the exemption.

The judge said, however, that the council could keep closed a meeting it was holding later in the week on high-performance computing because proprietary information was to be discussed.

—STEPHEN BURD

■

Bankers are urging the Securities and Exchange Commission to block the expansion of a new student-loan program.

The program, called College Credit, is a year-old effort run by the College Board, the Student Loan Marketing Association, the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, and the College Retirement Equities Fund. TIAA-CREF provided the money for the program, Sallie Mae is servicing and processing the loans, and the College Board is working with campuses to provide the loans.

The SEC must approve the further involvement of CREF.

The Consumer Bankers Association recently sent a letter to the SEC saying that College Credit damages the student-loan system because it tends to serve students who are from wealthier families and are unlikely to default on their loans. That leaves other lenders with the riskier loans and could discourage them from participating in student-loan programs, the letter said.

Hal F. Higginbotham, the College Board's vice-president for student assistance services, said that the fears of the bankers were "completely unfounded."

—SCOTT JASCHIK

■

A federal judge ruled last week that the Education Department had acted improperly in eliminating two institutions from federal student-loan programs.

The ruling could give colleges and trade schools a better chance of winning appeals when they are threatened with being dropped from loan programs under a 1990 budget law. That law terminates institutions if more than 35 per cent of their former students have defaulted on loans in each of three consecutive years.

Most institutions affected by the law have been trade schools, but more non-profit colleges could face elimination in the future when the cutoff rate falls to 30 per cent.

Judge Louis F. Oberdorfer of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ordered that two trade schools be reinstated to the loan programs pending the department's review of their appeals. The two schools were the Atlanta College of Medical and Dental Careers and the Louisville College of Medical and Dental Careers.

The trade schools argued that the government had erred in calculating their default rates and had refused to consider evidence of the errors that they presented to the department. Education Department officials contended that they had reviewed evidence that had been corroborated by the guarantee agencies responsible for backing loans made to students at the schools.

But Judge Oberdorfer ruled that the department was "arbitrary and capricious" in handling the appeals. He said the department had not explained why it did not consider the evidence presented by the schools. —THOMAS J. DELOUGHRY

FACT FILE: Defense Department Contracts to Non-Profit Organizations, Fiscal Year 1991

Johns Hopkins University	$403,931,000	Battelle Memorial Institute	$35,169,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	400,182,000	University of Southern California	34,560,000
Aerospace Corporation	395,136,000	University of California	31,175,000
Mitre Corporation	247,857,000	Logistics Management Institute	26,696,000
Rand Corporation	76,122,000	Georgia Tech Research Corporation	26,278,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	73,468,000	University of Dayton	22,249,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	59,615,000	University of Pittsburgh	21,612,000
Pennsylvania State University	56,360,000	University of Washington	18,586,000
University of Texas System	55,296,000	Stanford University	16,968,000
IIT Research Institute	51,421,000	Michigan Department of Public Health	16,360,000
South Carolina Research Authority	50,658,000	State of New Mexico	14,367,000
Carnegie Mellon University	47,656,000	Environmental Research Institute of Michigan	14,063,000
Analytic Services	42,733,000	New Mexico State University	12,456,000
Utah State University	42,197,000	Cornell University	10,458,000
SRI International	37,126,000		

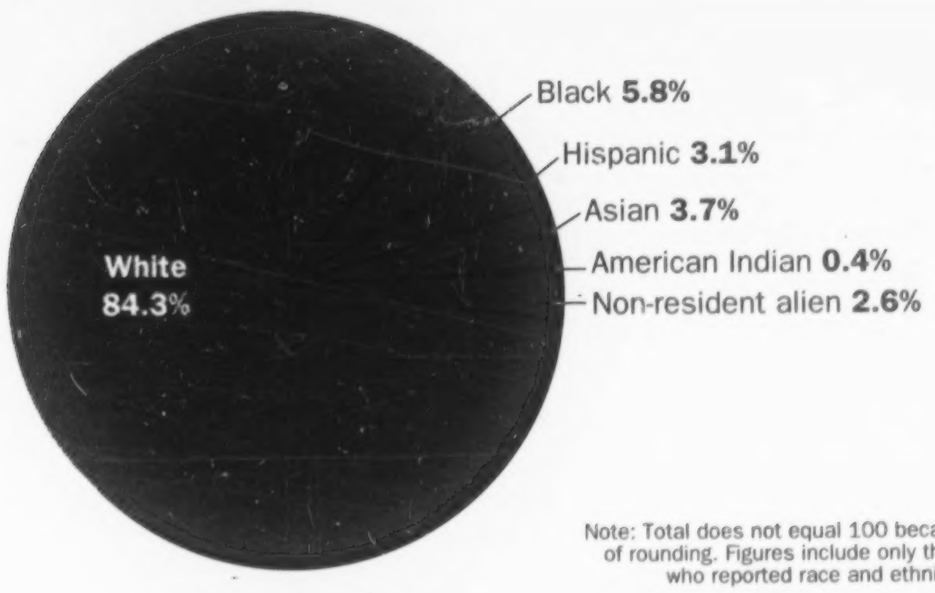
Note: The list includes those colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations that received a total of $10-million or more in contracts from the Department of Defense. The figures cover only contracts of more than $25,000 for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects. Other types of funding are not included in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Earned Degrees, 1989-90

Bachelor's Degrees Conferred by Racial and Ethnic Group

Total: 1,046,930



Note: Total does not equal 100 because of rounding. Figures include only those who reported race and ethnicity.

Degrees Conferred by Racial and Ethnic Group

	U.S. citizens and resident aliens						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Non-resident aliens	Race unknown
Associate							
Men	1,436	6,470	13,171	9,810	154,301	2,972	2,912
Women	2,089	6,956	22,107	12,252	214,228	3,205	2,770
Total	3,525	13,426	35,278	22,062	368,529	6,177	5,682
Bachelor's							
Men	1,828	19,617	23,276	14,871	413,469	17,040	1,387
Women	2,510	19,442	37,798	17,815	469,527	9,737	1,340
Total	4,338	39,059	61,074	32,686	882,996	26,777	2,727
Master's							
Men	465	6,070	5,492	3,566	112,976	24,338	736
Women	643	4,576	9,839	4,339	138,542	11,146	1,116
Total	1,108	10,646	15,331	7,905	251,518	35,484	1,852
Doctorate							
Men	52	910	533	417	15,102	7,204	153
Women	50	372	612	366	10,691	1,671	105
Total	102	1,282	1,145	783	25,793	8,875	258
Professional							
Men	138	1,966	1,650	1,454	37,909	702	183
Women	119	1,370	1,739	973	22,382	334	61
Total	257	3,336	3,389	2,427	60,291	1,036	244

	Associate degrees				Bachelor's degrees				Master's degrees				Doctoral degrees			
	Men	Women	Total	5-year change	Men	Women	Total	5-year change	Men	Women	Total	5-year change	Men	Women	Total	5-year change
Agriculture, natural resources	3,230	1,602	4,832	−26%	8,955	4,115	13,070	−28%	2,245	1,128	3,373	−14%	1,029	243	1,272	+5%
Architecture, environmental design	268	1,743	2,011	+35	5,637	3,624	9,261	−1	2,221	1,271	3,492	+7	69	28	97	+9
Area and ethnic studies	12	56	68	+113	1,760	2,639	4,399	+53	656	542	1,198	+36	68	60	128	−7
Business and management	32,751	74,229	106,980	−11	132,704	116,377	249,081	+7	50,983	26,220	77,203	+14	863	279	1,142	+32
Communications	746	912	1,658	−10	19,536	30,527	50,063	+24	1,562	2,508	4,070	+18	141	122	263	+15
Communications technologies	1,347	667	2,014	−11	655	565	1,220	−29	150	149	299	+43	3	3	6	0
Computer, information sciences	3,820	3,784	7,604	−40	19,178	8,256	27,434	−29	6,968	2,675	9,643	+36	533	90	623	+151
Education	2,311	5,707	8,018	+6	22,980	81,735	104,715	+19	20,834	65,223	86,057	+13	2,931	3,991	6,922	−3
Engineering	2,098	282	2,380	−39	54,249	9,828	64,077	−17	20,691	3,262	23,953	+14	4,519	434	4,953	+54
Engineering technologies	46,872	4,879	51,751	−14	16,558	1,475	18,033	−5	738	157	895	+42	12	0	12	+33
Foreign languages	78	251	329	−15	3,010	8,316	11,326	+14	627	1,368	1,995	+16	210	302	512	+17
Health sciences	7,969	56,159	64,128	−6	9,235	49,581	58,816	−9	4,534	15,820	20,354	+17	697	846	1,543	+29
Home economics	2,746	7,484	10,230	+6	1,480	13,507	14,987	−4	310	1,843	2,153	−10	89	214	303	+10
Law	583	3,964	4,547	+121	510	1,072	1,582	+37	1,311	558	1,869	+4	90	23	113	+8
Letters	185	382	567	−8	15,874	32,201	48,075	+41	2,458	4,765	7,223	+22	566	700	1,266	+2
Liberal / general studies	53,007	75,714	128,721	+21	10,416	14,540	24,956	+30	554	1,040	1,594	+35	13	18	31	−42
Library and archival sciences	13	99	112	−13	16	68	84	−58	960	3,389	4,349	+12	12	29	41	−53
Life sciences	439	595	1,034	−8	18,325	18,845	37,170	−3	2,377	2,484	4,861	−4	2,395	1,449	3,844	+12
Mathematics	489	271	760	−4	7,812	6,785	14,597	−4	2,205	1,472	3,677	+28	746	169	915	+31
Military sciences	114	15	129	+461	384	33	417	+39	0	0	0	−100	0	0	0	0
Multi / interdisciplinary studies	5,228	6,575	11,803	+38	8,753	10,435	19,188	+22	2,023	1,482	3,505	+10	203	108	311	+9
Parks and recreation	279	182	461	−37	1,941	2,463	4,404	−4	179	251	430	−21	18	17	35	−3
Philosophy and religion	59	34	93	−33	4,374	2,474	6,848	+7	839	487	1,326	+14	324	108	432	−8
Physical sciences	1,317	818	2,135	−3	11,091	5,040	16,131	−32	4,008	1,439	5,447	−6	3,364	804	4,168	+22
Protective services	9,441	3,407	12,848	+4	9,575	5,812	15,387	+23	796	355	1,151	−7	24	13	37	+12
Psychology	285	825	1,110	+13	15,291	38,295	53,586	+35	2,992	6,239	9,231	+10	1,414	1,939	3,353	+15
Public affairs and social work	2,771	2,457	5,228	+42	5,310	10,931	16,241	+17	6,181	11,812	17,993	+12	229	266	495	+15
Social sciences	1,272	1,598	2,870	+11	65,248	51,677	116,925	+28	6,758	4,661	11,419	+10	2,037	986	3,023	+6
Theology	389	264	653	−7	3,919	1,243	5,162	−15	2,998	1,688	4,686	+8	1,147	151	1,298	+14
Visual and performing arts	8,041	5,882	13,923	+1	15,325	24,370	39,695	+5	3,749	4,797	8,546	−2	472	370	842	+22
Not classified by field of study	2,912	2,770	5,682	n/a	1,387	1,340	2,727	n/a	736	1,116	1,852	n/a	153	105	258	n/a
All fields	191,072	263,607	454,679	0%	491,488	558,169	1,049,657	+7%	153,643	170,201	323,844	+13%	24,371	13,867	38,238	+16%

Professional degrees	Men	Women	Total	5-year change
Chiropractic	1,906	675	2,581	−3%
Dentistry	2,830	1,263	4,093	−23
Law	21,059	15,378	36,437	−3
Medicine	9,977	5,138	15,115	−6
Optometry	646	426	1,072	−4
Osteopathic medicine	1,119	442	1,561	+5
Pharmacy	482	709	1,191	+38%
Podiatry, podiatric medicine	493	182	675	+16
Theological professions	4,406	1,445	5,851	−19
Veterinary medicine	901	1,259	2,160	−1
Other	183	61	244	n/a
All fields	44,002	26,978	70,980	−5%

n/a: Data not available

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

CHRONICLE CHART BY HOLLY HORNER AND LORA THOMPSON

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"I've lost the spirit to continue. The atmosphere became impossible. Quite literally, no one in the department spoke to me all year."
Carolyn G. Heilbrun, on her decision to leave Columbia U. after 32 years: A13

"In France, Italy, and the U.K., women's studies have nothing of the presence they have in the United States. They are a beleaguered minority."
A professor of social science: A1

"Nature has a marvelous imagination when it comes to constructing molecules, much more so than a lot of chemists do."
A professor of medicinal chemistry, on the anti-cancer drug taxol: A8

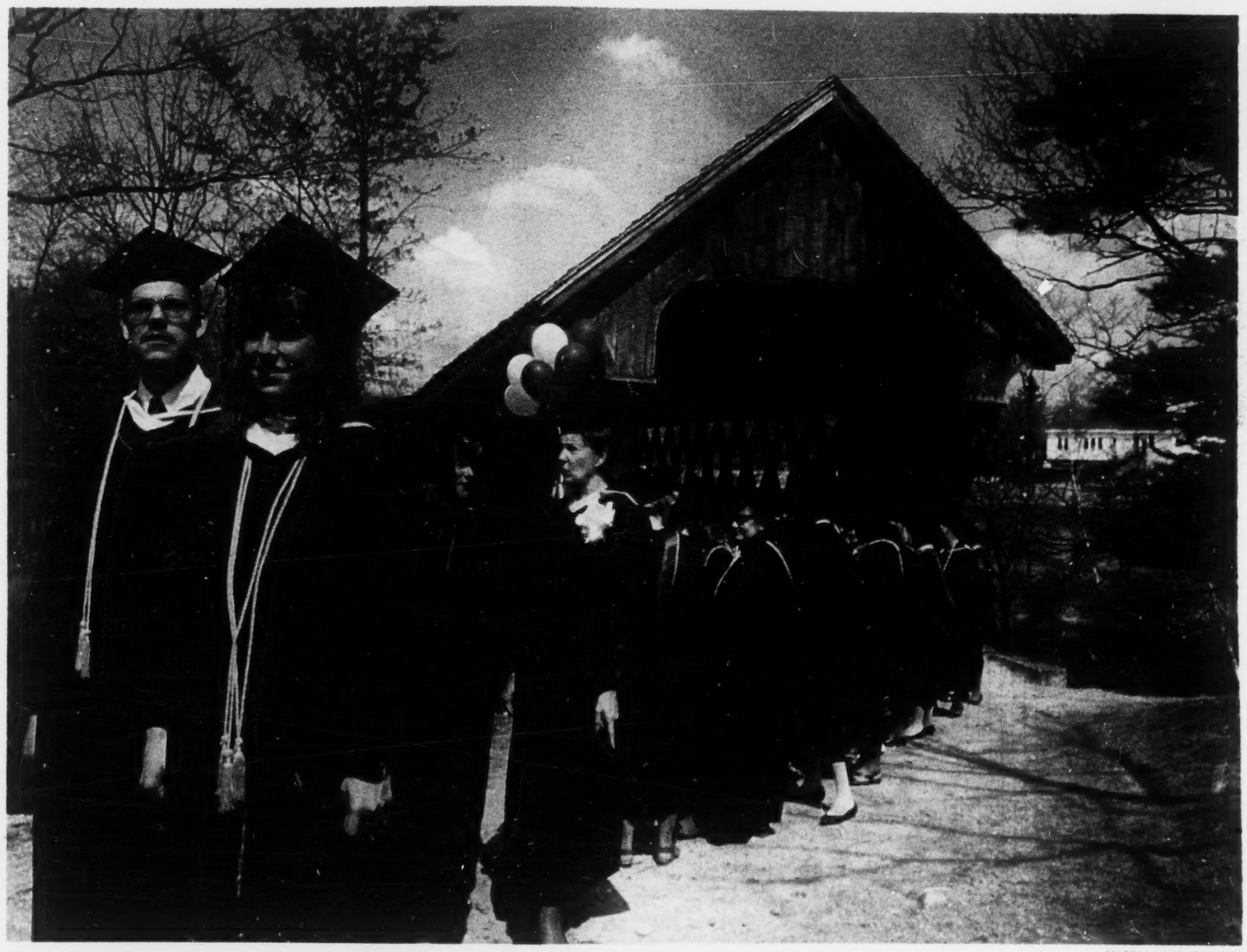
"Does the vote follow the money or does the money follow the vote?"
A political-science professor, on contributions to lawmakers: A19

"A lot of people say they don't want to relocate, and they won't take a job for less than $30,000 a year or take a job in sales. They are just limiting themselves. I learned that, in this economy, you have to be very flexible."
A senior at Temple U., on today's job market: A28

"Today's young adults were not raised by Ozzie and Harriet."
The president of Connecticut College, on the end of the generational cold war: B3

"If college recruitment now resembles the marketing tactics of department stores, the world of student financial aid on many campuses appears to be almost indistinguishable from an automotive showroom."
A professor of education: B1

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-40
Athletics	A29-30
Business & Philanthropy	A25-27
Gazette	A34
Fact File	A14, 26
Government & Politics	A19-24
Information Technology	A15-18
International	A31-33
Personal & Professional	A13-14
Scholarship	A8-12
Students	A28
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-40**
Bulletin Board	B7-39
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-6



MARCIA MACRAE CURTIS

A Graduation Tradition at New England College

The covered bridge that spans the Contoocook River on the New England College campus was the first to be constructed by a college. This year, the institution's 219 seniors gathered on the bridge before marching to the commencement ceremony.

Looking at Lives of Ordinary People, 75 Scholars in Europe and North America Collaborate on a Vast History of Women

By LIZ McMILLEN

The writers and editors working on *A History of Women* knew it would be an unusual scholarly venture when the Italian publisher of the series invited all 75 of them to Paris to map out the contents of each volume.

Meeting for two days at the Centre Culturel Italien, the scholars—most of them from France but others from Britain, Canada, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and the United States—hashed out the details for each of the five volumes in the series: How exactly does one write a history of women? How much attention should be paid to issues of race and ethnicity? To sexuality? What should be the general scholarly approach weaving together hundreds of years of history?

Inspired by Encyclopedic Tradition

Beginning with the ancient period and ending with contemporary times, *A History of Women* may be the most ambitious published work in women's history. Inspired by a European encyclopedic tradition, the series builds on 20 years of scholarship in history, women's studies, anthropology, and other disciplines in the United States and Europe. More than 70 historians have contributed essays on a wide range of topics including family life, work, literature and the arts, myths and images, and the writing of history about women.

The first volume, *From Ancient Goddesses to Christian Saints*, was released last month by Harvard University Press, which is publishing the English edition of the series. Several of the volumes have already been published in Italy by Laterza and in France by Plon, where the series has been hailed as a cultural sensation, prompting discussion groups, seminars, and a television program. Harvard plans to release the next volume, which covers the medieval age, in the fall, and the other three over the following year and a half.

A History of Women follows a successful series also published by Harvard, *A History of Private Life*. Like that series, the women's-history books are aimed at academic readers as well as the general public.

While much of the history written about women in the United States has been in the form of monographs and essays, *A History of Women* shows the handiwork of its general editors, Georges Duby and Michelle Perrot, in its sweeping scope and its orientation to what the French call the *longue durée*, or time conceived on a vast scale.

Far from being a portrait gallery of famous or exceptional women, the books attempt a history from "the bottom up"—that is, a history that has as its central focus the lives of ordinary women. "Our task is to understand their place in society, their 'condition,' the roles they played and the powers they possessed, their silence, their speech, and their deeds," Ms. Perrot and Mr. Duby have written. "It is the variety of representations of women—as gods, madonnas, witches, and so on—that we hope to capture, in its permanence as well as in its many transformations."

Positive Reviews

Whether or not the books live up to the editors' goals has yet to be determined. Although the works have received positive reviews in Europe, most American scholars have not had a chance to see the English editions. Still, several historians familiar with the work of the editors say the books will be important.

"The work in this nation has tended to-

Continued on Page A10

MARGINALIA

Memo from North Park College:

"In a news release titled *North Park Spring Festival Celebrates Centennial*, and dated April 10, 1992, a typo appeared:

"Incorrect: 'Guests can gamble amidst the tents.'

"Should be changed to 'Guests can *amble*.'

"Please change your copy to read 'amble.' We apologize for any inconvenience and confusion this may have caused you."

No problem. We'll just cancel our airline reservation.

■

That reminds us of a statement by Neil Grabois, the president of Colgate University, in *The Colgate Maroon-News* the other day:

"I think that we've had a core program, General Education program, since the 20's, and it's one of the longest running crap games around."

■

Note in a brochure from the Campus Life Office at Converse College:

"The Associate Dean of Students serves as the coordinator of judicial programs. . . .

"In keeping with the educational mission of the college, the focus of the judicial system is not punitive. The goal is to promote respect for the safety, rights, honor, and dignity of others, and to encourage inappropriate actions."

And what could be more educational than *that?*

■

From *Maneater*, a student paper at the University of Missouri at Columbia:

"In the aftermath of what was seen as an environmental atrocity on Forum Boulevard in southern Columbia, city government is now protecting trees.

"The Land Preservation Ordinance, enacted by the City Council in September and amended in March, is aimed at curbing the further destruction of the city's trees. . . .

"The ordinance only protects trees that are at least four and one-half feet off the ground."

So much for preservation.

■

From *The Chronicle:*

"A classics professor holds conversations entirely in Latin with a colleague at Purdue University. The professor plans to converse in Greek as soon as the network can transmit the Cyrillic alphabet."

Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.

■

From *Almanac*, a newsletter at the University of Pennsylvania:

"The Big Bang theory has been the leading model to explain the origins of the university since the 1960s."

So *that's* how it started. —C.G.

In Brief

Catholic leaders decry choice of speakers

NOTRE DAME, IND.—The issue of abortion turned graduation at two Catholic institutions into controversial events.

According to a spokesman at the University of Notre Dame, New York Cardinal John J. O'Connor and Boston Cardinal Bernard Law wrote to Notre Dame's president, the Rev. Edward A. Malloy, to express their disapproval of the institution's plan to honor New York's Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan. The Senator supports a woman's right to choose an abortion. Nonetheless, Notre Dame honored Senator Moynihan last week with the university's oldest and most prestigious award for American Catholics, the Laetare Medal.

Lynn Yeakel, Pennsylvania's Democratic nominee for the U.S. Senate and a proponent of abortion rights, was Rosemont College's commencement speaker. Philadelphia Cardinal Anthony J. Bevilacqua expressed his "sincere dismay and disappointment" of the choice to Rosemont's president, Ofelia Garcia.

University officials defended their choices of Senator Moynihan and Ms. Yeakel. ■

Campus exhibits paintings by convicted killer

MILWAUKEE—An art exhibit at the University of Wisconsin's campus here featuring the work of a convicted murderer, Lawrencia Bembenek, has been called exploitative.

Members of the local art community say the exhibit—which includes Ms. Bembenek's painting, "Godot's Drawing Room" (*above*) —is inappropriate for a university and was chosen simply to draw attention to the gallery.

Ms. Bembenek, a former model for *Playboy* and a former Milwaukee police officer, was given a life sentence for the 1981 murder of her then-husband's ex-wife. She escaped from a Wisconsin prison in 1990 but was captured shortly after and was returned to the prison last month.

E. Michael Flanagan, director of the university art museum, said art historians on the Wisconsin faculty had recommended the exhibit because of their interest in the work of incarcerated artists. ■

Students market own brand of wine

KEUKA PARK, N.Y.—A group of students at Keuka College have gone into business marketing their own vintages of wine—Keuka College White, a mix of Ravat, Seyval, and Riesling grapes, and a drier Chardonnay, made of 100-per-cent Chardonnay grapes.

The students, all at least 21 years old, are members of the Management Club, a college organization for those seeking entrepreneurial experience. As interns at nearby Keuka Springs Winery, the students created the wine and developed marketing strategies. They will charge $6.50 per bottle for the Keuka College White and $10 per bottle for the Chardonnay.

Below, Brad Allen, a senior, introduces a bottle of the students' wine to Mary Butterfield Congdon, a 1941 graduate, at an alumni reunion. ■

CYNTHIA COOPER

RICK MALOOF

Sports to sprouts

SALISBURY, MD. — Salisbury State University should have a bumper crop of vegetables after turning a planned athletic field into a "victory garden."

The university had to shelve a plan to build four new intramural fields on the nine-acre parcel after state budget reductions forced officials to cut nearly $2-million from the university's budget. Joseph K. Gilbert, the university's vice-president for administration, suggested planting flowers and vegetables on the parcel to boost spirits at the campus. So far, staff members and students have planted 26 plots. ■

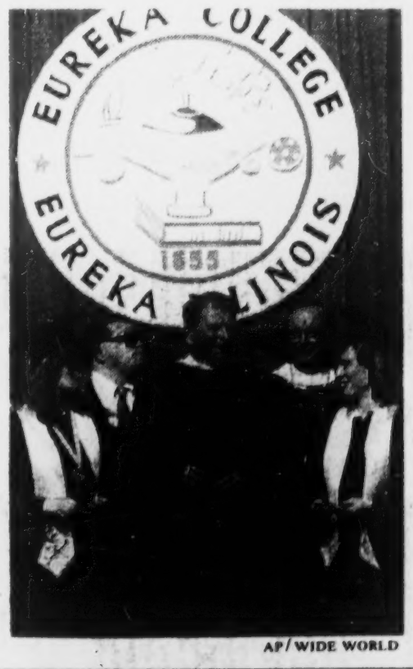
Wesleyan trustees vote to maintain aid policy

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The board of trustees of Wesleyan University has voted unanimously to preserve the institution's need-blind admission policy for the next five years. The decision came after a year of vocal protests by students, who objected to a proposal by President William M. Chace to allow the admission office to consider students' ability to pay when admitting applicants from the waiting list. To save the institution money, the trustees also approved the elimination—through attrition—of 15 tenured faculty positions. ■

Ronald Reagan returns to alma mater

EUREKA, ILL.—Ronald Reagan returned this month to his alma mater, Eureka College, to deliver the institution's 133rd commencement address. Mr. Reagan, who graduated from the college in 1932, encouraged the students to become involved in their communities after graduation.

A freshman at Eureka College who had twice threatened to kill Mr. Reagan was arrested by U.S. Secret Service agents before the speech. Jim Elm was charged with threatening to kill a former President, a felony that carries a sentence of up to three years in prison and a $250,000 fine. ■



AP/WIDE WORLD

Professor who forged diploma is fired

TAMPA, FLA. — An assistant professor of surgery at the University of South Florida has been forced to resign after administrators learned that he had forged his own master's-degree diploma.

Stephen G. Kovacs admitted that he had substituted the word "master's" on his bachelor-of-science diploma from the University of Alabama. Mr. Kovacs's résumé also listed the fake degree.

While he worked at the university, Mr. Kovacs earned a reputation as an inventor of innovative medical devices. He created one of the world's smallest heart-assist pumps and developed a polyurethane polymer called vivathane for use in artificial blood vessels and breast implants. The university holds three patents on devices Mr. Kovacs developed. He helped sell the inventions to biomedical companies. ■

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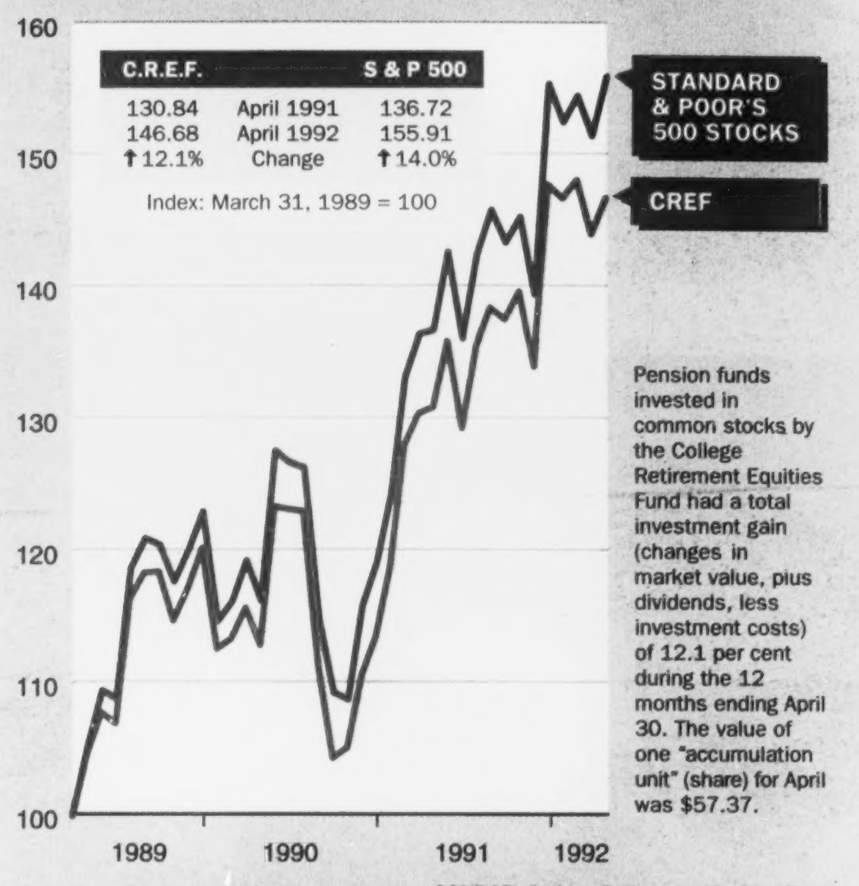
Trends and Indicators

Pension Money in the Stock Market



Pension funds invested in common stocks by the College Retirement Equities Fund had a total investment gain (changes in market value, plus dividends, less investment costs) of 12.1 per cent during the 12 months ending April 30. The value of one "accumulation unit" (share) for April was $57.37.

SOURCE: College Retirement Equities Fund

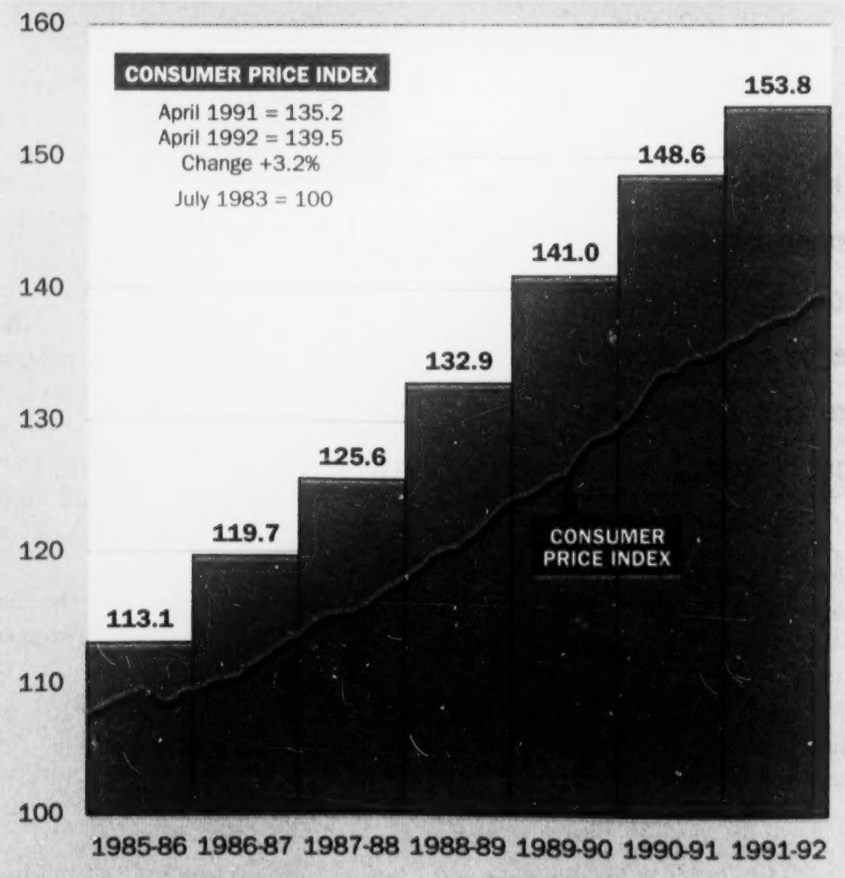
Spending on Major Fringe Benefits for Full-Time Faculty Members, 1991-92

	All institutions	Public	Private Independent	Private church-related
Retirement				
Proportion with benefit	97.2%	99.2%	92.0%	93.3%
Average spending per faculty member	$4,423	$4,585	$4,660	$3,088
Medical insurance				
Proportion with benefit	97.1%	98.8%	93.7%	92.7%
Average spending per faculty member	$2,813	$2,901	$2,830	$2,249
Dental insurance				
Proportion with benefit	33.9%	35.6%	33.4%	25.2%
Average spending per faculty member	$334	$357	$286	$241
Group life insurance				
Proportion with benefit	82.9%	77.5%	91.9%	100.0%
Average spending per faculty member	$181	$176	$219	$151
Tuition for children				
Proportion with benefit	10.5%	8.2%	16.7%	14.5%
Average spending per faculty member	$3,301	$1,179	$5,864	$5,842

Note: Data are based on reports from 2,072 institutions

SOURCE: American Association of University Professors

Faculty Pay and the Cost of Living



SOURCES: American Association of University Professors, U.S. Department of Labor

A Battle Over Academic Freedom Grows More Bitter at Lees College

Continued From Preceding Page

the report, which he did not release, said the institution had not violated academic freedom. "But we knew that all along," he said.

Mr. Bradshaw explained the turmoil by saying: "People have the impression they're going to really like this type of atmosphere. Then they get here and find their personality doesn't meet the special needs of a small church-related college with a mission."

Hefty Turnover in 4 Years

Lees appears to have had trouble attracting professors who meet those needs. Professors said at least 130 faculty and staff members had come and gone since Mr. Bradshaw took over in 1988. Administrators disputed that figure, but would not provide their own.

Some professors said Mr. Bradshaw had initially enjoyed widespread support from the college's two dozen professors and nearly 40 staff members. But changes he made in the college's tenure and personnel policies and in the faculty handbook quickly eroded that support, the professors said.

The faculty has twice voted no confidence in Mr. Bradshaw since 1991. Many professors said the president and his wife, Betty June, who held an unpaid job of acting dean of students, ran the campus as a fiefdom.

Professors have criticized Mr. Bradshaw for abolishing tenure. A few retain the status of tenure, but not its benefits. They complain that contrary to widely followed guidelines set forth by the AAUP, all professors work under one-year contracts, so tenure is meaningless.

Mr. Bradshaw retains the support of the 22-member Board of Trustees, which in December offered him a 10-year contract and last year increased his compensation to $82,437 from $58,000, according to professors who reviewed the college's tax forms.

Professors also are disturbed by the accrediting team's draft report, which the president told professors referred to "dissident faculty" who had a concept of academic freedom "enlarged well beyond its meaning" in the accrediting standards. Lees officials issued a press release under the heading, "Lees College Receives Stamp of Approval from Accreditation Agency."

James T. Rogers, executive director of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, called the college's action "highly irregular," and said it might have violated the spirit of the association's disclosure policy. He said he planned to look into the president's use of the visiting team's report to gain positive publicity.

Mr. Bradshaw said he had complied with all accrediting standards. ■

Feminist Literary Critic Quits Columbia

Continued From Preceding Page

the vote—evenly split—on Ms. Winnett's case to an administrator, but the vote was allowed to stand.

Mr. Kastan said the decision on Ms. Winnett was not a matter of hostility to feminist scholarship. "Anytime somebody comes up for tenure at a major research university without a book in print, you're very vulnerable," he said.

Other tenured women in the department agreed that Columbia, in general, has a mediocre record of supporting female professors and feminist work, in part because it is an Ivy League school that first admitted female students in 1984. But they were more optimistic about the English department's recent efforts.

"We're coming out of a very bad situation, when for a long time we had very few women," said Ann Douglas, a professor in the department since 1974.

"Over that time," she added, "Carolyn has [felt] beleaguered, rightly, but she's closed herself off from the progress made in the department."

Ms. Heilbrun's graduate students may have been caught in the crossfire. Only one of the master's-degree students she supported was admitted into the doctoral program for next year, and a large number of students in her graduate seminar on gender and modernism also didn't get in. Several said they would appeal, arguing that Ms. Heilbrun's evaluations had been given short shrift in the admissions process.

Especially Competitive

David Damrosch, who headed the graduate-admissions committee, said the pool was especially competitive this year and that many students exploring feminist themes had been admitted. He said the recommendations of scholars who wrote lengthy evaluations of their students' work weighed more heavily than those who wrote short reviews, as he said Ms. Heilbrun had done in some cases. ■

NEW BOOKS ON HIGHER EDUCATION

It may be necessary to add state tax to the cost of books listed below. Discounts may be available to scholars and to people who order in bulk.

Administration as a Profession (New Directions for Higher Education No. 76), edited by Jonathan D. Fife and Lester F. Goodchild (Jossey-Bass Publishers, 350 Sansome Street, San Francisco 94104; 124 pages; $14.95 prepaid). Contains essays on the history, goals, curricula, student demography, and organization of higher-education administration programs in schools of education; also discusses other settings for training.

Effective AIDS Education on Campus (New Directions for Student Services No. 57), edited by Richard P. Keeling (Jossey-Bass Publishers, 350 Sansome Street, San Francisco 94104; 113 pages; $14.95 prepaid). Discusses the goals, evaluation, and improvement of AIDS-education and sexual-health promotion programs on campuses; includes separate chapters on recommendations for women, gay men, and members of minority groups.

Light on the Hill: A History of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, by William D. Snider (University of North Carolina Press, P.O. Box 2288, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27515; 370 pages; $24.95, plus $3 for shipping). Traces the institution's history since its founding in 1795.

The University of Kansas Medical Center: A Pictorial History, by Lawrence H. Larsen and Nancy J. Hulston (University Press of Kansas, 2501 West 15th Street, Lawrence, Kan. 66049; 222 pages; 222 pages; $35, plus $2.50 for shipping). Contains 385 photographs, with accompanying text, that document the school's history since its founding in 1905.

Women in Science and Engineering: Increasing Their Numbers in the 1990's: A Statement on Policy and Strategy (National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 20418; 152 pages; $20 prepaid). A report from the Committee on Women in Science and Engineering, a group in the Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel of the National Research Council.

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Government & Politics

Ways & Means

Wisconsin's Gov. Tommy Thompson, a Republican, has signed into law the state's 1992-93 budget act, including a provision that allows applicants for jobs at the University of Wisconsin to choose whether their names will be made public.

After several media organizations challenged the university's practice of not releasing the names of candidates for athletics-department jobs, the university agreed last year, in an out-of-court settlement, to make the names of job applicants public for a three-year period. Under the agreement, a change in state law could take precedence over the settlement.

The Governor agreed with university officials that disclosure of applicants' names could discourage prospective candidates from applying because it might jeopardize their current jobs.

Said Judith Ward, acting vice-president of university relations: "Opening the process puts us at a competitive disadvantage with other universities and private employers who do not disclose names."

Dave A. Zweifel, president of the state's Freedom of Information Council and editor of *The Capital Times*, said he was disappointed by the new law. Under the old system, he said, "the public gains the knowledge of who the individual is, and they gain the opportunity to make their feelings known about the candidate."

He added that open searches "take the process out of the realm of the 'old-boy network' that has existed for too long."

■

"The Star Spangled Banner" and the Pledge of Allegiance should be as much a part of the graduation ritual as "Pomp and Circumstance," says the New York State Senate.

The Senate passed a bill this month to require the recitation of the pledge and the playing of the national anthem at all graduation ceremonies at colleges in the State University of New York System.

Sponsors of the measure, which was first introduced several years ago but never voted upon, said the bill had been prompted by complaints from some families of SUNY graduates.

"It's been our experience that some parents come away feeling kind of empty when there's no display of patriotism," said an aide to State Sen. Owen H. Johnson, a sponsor of the bill.

The aide said the bill did not cover the City University of New York because legislators had not received any complaints about ceremonies there.

A spokesman for SUNY said he believed most campuses already play the national anthem at graduations. He also said each campus determines the format of its own graduation, and that it was unlikely the Senate vote would change that, since the bill is unlikely to come up for a vote in the State Assembly.

STEVE WOIT FOR THE CHRONICLE

Frank J. Sorauf, a political-science professor at the U. of Minnesota: "Does the vote follow the money or does the money follow the vote?"

SAM KITTNER FOR THE CHRONICLE

Thomas A. Butts, a lobbyist for the U. of Michigan: Contributions from professors and administrators cannot compete with banks' funds.

Banks and Trade Schools Increase Their Campaign Gifts as Congress Reauthorizes the Higher-Education Act

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

Trade-school officials and banking interests increased their campaign contributions to members of Congress as the lawmakers were debating—and rejecting—proposals that could be detrimental to both industries.

The Chronicle reviewed the Federal Election Commission records of political-action committees controlled by the eight largest student-loan lenders and three banking associations. The review found that the PACs together contributed $1.55-million in 1991 and the first three months of 1992, the period in which Congress was debating proposals to reauthorize the Higher Education Act. The 15-month total almost equals the 24-month total during the last reauthorization in 1985-86, when the PACs contributed $1.89-million.

The stepped-up donations came as Congress debated proposals to replace federally insured bank loans to students with direct federal loans.

Tighter Restrictions Considered

Trade-school PACs continued to contribute generously to lawmakers, spending more than $342,000 from January 1985 to March of this year. They donated $69,800 from January 1991 to March 1992, which is more than the $58,550 they contributed in all of 1985 and 1986. The contributions came as lawmakers weighed tighter restrictions on aid to the schools and as the number of schools declined because of a crackdown on student-loan defaults.

In addition to the PAC records, *The Chronicle* reviewed personal contributions to the 14 members of the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and the Humanities and the five top Democrats and five top Republicans on the 27-member House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education. In all but a few cases, giving by college officials lagged well behind contributions from trade-school officials and from bankers.

For example in the 15-month period:

■ Trade-school officials donated $10,350 to Rep. William D. Ford, a Michigan Democrat who is running for a 15th term. Mr. Ford heads the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education and the full Education and Labor Committee. College officials and lobbyists contributed $6,450 to Mr. Ford, whose campaign received a total of $251,005 from all sources.

■ Bankers contributed $34,781 to Sen. Dan Coats, an Indiana Republican, seeking election to his first full term after replacing Dan Quayle in 1989. College officials donated $2,482 to the campaign, which received a total of $1.8-million from all sources. Many of the bankers were employed by Indiana National Bank, which ranks 10th among makers of federally guaranteed student loans. Many of those affiliated with colleges were medical doctors.

■ Among the largest contributors with an interest in higher-education policy were employees of Williams & Jensen, a Washington law firm, who contributed $9,750 to members of the House and Senate subcommittees. The firm represents the Student Loan Marketing Association, the largest buyer of student loans, and the Bank of America, the third-largest maker of student loans.

The Chronicle's review probably under-

Continued on Following Page

Overlap Group Documents Indicate Colleges Questioned the Effectiveness of Aid Awards

By SCOTT JASCHIK

Documents released by the Justice Department indicate that members of the Overlap Group, which in the last three years have collectively spent millions of dollars in legal fees defending their activities, harbored doubts about whether the group actually helped students or institutions.

According to the documents, financial-aid officials at some institutions believed that the Overlap process resulted in students' receiving aid awards that were too small. Some aid officials at Overlap colleges and universities linked the small size of Overlap awards to the difficulty that minority students face in enrolling in the Ivy League.

Other documents indicate that Overlap participation may have hurt the colleges themselves—by placing the institutions in the position of frequently offering less-generous aid packages than non-Overlap institutions.

Even as the documents raise more questions about the Overlap Group's effectiveness, however, some members continue to seek a way for the group to return to its practice of meeting annually to compare the aid packages offered to students admitted to more than one of their institutions. The goal of those meetings, which were attended by officials of the 23 elite private colleges that make up the group, was to arrive at a common determination of student financial need.

Members of the group have been under investigation by the Justice Department for three years. Antitrust charges against one member, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be heard in Federal District Court in Philadelphia next month. The eight Ivy League institutions, which

Continued on Page A22

Banks and Trade Schools Increase Giving to Congressional Campaigns

Continued From Preceding Page
estimates the contributions from individuals because many donors did not list their occupations or employers as is required. Under federal law, individuals are allowed to donate $1,000 for each election and PACs are limited to $5,000. Primaries are considered separate elections.

Lawmakers generally deny that campaign contributors have any influence over the way they view policy matters. Thomas R. Wolanin, an aide who has worked with Representative Ford on the higher-education bill, said campaign contributors get no special favors. "It's not something that registers on the radar screen," he said.

"It comes as no surprise that people who are opposed to direct loans have been following all legitimate options available to them."

Advocates for tighter restrictions on student aid at for-profit trade schools contend that donations from school owners and PACs have kept lawmakers from developing tougher rules to curb abuses in that sector of higher education.

The review of election records found that the Career College Association's PAC contributed $42,950 to candidates in the 15-month period and that the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools donated $25,050 in 1991 before it merged with the career-college group. The National Association of Accredited Cosmetology Schools made one $300 contribution, and DeVry Inc., a chain of for-profit colleges, contributed $1,500 in the 15-month period.

Early in the reauthorization process, discussion of establishing separate aid programs for trade-school students was squelched by Mr. Ford and Sen. Claiborne Pell, the Rhode Island Democrat who heads the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and the Humanities. Both argued that it would be elitist to apply one set of rules to colleges and another to trade schools.

The election records showed that in addition to the $10,350 from trade-school owners, Mr. Ford received $8,350 from trade-school PACs in 1991-92. Mr. Pell raised very little money in the past year, but his 1989-90 re-election campaign took in $13,455 from trade-school officials and $22,000 from their PACs.

A 'Fundamental Difference'

Some college officials who believe that the government should have different aid programs for trade-school students say the political contributions are further proof that the schools' approach differs from that of colleges. The officials charge that profit-minded school owners make contributions to preserve their prime source of revenue, while university officials are generally non-political and invest their institutions' funds in aid for students.

"It's just another fundamental difference," said Robert G. Bottoms, president of DePauw University. "It is a very effective lobbying organization with lots of money behind it."

Sharon Thomas-Parrott, vice-president for governmental relations at DeVry Institutes, rejects such charges and plays down the importance of the company's political-action committee. DeVry does not buy access to lawmakers, she said, but rewards those who support higher education and for-profit education, in particular.

"Our record in graduating students and providing access to underrepresented students has been much more the reason why we've been listened to," Ms. Thomas-Parrott said.

Some student-aid analysts and college officials who favor replacing guaranteed loans with direct loans made by the government through a college or trade school blame the banking lobby for helping to scuttle such proposals. Many college officials also oppose the plans because they fear the arrangements would increase their administrative burdens.

The Senate declined to include a direct-loan plan in its reauthorization bill. The House of Representatives included only a pilot project in its bill. The fate of the proposal will be decided in a conference of delegates from both chambers.

Thomas A. Butts, a lobbyist for the University of Michigan who pushed hard for direct loans, said he was not surprised by the amount of money that banking interests had contributed. "It comes as no surprise that people who are opposed to direct loans have been following all legitimate options available to them," he said.

No Guarantees

Mr. Butts said meager contributions from college professors, administrators, and lobbyists could not compete with the banking funds. "Unlike some other committees, where you have various interests offsetting one another, Education and Labor only has essentially the lending industry," he said. "There's simply no balance there."

Those who have studied political contributions say that banks have given more in recent years for a number of reasons. "Student loans are a pretty small part of their agenda," said Larry T. Makinson, director of research for the Center for Responsive Politics, a non-partisan group that studies the role of money in politics. "The biggest thing on their plate is bank deregulation."

But he said that having so much money floating around Capitol Hill helps the banks when they are fighting proposals like direct student loans. "That stuff comes in handy," he said.

Others argue, though, that political contributions do not guarantee that votes will favor the contributor. Frank J. Sorauf, a political-science professor on the Twin Cities campus of the University of Minnesota, said banks had lost several recent battles in Congress despite their contributions.

Mr. Sorauf, author of *Inside Campaign Finance* (Yale University Press, 1992), also said it was often impossible to determine whether contributors such as bankers or trade-school officials were buying votes or rewarding lawmakers who already agree with them on issues. "Does the vote follow the money or does the money follow the vote?" he asked.

Support for Pell in 1989-90

The PAC controlled by Chase Manhattan—the second largest maker of student loans—contributed $108,563 to lawmakers in 1991 and the first quarter of 1992. It donated $77,785 in 1985-86. The Consumer Bankers Association, a trade group active on student-loan issues, and the Bank of America have also surpassed 1985-86 levels.

The nation's largest banking PAC—administered by the American Banking Association—doled out $686,000 to 268 campaigns in the 15 months that ended in March. In 1985-86, it gave $929,000 to 372 candidates.

More important, the association already has given more to members of the House postsecondary-education subcommittee than it did in 1985-86. Sixteen members of the 27-member panel received a total of $29,050 from the group this time, compared with $16,850 for 13 members of the 23-member subcommittee in 1985-86.

Chris Rieck, an association spokesman, said it was not attempting to influence student-loan policy. "There's really no way to make that connection between our PAC contributions and that subcommittee," he said. He said the group had contributed to candidates who had supported bankers' views in the past.

Among members of the Senate education subcommittee, those receiving the most money were the three running for re-election this year: Senator Coats; Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut; and Sen. Barbara A. Mi-

Contributions by Trade-School PACs: January 1991–March 1992

Presidential Candidate	
Tom Harkin, D-Iowa	$500
Senate	
Brock Adams, D-Washington	$4,000
Alan J. Dixon, D-Illinois	250
Christopher J. Dodd, D-Connecticut	1,000
Tom Harkin, D-Iowa	1,000
Ernest F. Hollings, D-South Carolina	1,000
John F. Seymour, R-California	1,000
Paul Simon, D-Illinois	100
Arlen Specter, R-Pennsylvania	2,500
Harris L. Wofford, D-Pennsylvania	1,000
House	
Michael A. Andrews, D-Texas	$500
Richard K. Armey, R-Texas	1,000
William Lacy Clay, D-Missouri	500
E. Thomas Coleman, R-Missouri	7,050
Randy (Duke) Cunningham, R-California	725
Bernard J. Dwyer, D-New Jersey	250
Mickey Edwards, R-Oklahoma	500
Harris W. Fawell, R-Illinois	500
William D. Ford, D-Michigan	8,350
Joseph M. Gaydos, D-Pennsylvania	2,000
Richard A. Gephardt, D-Missouri	5,500
Steven C. Gunderson, R-Wisconsin	2,300
Charles A. Hayes, D-Illinois	200
Steny H. Hoyer, D-Maryland	$1,000
Dale E. Kildee, D-Michigan	2,750
Scott L. Klug, R-Wisconsin	300
Joseph M. McDade, R-Pennsylvania	1,000
George Miller, D-California	500
Susan K. Molinari, R-New York	1,650
David R. Obey, D-Wisconsin	1,000
Major R. Owens, D-New York	625
Ed Pastor, D-Arizona	500
Christopher C. Perkins, D-Kentucky	2,000
Thomas E. Petri, R-Wisconsin	900
Carl D. Pursell, R-Michigan	1,000
John F. Reed, D-Rhode Island	1,350
John Jacob Rhodes, III, R-Arizona	5,000
Gloria Gonzales Roemer *	500
Timothy J. Roemer, D-Indiana	500
Marge Roukema, R-New Jersey	1,000
Thomas C. Sawyer, D-Ohio	1,000
Patricia Schroeder, D-Colorado	500
Jose E. Serrano, D-New York	500
Louis Stokes, D-Ohio	1,000
Jolene Unsoeld, D-Washington	1,000
Peter J. Visclosky, D-Indiana	500
Vincent J. Weber, R-Minnesota	500
Pat Williams, D-Montana	1,500
Total	**$69,800**

* Colorado Republican candidate **SOURCE:** Chronicle Reporting

Contributions to Some Members of Congress Involved in Higher-Education Issues: January 1991–March 1992

	Total contributions	College officials, lobbyists	Students	Teacher union PACs	Trade-school officials	Trade-school PACs	Bankers, banks
House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education							
E. Thomas Coleman R-Missouri †	$214,122	$2,975	$ 0	$ 0	$2,250	$7,050	$15,725
William D. Ford, chairman D-Michigan †	251,005	6,450	0	15,000	10,350	8,350	7,750
Joseph M. Gaydos D-Pennsylvania ‡	46,650	0	0	0	1,000	2,000	800
William F. Goodling R-Pennsylvania †	29,670	0	0	0	0	0	100
Charles A. Hayes D-Illinois §	81,014	0	0	2,500	0	200	500
Scott L. Klug R-Wisconsin †	326,661	2,711	973	0	35	300	13,612
George Miller D-California †	307,340	0	0	4,150	0	500	1,500
Susan K. Molinari R-New York †	185,391	0	0	500	0	1,650	8,700
Thomas E. Petri R-Wisconsin †	85,212	0	0	0	0	900	1,670
Pat Williams * D-Montana †	383,601	4,385	481	19,750	750	1,500	2,860
Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and the Humanities							
Dan Coats R-Indiana †	$1,794,000	$2,482	$75	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$54,697
Christopher J. Dodd D-Connecticut †	1,839,000	5,989	0	5,000	750	1,000	44,750
Barbara A. Mikulski D-Maryland †	1,545,000	8,650	0	4,000	0	0	10,425

* Received $588 from 37 people who said they were associated with a college, but did not report whether they were students or staff members.
† seeking re-election
‡ not seeking re-election
§ defeated in Democratic primary

SOURCE: Chronicle Reporting

kulski, Democrat of Maryland. The other members continued their fund raising on a limited basis.

While Mr. Coats's contributions from bankers far outweighed funds from college officials, the amounts were closer for both Mr. Dodd and Ms. Mikulski.

Neither, so far, has received the type of support that Senator Pell, a long-time champion of education programs, got in 1989-90. Fearing a tough challenge from Republican Claudine Schneider, Mr. Pell's fund raisers brought in $1.8-million, which included almost $25,000 from college officials.

Opposition to Direct Loans

Mr. Pell received nearly $5,000 from students, but it was not possible to tell where many of them were enrolled. Teachers' unions, which count some college professors among their members, contributed $20,000.

Mr. Pell, who has opposed direct loans during the reauthorization process, was supported by bankers and loan-guarantee agencies as well. Bankers gave Mr. Pell $21,315 in personal funds and nearly $44,000 from PACs in 1989-90. He received $4,000 from guarantee-agency officials and $4,000 from a PAC run by the Higher Education Assistance Foundation, a large guarantor of student loans that

"Our record in graduating and providing access to underrepresented students has been much more the reason why we've been listened to."

collapsed in 1990 under the weight of too many defaulted loans.

In the House, many of the highest-ranking members of the post-secondary-education subcommittee had no contributors who identified themselves as college officials.

Rep. Pat Williams, the Montana Democrat who is a former chairman of the panel, was among the few with support from campuses, receiving $4,200 from college officials and lobbyists and $481 from students.

One source of support was Salish Kootenai College, an American Indian institution in his district, where 10 administrators and faculty members gave $338, four students pitched in $13, and an additional 37 people, who failed to report whether they were staff members or students, gave $588.

Joe McDonald, Salish Kootenai's president, said the donations reflected appreciation for Mr. Williams's strong support for tribally controlled colleges. "He's been a real leader for us," said Mr. McDonald.

Other college officials said their contributions were unrelated to their jobs. Karen Muselman, assistant dean of admissions at Taylor University, said she had contributed to Senator Coats because she liked his overall approach to politics. "I feel he's doing a good job for the family," she said.

Jack Goodman provided research assistance for this article.

Role of NEA, NEH Peer-Review Panels Questioned

WASHINGTON

A key lawmaker last week questioned the role of senior government officials in awarding and rejecting grants at the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Rep. Sidney R. Yates, a Democrat from Illinois, said that lawmakers and humanities scholars had been "deluding themselves" for the last 27 years in thinking that peer-review panels were meant to play a lead role in deciding what grants receive support from the endowments.

Speaking at a budget hearing on the humanities endowment, Representative Yates said: "Ever since the endowments were founded in 1965, we have taken the position that it is the panels who really decide what grants get funded."

'An Advisory Role'

Mr. Yates, who is chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee that oversees the NEH and the NEA, added: "It seems that we have assumed that these panels play a guiding role, when in fact they simply play an advisory role. In reality the buck stops with the chairman."

Mr. Yates cited recent charges that Lynne V. Cheney, the NEH chairman, had politicized the agency and blocked the awarding of grants to controversial or non-traditional scholars (*The Chronicle*, April 22).

At the hearing, Mrs. Cheney denied the charges and said that many good proposals were rejected because of the limited supply of funds.

Mrs. Cheney said the NEH was able to support only 20 per cent of the applications it receives. "More projects with fundable grades come out of the peer panels than can be funded," she said. "For every one successful applicant, there are four who are left unhappy," she added.

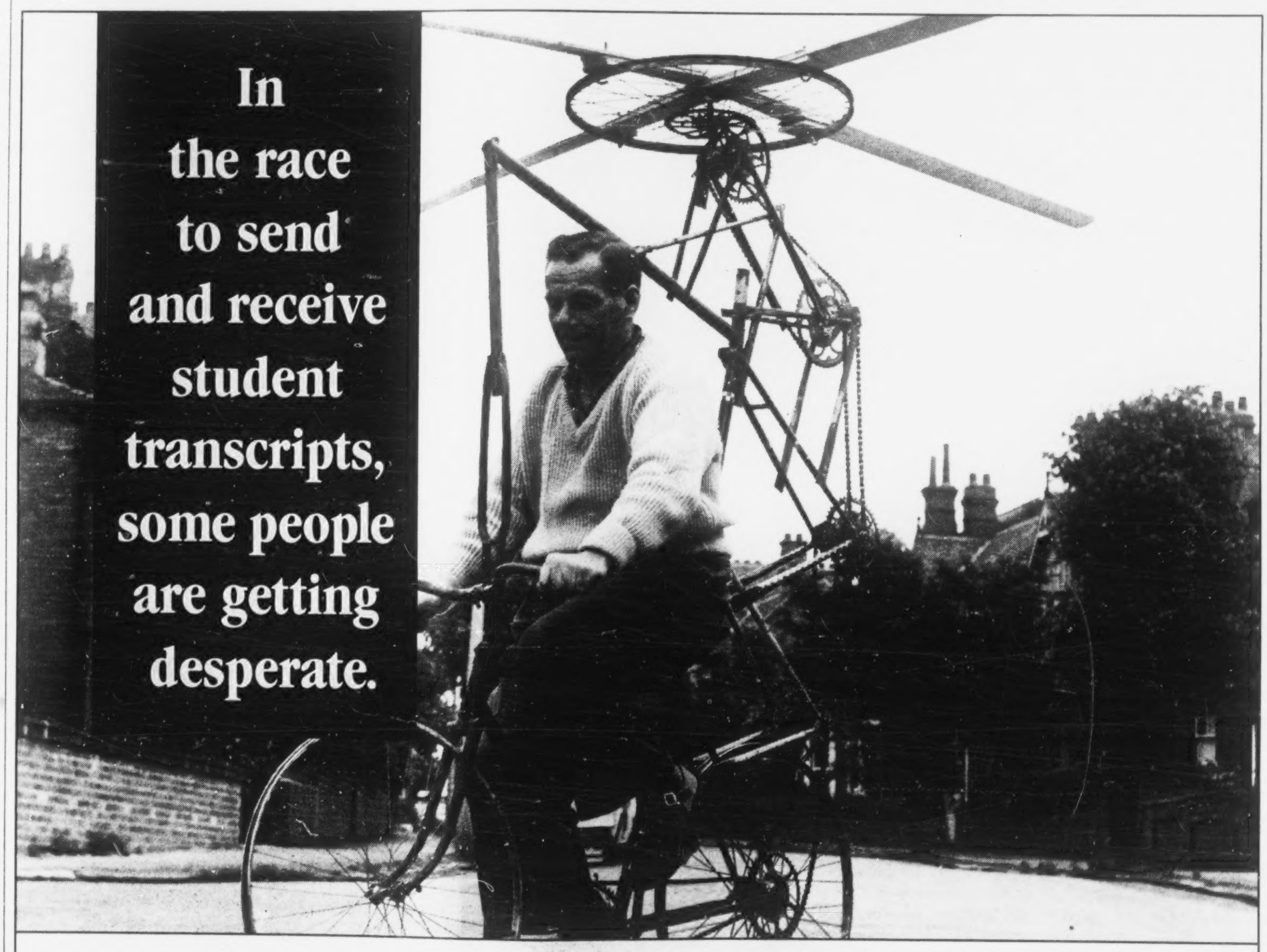
She did acknowledge that grant applications that receive an overwhelmingly positive recommendation from peer-review panels could still be killed by the NEH staff, by the NEH advisory council, or by her own action.

'I'm Sure It Has Happened'

"I'm sure it has happened," she responded when asked by Representative Yates if projects that received top ratings had later been rejected.

Rep. Ralph Regula, a Republican from Ohio, said he saw no problem with Mrs. Cheney's having the final say over grants because she needed to be "accountable" for decisions at the endowment. "How can you hold a peer-review panel accountable?" he asked.

—STEPHEN BURD



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Business & Philanthropy

Give & Take

Clark University may be the first university to step forward with a plan to reverse its divestment policy.

Clark's Board of Trustees voted this month to reinvest some of the campus's $56-million endowment in companies that do business in South Africa, once a multiracial, interim government is formed there.

Several colleges are now debating whether to reverse their divestment policies, but others plan to wait until South Africa adopts a new constitution that insures equal rights for blacks. Clark officials say their action endorses the continuing negotiations between black leaders and the white government that will further dismantle apartheid.

When it adopted its divestment policy in 1986, Clark was among the first U.S. colleges to divest. The policy's reversal was based on the unanimous recommendations of the board's Committee on Shareholder Responsibility. Among other strategies, the trustees encourage investments in venture-capital pools that provide money to help black South African entrepreneurs start new companies.

"Apartheid is an economic system as well as a political one," says Sumner B. Tilton, Jr., the board's chairman. "The only thing that will aid a transformation in South Africa is growth—and that growth is achievable only through a redistribution of wealth."

■

The University of Iowa has said No Thanks to a $20,000 annual gift from a donor who wanted the former Ku Klux Klan leader David Duke to speak on the campus.

About a year ago, Bernard Alchon established the Guy and Maude Alchon Memorial Forum, in memory of his parents, through which he paid for speakers to be brought to the campus. Last year, the forum sponsored appearances by former President Carter and former Education Secretary William J. Bennett.

Later Mr. Alchon, a 1936 Iowa alumnus, offered the college $20,000 annually in perpetuity to pay for campus speakers. Mr. Alchon also said he planned to invite Mr. Duke to the campus.

The University Lecture Committee—a group of students that approves guest speakers—opposed the invitation because of the controversial views of Mr. Duke, who made an unsuccessful bid for the Presidency this year. Mr. Alchon invited Mr. Duke anyway.

Campus officials told Mr. Alchon they would not accept his money because he had ignored the student committee's decision.

In an interview with *The Des Moines Register*, Mr. Alchon said he would give the money for the forum to another university. *The Register* quoted Mr. Alchon as saying: "I am sickened and outraged that a living memorial to my parents and a gift to my alma mater has been so callously thrown aside for no discernible, credible reason."

Private Giving to Colleges Rose by 4% in 1990-91

Recession is blamed for decline from 1989-90's 10% increase

By JULIE L. NICKLIN

Despite the recession, private giving to the nation's colleges and universities increased 4 per cent in 1990-91, to $10.2-billion.

The growth rate in 1989-90 was 10 per cent, and donations from alumni, friends, foundations, and corporations totaled $9.8-billion. Fund raisers said the latest figures reflected the impact of the recession: Donors had been reluctant to give. Yet several officials said the total amount was actually higher than they had anticipated.

"Given the economic circumstances, the 4-per-cent increase probably wasn't bad," said M. Joe Roberson, associate vice-president for development at the University of Michigan. "That 10 per cent isn't going to be an every-year thing anyway."

The figures, released this month by the Council for Aid to Education, cover the year ending June 30, 1991. The 4-per-cent growth represented the second-smallest increase in private giving to higher education in 10 years.

CHRIS HILDRETH, CORNELL U.

Inge T. Reichenbach of Cornell: "We achieved without having individual large gifts. There we saw the impact of the economy. We just didn't see the gifts materialize."

'It's a Simple Aberration'

Last year's increase did not keep up with the rate of inflation, which averaged nearly 5 per cent for 1990-91. When adjusted for inflation, total donations to colleges actually declined 1 per cent, according to the council.

Although many fund raisers said they were not alarmed by last year's decline, they conceded that attracting private gifts had become even more crucial because income from such sources as tuition and federal and state governments was no longer increasing at the rates enjoyed in the past. And many do worry not only about how economic fluctuations can slow gifts, but also about the growing number of groups that are competing for private dollars.

In 1990-91, 5 of the top 20 college fund raisers reported declines, compared with 1989-90, when only one did.

Harvard University, higher education's top fund raiser for the past two years, saw its total donations drop 8 per cent, to $195.6-million—from $213.5-million in 1989-90.

"It's a simple aberration," said Thomas M. Reardon, Harvard's director of university development. "The gift stream is never on an even slope." Mr. Reardon said much of Harvard's drop could be attributed to an 8-per-cent decline in bequests to the university.

A drop was also reported by Stanford University, the second-most-successful fund raiser, whose total fell 11 per cent to

Continued on Following Page

Editor Disputes University's Claim That Budget Ax Killed His Magazine

MOSCOW, IDAHO

Stephen Lyons struck a nerve last year when he wrote an article that criticized universities for turning alumni magazines into fund-raising vehicles. Mr. Lyons talked at length about the magazine he edited—*Idaho: the University*.

This month, Mr. Lyons learned that the University of Idaho had decided that the magazine was too expensive and that it would cease publication after the summer issue. The university's current tabloid publication, *At Idaho*, will be expanded to take the magazine's place. As of this summer, Mr. Lyons will be out of a job.

Coincidence? Mr. Lyons thinks not. "I think I'm being fired for the two articles I wrote," said Mr. Lyons, referring to an opinion piece in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (February 13, 1991), and, more recently, an article in the May issue of *Currents*, the magazine of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. "The practice of freedom of speech at Idaho is effectively dead for non-tenured staff."

Harry Peterson, Idaho's vice-president for university relations and development, said the university's decision had nothing to do with Mr. Lyons's articles. "It has to do with significant budget restrictions and the need to accomplish the same or more with less," he said, noting that other programs and positions at the university were also being eliminated.

Mailed to 63,000 Alumni

The quarterly magazine costs about $106,000 a year to publish and mail to 63,000 alumni. Donations to the university's foundation pay for the magazine and will pay for the $75,000 annual budget of the tabloid as well.

In a letter to alumni last week, Mr. Peterson said the university estimated that the cost of the magazine in its current format would increase by about $9,000 a year.

Mr. Lyons's piece for *The Chronicle* prompted a flurry of letters to Mr. Lyons and this newspaper from outraged fund raisers. He argued that most readers were not fooled by "the P. T. Barnum approach to public relations or fund raising. They enjoy being treated as a thoughtful, discerning public, not pieces of donor meat."

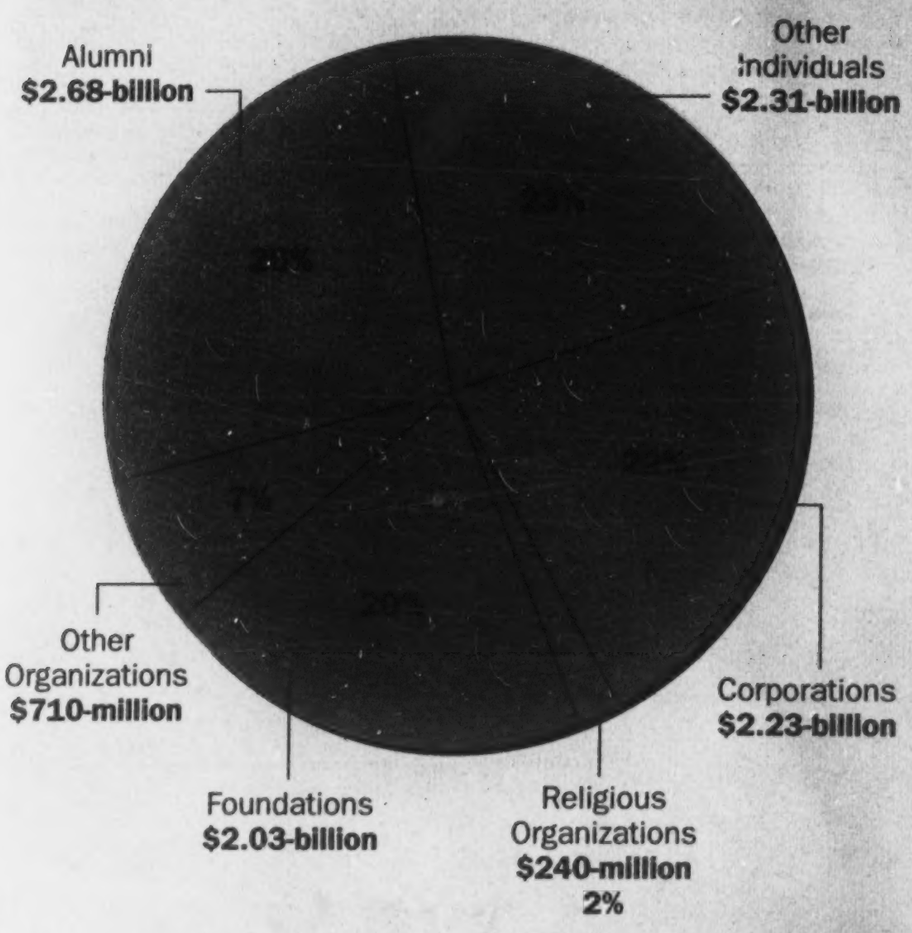
In his *Currents* article, Mr. Lyons reiterated his criticisms of editors who make fund raising their primary goal and said he regretted not making his original article stronger.

Before the *Currents* article was published, Mr. Peterson contacted the magazine's editors to express his concerns about a particular passage, according to Mr. Lyons and Karla Taylor, the editor in

Continued on Following Page

Voluntary Support of Higher Education

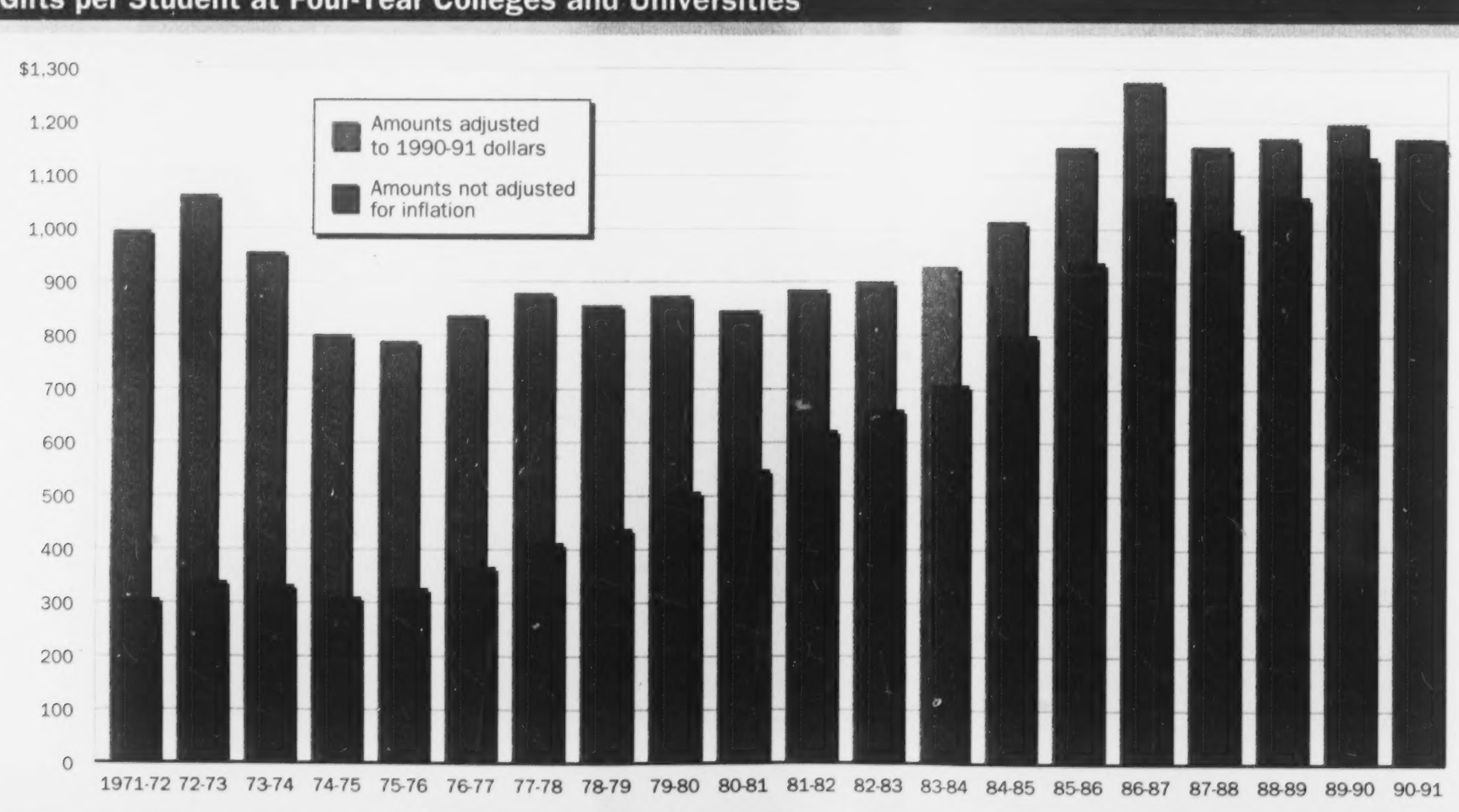
Sources of Gifts to Higher Education in 1990-91



Top Fund Raisers in 1990-91

Institution	Amount	Amount per student
Harvard University	$195,582,616	$7,937
Stanford University	180,922,249	12,662
Cornell University	177,075,032	8,850
University of Pennsylvania	143,384,123	6,546
Yale University	132,416,904	12,213
University of Wisconsin–Madison	128,394,787	2,980
Columbia University	128,241,788	7,030
University of California–Berkeley	117,656,562	3,840
Duke University	113,693,144	10,391
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	110,307,644	11,457
University of Minnesota	109,131,731	1,493
University of Washington	102,831,966	3,066
Johns Hopkins University	100,437,183	7,157
University of Michigan	94,789,039	1,869
University of Southern California	94,303,629	3,324
Indiana University	90,901,034	985
University of Illinois	89,589,324	1,419
Princeton University	88,288,317	13,901
New York University	87,555,158	1,844
University of Chicago	82,185,081	7,405
Ohio State University	74,295,747	1,226
California Institute of Technology	73,155,633	39,310
Northwestern University	70,849,657	5,311
University of Texas–Austin	68,055,605	1,372
Samford University	66,413,849	15,950

Gifts per Student at Four-Year Colleges and Universities



Gifts by Type of Institution

	1989-90			1990-91			
	Number of institutions	Amount	Average per institution	Number of institutions	Amount	Average per institution	Change in average
Research	178	$5,456,550,000	$30,655,000	186	$5,779,403,000	$31,072,000	+1.4%
Private	70	2,894,438,000	41,349,000	67	2,994,139,000	44,689,000	+8.1
Public	108	2,562,111,000	23,723,000	119	2,785,264,000	23,406,000	–1.3
Comprehensive	326	924,462,000	2,836,000	328	1,013,381,000	3,090,000	+9.0
Private	175	642,969,000	3,674,000	178	718,345,000	4,036,000	+9.8
Public	151	281,493,000	1,864,000	150	295,036,000	1,967,000	+5.5
Liberal arts	325	1,288,881,000	3,966,000	316	1,287,339,000	4,074,000	+2.7
Private	318	1,283,167,000	4,035,000	308	1,281,198,000	4,160,000	+3.1
Public	7	5,714,000	816,000	8	6,141,000	768,000	–6.0
Specialized	107	417,214,000	3,899,000	89	403,834,000	4,537,000	+16.4
Private	91	254,233,000	2,794,000	74	268,657,000	3,631,000	+30.0
Public	16	162,981,000	10,186,000	15	135,177,000	9,012,000	–11.5
Two-year	123	86,917,000	707,000	127	74,818,000	589,000	–16.6
Private	26	25,799,000	992,000	21	13,765,000	655,000	–33.9
Public	97	61,118,000	630,000	106	61,054,000	576,000	–8.6
All institutions	**1,059**	**$8,174,023,000**	**$7,719,000**	**1,046**	**$8,558,775,000**	**$8,182,000**	**+6.0%**

SOURCE: Council for Aid to Education

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

Private Giving to Colleges Rose by 4% in 1990-91

Continued From Preceding Page

$180.9-million. In 1989-90, Stanford raised $202.2-million.

Stanford officials said two factors explained the drop. Several large gifts in 1989-90 boosted that year's total. A decline in gifts from corporations and foundations in 1990-91 hurt that year's total.

Even though some companies and foundations didn't give to Stanford because of its problems with the federal government over the overhead costs of research, gifts were down largely because of the recession, campus officials said. Despite those factors, Stanford closed its five-year, $1.1-billion campaign in February, with $1.3-billion in gifts and pledges.

"When you are looking at as much economic uncertainty as many donors are facing, it's not surprising that giving would slide," said John B. Ford, Stanford's vice-president for development. "Private giving is the revenue stream with the most elasticity. But even that elasticity has some limits."

A Good Year for Some

For other colleges, 1990-91 was a good year. Cornell University, which ranked third in total giving, saw donations increase 10 per cent. The total reached $177.1-million, up from $161.3-million in 1989-90.

Inge T. Reichenbach, Cornell's director of university development, attributed the growth to increased giving by various donor groups—not from one or two major gifts. Because Cornell is in the

Editor Disputes University's Claim

Continued From Preceding Page

chief of *Currents*. Ms. Taylor said Mr. Peterson had objected to the naming of a particular development officer at Idaho.

After Mr. Peterson talked to Mr. Lyons, the specific reference was removed. Ms. Taylor said Mr. Peterson's request was not an attempt to have the article withheld. "His request didn't seem unreasonable to me," Ms. Taylor said.

Mr. Lyons said that he had agreed to make the change, but that he had "had problems with them contacting the editors behind my back."

Tom Hager, editor of the magazine of the University of Oregon, who served with Mr. Lyons on a CASE panel about alumni magazines earlier this year, said he believed the university's decision to eliminate the magazine was not based on strictly financial reasons. "There are viable budgetary reasons to do just about anything a university wants to do," Mr. Hager said. "But my guess would be that there was some political content to the decision."

Mr. Lyons, a 1986 graduate of the university, served as the magazine's editor that year and from 1988 to the present. He said he was "talking to some people" about legal action against the university.

—LIZ McMILLEN

midst of a five-year, $1.25-million campaign, she said, the fund-raising momentum has been strong.

But the recession was felt at Cornell, too. Gifts in the $5-million to $10-million range were down last year, Ms. Reichenbach said.

"We achieved without having individual large gifts," Ms. Reichenbach said. "There we saw the impact of the economy. We just didn't see the gifts materialize."

13% Increase at Michigan

The University of Michigan also had a successful year, increasing donations by 13 per cent to $94.8-million. Fund raisers said they had been aggressively seeking gifts in a two-year "quiet phase" of a campaign for $750-million—or more—that will be publicly announced this fall.

Like many public institutions, the university has experienced budget cuts and hopes to increase its revenue through gifts. Campus officials expect no cuts—and no growth—in money from the state for 1993.

"When you are in an environment where you say, 'Hot dog!' to zero budget growth, you need more gifts," said the university's Mr. Roberson. "Private giving is taking on an increasing—almost private-college—importance."

Of the top 25 fund raisers in 1990-91, the California Institute of Technology brought in the largest amount of money per student, with $39,310 for each of the 1,861 people enrolled. Samford University, which saw donations grow a whopping 695 per cent largely because of gifts totaling $53-million from the estate of Ralph W. Beeson, a life-insurance executive, raised $15,950 for each of its 4,164 students. Princeton University ranked third, with $13,901 for each of its 6,351 students.

Although giving from most sources was up, the increases were not as great as in 1989-90. Alumni donations rose 6 per cent, compared with 11 per cent in 1989-90. Non-alumni gifts grew 4 per cent, compared with 7.5 per cent the previous year. Foundations increased their support 6 per cent, less than the 10-per-cent gain in 1989-90. Corporate gifts were up 3 per cent, compared to 11 per cent the year before.

Bleak Expectations

Fund raisers were pleased with the 10-per-cent growth in private donations in 1989-90, marking the second year of recovery from a 3.5-per-cent drop in 1988. They had expected a bleak fiscal 1991 because the recession hit hardest that year.

Some fund raisers are already predicting better results for the current fiscal year—and the next—as the recession loosens its hold on the economy. Several universities say fund-raising totals this year are running 2 to 5 per cent ahead of last year at this time—with more than a month to go.

Many development officials remain worried about competition from the growing number of organizations that are seeking money from the private sector.

For the past few years, Caltech has seen about 70 per cent of its proposals accepted by foundations. But officials said the interest of foundations in, among other areas, primary and secondary education had caused that rate to drop.

"We have to fight harder for the dollars we get," said Tom Gelder, Caltech's director of development. "Our fund raisers are spending more time trying to raise dollars."

A total of 1,059 colleges and universities participated in the survey, which was also sponsored by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education and the National Association of Independent Schools.

A two-volume report of the survey, "Voluntary Support of Education, 1991," will be available for $50 each prepaid, or $35 for survey participants, in late June from CFAE, 51 Madison Avenue, Suite 2200, New York 10010. ■

PRIVATE SUPPORT

ANNENBERG FOUNDATION
St. Davids Center
150 Radnor-Chester Road
St. Davids, Pa. 19087
Communications. For programs in communications: $24.6-million to U. of Southern California.

EWING HALSELL FOUNDATION
711 Navarro Street
San Antonio Bank and Trust Building
San Antonio 78205
Education. For a project to improve elementary education in San Antonio public schools: $1.75-million to Trinity U. (Tex.).

INTEL FOUNDATION
c/o Intel Corporation
3065 Bowers Avenue
P.O. Box 58065
Santa Clara, Cal. 95052-8121
Engineering. For a fellowship in the college of engineering: $400,000 to U. of California at Berkeley.

JAMES M. JOHNSTON TRUST
1101 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington 20005
Support. For support of programs: $8.65-million to U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

SIEBERT LUTHERAN FOUNDATION
2600 North Mayfair Road
Wauwatosa, Wis. 53226
Support. For support of programs: $1-million, over four years, to Carthage College (Wis.).

TODD WEHR FOUNDATION
111 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee 53202
Facilities. For renovation of the Student Life and Campus Center: $500,000 to Milwaukee School of Engineering.

GIFTS & BEQUESTS

Converse College. For support of programs: $643,800 from the estates of Alma and T. R. Garrison.

Davidson College. For a professorship in mathematics or the physical sciences: $1-million from Textron Inc.
Institute for Advanced Study. For support of programs: $10-million from the estate of Gladys Krieble Delmas.
Iowa State University. To endow a carillonneur professorship: $250,000 from Des Moines–area alumni.
Peace College. For scholarships: $856,606 from the estate of Sally V. Blalock Beard.
Rhodes College. For support of programs: $2.5-million from the estate of Rachel Milani Clough.
University of Florida. For acquisitions for the museum of art: $1-million from James G. and Caroline Julier Richardson.
University of Kansas. For track scholarships: $315,000 from Kermit D. and Beverly B. Hollingsworth.
University of North Dakota. For support of programs: $400,000 from Paul and Marian Hewitt Gislason.
University of Oregon. For the department of art history: $1.2-million from the estate of Marion Dean Ross.
University of Richmond. For a professorship in mathematics: $2.3-million from the estate of Mary Saunders Richardson.
Whitman College. For scholarships: $1-million from Frances Penrose Owen.

THE BASKETBALL TEAM
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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"It may turn out that a free society cannot really prevent crime."
A professor of public policy, on crime and human nature: A40

"Contrary to those snobs among intellectuals and campaign consultants who view voters as unwashed clods, scholarly research of recent years demonstrates that the electorate acts reasonably."
A professor of political science, on electoral reform: B1

"We're just trying to figure out where the bleeding's going to stop."
A college football coach, on scholarship and staffing cuts: A29

"The highly intrusive language of the bill micromanages some of NIH's important programs."
The NIH'S Bernadine P. Healy, on legislation to improve research on women's health: A21

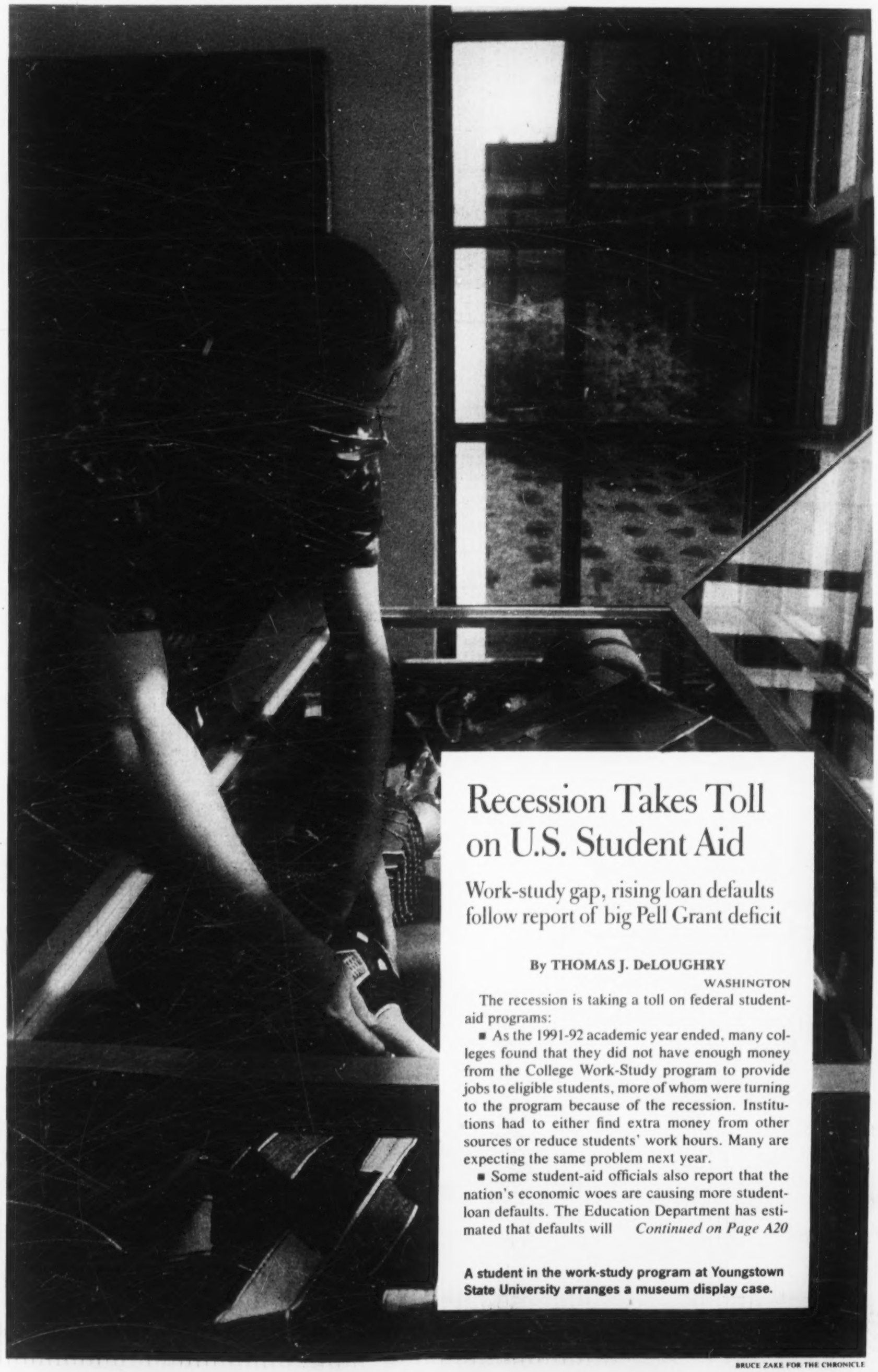
"This is the really great part about this. You can take a note and sculpt it. That's what composition is to me. It's sculpting."
An associate professor of music composition, on computer music: A5

"The brain drain has stabilized. A lot of people are leaving, but there's always been an import and export of talent from Hong Kong."
The former head of the Hong Kong bureau of the Institute of International Education: A32

"The rich seem to be getting richer, and the poor seem to be getting poorer."
The director of a study of faculty salaries: A11

"Since this is our third run at computerization, there is a certain skepticism."
A museum official who is working on a catalog of her collection: A15

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-40
Athletics	A29-31
Business & Philanthropy	A25-26
Gazette	A35
Fact File	A12
Government & Politics	A19-24
Information Technology	A15-18
International	A32-34
Personal & Professional	A11-14
Scholarship	A7-10
Students	A27-28
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-48**
Bulletin Board	B8-47
Opinion, Letters	B1-7



BRUCE ZAKE FOR THE CHRONICLE

Recession Takes Toll on U.S. Student Aid

Work-study gap, rising loan defaults follow report of big Pell Grant deficit

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

The recession is taking a toll on federal student-aid programs:

- As the 1991-92 academic year ended, many colleges found that they did not have enough money from the College Work-Study program to provide jobs to eligible students, more of whom were turning to the program because of the recession. Institutions had to either find extra money from other sources or reduce students' work hours. Many are expecting the same problem next year.
- Some student-aid officials also report that the nation's economic woes are causing more student-loan defaults. The Education Department has estimated that defaults will *Continued on Page A20*

A student in the work-study program at Youngstown State University arranges a museum display case.

MARGINALIA

Headline in *The Daily Aztec*, the student paper at San Diego State University:

JUVENILES ARRESTED
FOR ATTEMPTED
PARKING STRUCTURE THEFT

Too heavy for them, probably.

■

Note in *Pipeline*, a weekly newsletter at Northwestern College:

"According to the Student Handbook (page 13), 'shorts and athletic wear are strongly discouraged because of the professional nature of these facilities and for reasons of discretion. If they are worn, they should reflect modesty and concern for the convictions of others. The length of all attire should approximate the knee for the Classroom, Dining Hall, Chapel and Library during normal business hours.' Don't be surprised if you are asked to go back to your room and change your shorts / skirt if they are too short. STUDENTS WHO CONSISTENTLY WEAR SHORTS/SKIRTS INAPPROPRIATE IN LENGTH WILL LOSE THE PRIVILEGE OF WEARING THEM AT ALL."

We blush at the thought.

■

Then there's this headline from the Sauk Valley Community College *Scout:*

NOTHING IN THE
SPORTS BRIEFS
THIS WEEK

■

Letter circulated at Monroe Community College:

"May 1, 1992 has past . . . You say, so what . . . What was May 1st . . . It was the deadline for submission of Educational Session proposals for the 1992 ACU-I Region II Conference in Poughkeepsie, New York, November 13-15, 1992!!!!!!!!!! To date, we have only five proposals . . . HELP!!! HELP!!! HELP!!! . . .

"I look forward to a response from all of us who want to share our visions in order to benefit the role we play on our campuses. Please submit a proposal even if you are not 100% sure you can attend due to budgets. We will cross that bridge when it gets here."

What's its E.T.A.?

■

Headline in the Tulsa (Okla.) *World*, over a story about an event at the University of Tulsa:

RUSSIAN ICON, MINIATURE ARTIST
SETS LECTURE AT TU

They're lowering the lectern, of course?

■

Notice in *ETS Access*, the staff paper at Educational Testing Service:

"The gender differences interest group meeting has been rescheduled to Tuesday, May 19, from noon to 2 p.m. in Conant Lounge A."

We're afraid to ask. —C.G.

In Brief

Iowa will sell university TV station

AMES, IOWA—The Iowa Board of Regents will proceed with a plan to sell a commercial television station owned by Iowa State University after the state's Governor last week vetoed a bill that would have prevented the sale.

Martin C. Jischke, the university's president, had recommended against the sale, and many students, professors, and alumni agreed, calling the station an irreplaceable asset. But the regents voted 6 to 3 to pursue an offer from a New York company to buy it for $14-million. The regents said the proceeds would support other campus programs.

Only two public universities are said to own commercial stations, Iowa State and the University of Missouri at Columbia. ■

Police blame dean for student drinking

MORAGA, CAL.—The dean of student affairs at Saint Mary's College of California was issued a citation by police for permitting the consumption of alcoholic beverages by underaged students at a senior graduation picnic held on the campus.

Ronald Travenick was cited because he was supervising the picnic, where minors were drinking beer, a police spokesman said. The citation charges him with contributing to the delinquency of minors and with allowing minors under his supervision to consume alcoholic beverages, both misdemeanors.

In a statement, the college said the picnic was sponsored by student groups, which agreed not to serve alcohol to minors. The college said it would have no other comment until officials investigated the incident. ■

BILL EDMONDS, COASTAL CAROLINA COLLEGE

Students make unexpected find

CONWAY, S.C.—Students in an archaeology course at the University of South Carolina's Coastal Carolina College stumbled onto a Colonial house site dating to the early 1700's. They had been looking for the remains of a trading outpost. Instead, they dug up artifacts, including a square "case bottle" (*left*), probably used to hold alcohol. ■

CARL ELMORE

Medical school holds service for donors

DENVER—In an unusual event last month at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, students and staff members commemorated people who had donated their bodies to the teaching hospital, or whose bodies had been donated by their families.

About 140 people — medical students, faculty members, and family members—attended the service, which was held on a lawn outside the medical school.

This was the third year the university sponsored the event. It was organized by the medical school's freshman class to increase students' respect for the cadavers they use to learn anatomy.

During the service, three medical students sang in Hebrew and in English, and one student, Eliot Bruhl, co-president of the freshman class, read a poem he had written about life as a medical student and the importance of cadavers to students' understanding of the human body. ■

W. PATRICK HINELY, WASHINGTON AND LEE U.

George stands watch

LEXINGTON, VA.—After two years of work, a new bronze statue of George Washington now stands guard atop Washington and Lee University's Washington Hall (*above*).

Old George, the 146-year-old wooden original, had suffered steady deterioration from rain, woodpeckers, and student pranks. The wooden statue was painted white, except when pranksters coated it in assorted bright colors. The bronze replica, which depicts the first U. S. President holding a sword and diploma, also is painted white. ■

Students receive roses instead of diplomas

SAVANNAH, GA.—Graduates of the embattled Savannah College of Art and Design received roses in lieu of diplomas (*above*) at an unauthorized ceremony organized by students and professors after a pipe-bomb explosion led administrators to cancel commencement.

President Richard G. Rowan said the decision to cancel was made out of "overriding concern for the security and safety of all." The alternative ceremony was led by several professors recently dismissed by the college, which has been torn by turmoil over faculty and student rights. Four students have filed a $12.4-million lawsuit accusing the college of harassment and intimidation, said their lawyer, Matthew Wallace. College officials had no comment on the suit. ■

Corrections

■ Because the University of Alaska at Anchorage provided incorrect information, an item about an art exhibit at the university, "Eros Censored," (*The Chronicle*, May 13) incorrectly reported that the exhibit had been organized by the Alaska Humanities Forum. The exhibit was organized by the university's art department. The university required people interested in viewing the exhibit to be at least 21 years old, not 18 as reported.

■ The name of the founder of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading, and Publishing (*The Chronicle*, April 22) was incorrect. The society was founded by Jonathan Rose of Drew University and Simon Eliot of Britain's Open University. ■

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Personal & Professional

'In' Box

A feisty new publication is joining the attack on "political correctness" in academe.

Heterodoxy, which has financial backing from conservative foundations, was founded to fight "the perversion of higher education for a radical agenda," says Peter Collier, one of its editors. "It's a combat publication, a report from the war zone," he says. He describes himself and his co-editor, David Horowitz, as writers and former radicals who have since defected from their political roots.

In the latest issue, one article argues that lesbian- and gay-studies programs are highly politicized. Another profiles a former professor at the University of Texas at Austin who says he left because he felt ostracized by politically correct colleagues. Still another lists the monthly's choices for "The Ten Wackiest Feminists on Campus." (Its targets include Mary Daly, Carol Delaney, Teresa de Lauretis, Ann Ferguson, Donna Haraway, Sandra Harding, Peggy Mcintosh, Avital Ronell, Jane Tompkins, and Joyce Trebilcot.)

Heterodoxy is published by the Center for the Study of Popular Culture, a non-profit organization in Studio City, Cal. For information or subscriptions ($25), contact *Heterodoxy*, Office Suite 304, 12400 Ventura Boulevard, Studio City, Cal. 91604; (916) 265-9306.

■

Charges of discrimination against Vietnam War veterans has created a brouhaha in Ohio State University's English Department.

Phoebe S. Spinrad, an associate professor of English and a Vietnam veteran, has filed an internal complaint accusing department members and a dean of discriminating against her because of her veteran status.

They have denied the charges, noting that Ms. Spinrad has been promoted and awarded tenure.

The uproar began last fall, after a poster Ms. Spinrad put up outside her office was defaced. The poster, which called for a monument to honor female veterans, stated: "Not all women wore love beads in the sixties." Someone wrote over it: "Yeah, some were murderers."

Her colleagues were later angered when she said in an alumni newspaper that most people in powerful posts at colleges had opposed the Vietnam War and that she was trying to "hold the line against the barbarians"—a reference to politically correct colleagues, she says now.

That prompted an exchange of angry letters between Ms. Spinrad and her colleagues that made their way to top officials. Ms. Spinrad has called the letters professionally damaging. Department officials have said her concerns are unfounded.

Meanwhile, the Labor Department has been asked to investigate whether another department member had been denied a promotion because of his veteran's status.

Business Professors Become Top Wage Earners at Public Universities, Supplanting Engineers

But national salary survey finds engineers still lead all other groups at private institutions

By DENISE K. MAGNER
WASHINGTON

Professors of business and management have supplanted their colleagues in engineering as the top wage earners at public universities, a new study has found.

For eight years, engineering professors took home higher salaries than other academics at both public and private institutions. At private colleges, they still make more than their colleagues in other fields, according to a 1991-92 survey of faculty salaries conducted by the College and University Personnel Association.

The annual survey monitors the salaries of full-time faculty members in 55 disciplines at 290 public and 517 private four-year colleges and universities. It does not include professors in law and medical schools or administrators with faculty rank.

$42,352 Average at Public Colleges

Across all disciplines, the average salary for faculty members of all ranks was $42,352 in 1991-92 at public colleges and universities. At the private institutions, that figure was $41,349.

The lowest-paid faculty members are the same ones as in past years: those in nursing, secretarial and related programs, home economics, physical education, and general programs in teacher education. Their average salaries range from $27,000 to $35,000 at private colleges, and from $36,000 to $40,600 at public institutions. In higher education, as elsewhere, "the rich seem to be getting richer, and the poor seem to be getting poorer," said Richard D. Howe, head of equal-opportunity programs at Appalachian State University and director of the survey. His institution and the personnel association sponsor the study.

"I think the average pay raise is going to be significantly less for '92-'93. It will probably be in the area of 2 or 3 per cent."

In academic 1991-92, faculty members in marketing management earned the most at public colleges and universities, with an average salary for all ranks of $51,689. Those in accounting earned $50,714, and those in business and management, $50,443. All three positions outstripped engineering professors, whose average pay was $50,158.

The reverse held true at private institutions, where engineering faculty members earned an average salary of $59,027 this past academic year, while academics in marketing management received $50,034 and those in business and management, $51,647.

Trend Expected to Continue

"Engineering has definitely crested in the public sector," Mr. Howe said.

"In the next few years," he said, "you'll find engineering won't even be at the top in the privates." He predicted that professors in various business fields would pull in the highest salaries for the next several years.

As an indicator of things to come, Mr. Howe compared the average salaries paid to new assistant professors in engineering to those in business fields. The average salary for a new assistant professor of engineering at private institutions was $43,244 in 1991-92, while those in marketing management made $49,083.

Meanwhile, at public institutions, new

Continued on Page A13

AAUP Expected to Lift Censure From 5 Colleges; 6 Others May Face Rebuke

BRUCE KATZ FOR THE CHRONICLE

Jordan E. Kurland, the AAUP's associate general secretary: "We have a lot of very small, private, mostly church-related colleges coming down the pike."

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN
WASHINGTON

As many as six colleges and universities could be added to the American Association of University Professors' list of censured administrations at the group's annual meeting here this week.

Officials of the association say there is a good chance that five institutions will be removed from the blacklist of academic-freedom violators. If so, the number of censured administrations would increase to 49 after this year's annual meeting, the association's 78th.

Of the six being considered for censure, the surest bets are Dean Junior College, the New Community College of Baltimore, Loma Linda University, and Chowan College, said Jordan E. Kurland, the AAUP's associate general secretary.

The other two cases, which are less clear cut, involve King's College of New York and Wesley College of Delaware. Both colleges have taken steps to redress some of the issues that led to the investigations.

'Very Encouraging' Efforts

The AAUP is expected to vote to remove five institutions from the blacklist: the Colorado School of Mines, which was censured in 1973; Sonoma State University, 1983; the University of Northern Colorado, 1984; Temple University, 1985; and Morgan State University, 1987. All have made strides in redressing the issues that led to censure, Mr. Kurland said.

He called those efforts "very encourag-

Continued on Page A13

FACT FILE: Average Faculty Salaries by Rank in Selected Fields at Four-Year Institutions, 1991-92

	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor*	New assistant professor	Instructor	All ranks
Accounting						
Public	$62,262	$51,784	$46,097	$51,749	$30,024	$50,714
Private	59,767	39,880	40,457	41,843	32,280	42,009
Agribusiness and agricultural production						
Public	51,116	39,480	33,416	34,067	22,844	43,035
Private	—	—	31,830	—	—	36,921
Allied health						
Public	49,281	40,937	33,052	32,220	27,209	36,592
Private	55,302	43,918	34,538	—	28,065	38,343
Anthropology						
Public	53,304	40,661	31,907	30,666	28,834	43,665
Private	53,514	40,869	33,333	—	—	43,590
Architecture and environmental design						
Public	54,920	42,434	34,595	32,563	—	44,769
Private	60,423	44,673	36,090	33,376	31,762	45,713
Area and ethnic studies						
Public	55,444	45,409	34,684	—	—	45,365
Private	52,757	38,085	33,693	—	—	41,485
Audiology and speech pathology						
Public	53,774	41,330	34,186	31,252	26,227	41,650
Private	51,688	38,955	33,118	—	—	39,491
Business administration and management, general						
Public	57,168	47,701	42,792	46,213	27,702	47,519
Private	59,667	46,070	40,443	42,732	28,860	46,334
Business and management						
Public	60,741	50,470	46,399	49,607	30,133	50,443
Private	71,688	50,635	43,324	41,264	29,948	51,647
Business economics						
Public	56,279	45,458	40,882	42,139	29,264	47,023
Private	53,167	43,787	38,796	38,474	29,859	44,080
Chemistry, general						
Public	53,452	40,489	33,232	32,471	25,611	45,073
Private	52,600	38,905	32,352	30,168	26,502	43,910
Communications						
Public	51,019	40,221	32,285	31,466	26,471	38,084
Private	46,698	38,540	31,171	30,772	24,603	35,380
Communications technologies						
Public	54,496	42,103	33,626	—	30,463	41,570
Private	51,448	40,223	33,401	31,716	26,075	37,419
Computer and information science						
Public	59,466	48,590	42,045	44,263	28,037	47,345
Private	58,410	44,378	38,470	36,887	30,814	43,504
Curriculum and instruction						
Public	49,380	40,319	32,500	30,862	25,095	39,736
Private	56,297	42,725	33,871	—	—	43,561
Dramatic arts						
Public	52,188	38,596	31,040	29,164	26,400	39,342
Private	48,128	36,952	29,672	29,239	27,901	36,385
Drawing						
Public	48,473	38,351	31,248	29,041	27,164	39,810
Private	46,087	36,418	29,796	27,430	25,339	36,677
Economics						
Public	57,682	45,192	38,535	38,950	30,267	47,491
Private	66,262	43,305	38,158	36,851	32,003	48,905
Education						
Public	50,666	40,561	33,186	32,802	24,836	41,207
Private	48,776	37,969	31,623	31,390	24,399	37,986
Engineering						
Public	60,028	48,658	42,343	43,261	31,236	50,158
Private	71,292	52,577	45,989	43,244	28,792	59,027
Engineering technologies						
Public	49,873	40,757	35,022	34,108	28,172	39,971
Private	53,234	43,939	36,477	—	32,406	43,243
Foreign languages						
Public	51,637	39,705	31,447	30,276	24,692	38,889
Private	49,480	39,301	31,729	29,884	25,737	38,412
Geography						
Public	52,146	40,707	33,170	32,644	27,959	43,015
Private	49,668	39,133	32,502	—	—	41,236
Geology						
Public	53,168	40,716	33,087	32,437	30,307	45,072
Private	61,768	44,074	34,073	—	—	52,228
Higher-education administration						
Public	54,065	43,093	35,053	37,331	31,944	45,571
Private	54,269	42,775	35,063	—	—	44,397
History						
Public	51,432	39,904	31,350	30,265	27,429	43,619
Private	50,016	39,308	31,501	29,613	26,395	41,724
Home economics						
Public	50,737	40,520	33,541	32,493	26,729	38,109
Private	40,733	36,975	31,678	—	26,087	33,909
Hotel/motel management						
Public	53,264	46,815	35,955	—	—	42,096
Private	—	42,492	36,454	—	29,648	40,699
Industrial-arts education						
Public	51,488	41,261	34,295	33,278	28,102	41,531
Private	—	—	—	—	—	—
Letters						
Public	$50,198	$39,167	$31,224	$30,504	$23,866	$38,550
Private	48,819	37,809	30,630	29,100	25,493	38,672
Library and archival sciences						
Public	52,285	41,266	33,882	—	27,064	39,903
Private	48,574	37,571	31,024	—	25,946	34,463
Life sciences						
Public	51,051	41,058	33,287	31,209	24,802	43,364
Private	49,412	38,068	31,887	30,309	23,411	41,266
Marketing management						
Public	61,591	50,796	47,123	49,273	29,642	51,689
Private	61,936	51,011	45,639	49,083	36,090	50,034
Mathematics						
Public	53,438	41,304	34,271	33,562	25,219	41,163
Private	53,789	40,429	33,043	31,759	25,269	41,184
Multi-interdisciplinary studies						
Public	50,465	37,131	30,152	31,472	25,772	36,868
Private	48,548	38,578	31,291	—	25,784	37,038
Music, general						
Public	48,910	38,199	31,132	29,769	26,385	38,993
Private	44,814	36,247	29,816	29,353	25,413	36,485
Nursing, general						
Public	51,127	40,774	33,179	32,027	27,972	36,029
Private	44,914	36,591	31,518	29,611	28,021	33,489
Occupational therapy						
Public	52,774	43,021	37,293	—	30,451	39,034
Private	46,529	39,706	35,238	—	—	37,375
Philosophy and religion						
Public	52,590	40,221	31,927	30,496	27,608	43,281
Private	47,154	38,162	31,009	29,682	24,798	39,640
Physical education						
Public	50,230	40,698	33,504	31,867	27,995	38,312
Private	42,784	37,322	30,698	28,274	25,865	34,324
Physical sciences						
Public	53,627	40,002	33,636	33,322	26,230	43,647
Private	51,347	38,164	32,541	29,242	—	41,363
Physical therapy						
Public	51,357	41,483	36,472	—	28,718	38,352
Private	—	45,838	36,962	40,641	36,059	39,637
Physics, general						
Public	55,088	42,070	34,862	33,406	24,872	47,095
Private	58,620	42,311	35,138	31,232	26,197	48,466
Political science and government						
Public	53,069	40,642	32,203	31,563	27,102	43,009
Private	53,967	40,445	32,503	30,882	29,060	42,961
Protective services						
Public	48,969	39,089	32,270	31,907	28,061	38,279
Private	48,573	38,928	30,617	—	—	39,110
Psychology						
Public	53,207	41,221	33,838	31,318	27,544	44,147
Private	50,840	39,006	32,063	31,186	24,192	41,238
Reading education						
Public	50,846	41,763	34,605	—	25,050	39,364
Private	—	36,050	30,381	—	—	—
Secretarial and related programs						
Public	47,258	39,162	32,610	—	24,340	37,555
Private	40,988	30,671	23,435	—	26,540	27,494
Social sciences						
Public	50,997	39,359	30,688	30,621	26,475	40,135
Private	51,780	37,934	31,488	29,905	24,468	40,740
Social work, general						
Public	53,235	42,694	33,845	32,589	29,924	41,326
Private	47,137	38,768	31,676	31,020	26,940	36,438
Sociology						
Public	51,692	40,819	32,786	31,530	27,347	42,638
Private	48,766	38,416	31,936	30,240	26,953	39,805
Special education, general						
Public	51,712	40,844	33,362	32,002	28,458	42,287
Private	49,219	40,641	30,330	—	—	39,382
Student counseling and personnel services						
Public	50,773	40,622	33,398	33,426	31,899	42,627
Private	51,957	40,202	35,205	—	—	42,062
Teacher education, general programs						
Public	49,893	41,114	33,333	32,651	27,963	40,525
Private	42,838	35,744	30,153	29,485	24,209	34,758
Theology						
Public	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private	42,841	36,826	30,162	28,782	27,670	37,878
Visual and performing arts						
Public	48,456	38,109	30,593	29,290	26,567	38,491
Private	46,636	37,503	30,664	29,313	25,900	37,006
All major fields						
Public	$52,819	$41,891	$34,718	$34,197	$26,813	$42,352
Private	$52,425	$40,380	$33,726	$32,209	$27,024	$41,349

Note: The figures are based on reports from 290 public four-year institutions that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and from 517 private four-year colleges and universities.

* Includes data for new assistant professors.

— Indicates fewer than 10 positions in a rank or fewer than 50 of all ranks. The data are included in the averages for all ranks and for all fields.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Business Professors Get Top Salaries at Public Colleges

Continued From Page A11

assistant professors of accounting earned an average salary in 1991-92 of $51,749—compared with $43,261 for new assistant professors of engineering.

CUPA's annual survey looks at salaries by discipline and rank. The American Association of University Professors also surveys faculty salaries, but its survey is broken down by rank and institution. The AAUP's latest survey found that average faculty salaries had risen 3.5 per cent this academic year, the smallest increase in more than 20 years (*The Chronicle*, April 22).

This year CUPA added the field of social work to its list of disciplines in the survey. The average salary of a new assistant professor of social work was $32,589 at public colleges and $31,020 at private ones.

The national recession seems to have depressed the pay increases that many faculty members received this academic year, Mr. Howe said. The average raise at private institutions surveyed dropped significantly, from 7.78 per cent in 1990-91 to 4.2 per cent in 1991-92.

Many professors at public institutions where there are no collective-bargaining units received little or no increase in 1991-92.

At public institutions surveyed, the average raise actually increased slightly, to 4.3 per cent, compared with 1990-91's 4.07 per cent.

Impact of Bargaining

Mr. Howe said collective-bargaining contracts in effect at some public colleges explained the percentage increase. Many professors at public institutions where there are no collective-bargaining units received little or no increase in 1991-92, he said. But colleges whose faculty members are unionized were often unable to adjust salaries downward because they were locked into giving certain raises under multi-year contracts.

"I think the average pay raise is going to be significantly less for '92-'93," Mr. Howe said. "It will probably be in the area of 2 or 3 per cent."

About 36 per cent of the 290 public institutions in the survey had collective-bargaining units for faculty members. On those campuses, the average faculty salary for all disciplines and ranks was $46,077 in 1991-92.

On the campuses where faculty members were not represented by unions, the average salary was $40,263 this academic year. A year ago, the average salary for all faculty members at public colleges, with and without unions, was $40,607.

In another indication of the recession, the survey showed that the proportion of faculty members at public and private institutions who were new assistant professors had dropped from 5 per cent in the last few years to 4 per cent in 1991-92. "That's as low as we've had since 1983-84," Mr. Howe said.

CUPA has issued two separate reports on the survey, one on public and one on private institutions.

Copies of the two reports are available to institutions that took part in the survey for $30 each, to CUPA members for $50 each, and to all others for $75 each from the College and University Personnel Association, 1233 20th Street, N.W., Suite 503, Washington 20036; (202) 429-0311. Colleges may also purchase specially tailored studies comparing their average faculty salaries with those of other institutions. ■

AAUP May Censure 6 Colleges, Lift Sanctions Against 5

Continued From Page A11

ing," but said he was not as heartened about the cases to be investigated in the next academic year. "We have a lot of very small, private, mostly church-related colleges coming down the pike," he said. "I get depressed about what the months ahead may bring."

Controversial List

Each year the association's Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure investigates cases of possible violations of widely accepted faculty rights. Based on its investigations and recommendations, AAUP members vote at their annual meeting on whether to censure an administration. To get off the blacklist, a college must take steps—ranging from reinstating a professor or providing a cash settlement to changing its institutional policies—to redress the problem that led to censure.

The censure list has long been controversial. Some administrators dismiss it as having no influence; others call it an unfair branding by a group with a union bias. One official whose college is under investigation by the AAUP called it "an academic terrorist organization." AAUP officials say the list is valuable for monitoring the climate of academic freedom nationwide.

Following are summaries of the six cases that will be discussed:

■ **Chowan College.** After discontinuing the college's secretarial program, administrators terminated a tenured professor who had taught in the department for 30 years. An AAUP investigating committee concluded that the college had made no attempt to relocate the professor to another suitable faculty position, as recommended under academic-freedom principles.

The committee further concluded that by notifying the professor of her termination only three months in advance, and then pro-

Continued on Following Page

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"A university is not like a spigot you can turn on and off."
The U. of California's David P. Gardner, on state budget cuts: A21

"The reason in America it's very important what 10 books freshmen will have to read, is because everybody knows they'll never read another book afterwards."
A French academic at a Sorbonne seminar on 'political correctness': A37

"We're tired of being the filter instead of the pump."
A mathematics professor, on making calculus easier for students interested in a scientific career: A15

"People see me and immediately assume I'm on the track team. They ask, 'What sport do you play?' My response is, 'I'm on the art team.' "
A black fine-arts major at Boise State U.: A1

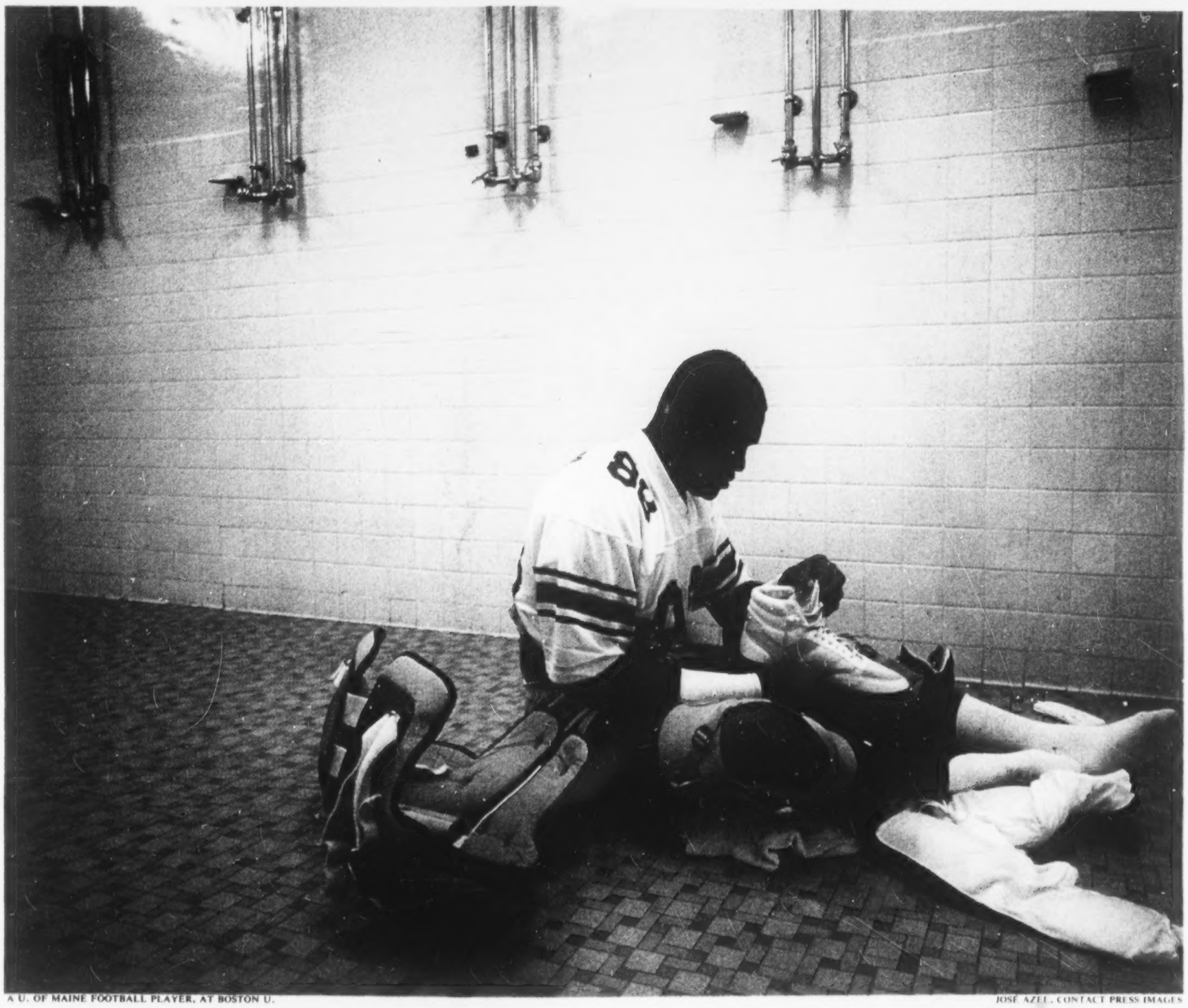
"For lack of a more felicitous term, I think of this venture as the 'Universal Journal Factory.' "
A professor, on a new outlet for scholarly publishing: B1

"It may be a lot easier logistically to get viable cells from an induced abortion. But this approach is a lot better than people scavenging around the back hallways of abortion centers."
A professor of pediatric neurology, on fetal-tissue banks: A21

"You don't need to explain yourself in great detail when you're raising salaries and building buildings."
Michael I. Sovern, who is resigning as president of Columbia U.: A13

"Really, the thing we want most is just to act normal on campus."
A student at Bir Zeit U.: A36

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-44
Athletics	A30-35
Business & Philanthropy	A27-29
Gazette	A39
Government & Politics	A20-26
Information Technology	A17-19
International	A36-38
Personal & Professional	A13-15
Publishing	A9-11
Scholarship	A7-8
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-44**
Bulletin Board	B6-43
Opinion, Letters	B1-5



A U. OF MAINE FOOTBALL PLAYER, AT BOSTON U.

JOSÉ AZEL, CONTACT PRESS IMAGES

Blacks Make Up Large Proportion of Scholarship Athletes, Yet Their Overall Enrollment Lags at Division I Colleges

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Blacks make up nearly a quarter of all the scholarship athletes at 245 college and universities in Division I of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. In basketball, the figure is even more startling: 60 per cent of all the scholarship holders in men's basketball are black. Yet blacks constitute only 6 per cent of the full-time undergraduates at those institutions, a survey by *The Chronicle* has found.

At more than 100 of the 245 colleges, at least one of every five full-time, black male students in academic 1990-91 was an athlete. On 21 campuses, including private institutions such as Furman and Texas Christian Universities and the University of Richmond, and public ones like Northern Arizona University and the Universities of New Hampshire and Wyoming, more than half of the black male students were athletes.

Troubling Numbers for Many

And black students on most of the campuses were far more likely to be athletes than were their white counterparts. Fifteen per cent of the black males at Division I colleges—more than one in seven—were scholarship athletes, compared with one in every 43 white males, or 2.3 per cent. (A Fact File with the enrollments of black athletes and other blacks at 245 Division I colleges begins on Page A31.)

Those numbers trouble many academics, experts on race, and other observers of higher education. Some say that colleges are sending destructive messages by appearing to show more interest in black athletes than in other blacks. Such disparities, they say, foster the stereotype that blacks are better suited to physical activities than to intellectual pursuits, and discourage young blacks who are not athletes by suggesting that it's easier to get to college if you play ball.

"Besides reinforcing stereotypes, it demoralizes students who really work at the high-school level and who struggle, against tremendous odds, to maintain some sense of the dream that education is the way to rise and make one's way in this technologically advanced and increasingly literate society," says Harry Edwards, a professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley who has written extensively about race in sports.

Others say they wish colleges would recruit other blacks as aggressively as they chase black athletes, who often receive full scholarships and get special treatment in the admissions process. The answer, they say, is not to enroll fewer black athletes, but to intensify the recruitment of non-athletes.

Isolation and Resentment

Still others say colleges are doing a disservice to black athletes and black students alike by enrolling a high proportion of black athletes and lower proportion of other blacks. It leads to isolation for both groups, they say, and often to resentment between them.

"I know that young blacks may see this as a chance to get up and out, and if they

Continued on Page A30

'Le Politiquement Correct'

At a Paris colloquium, French academics appeared convinced that "political correctness" would never surface in France—at least not in the way it has in the United States.

STORY ON PAGE A36

MARGINALIA

Announcement from the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies at the University of Oregon:

SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
BROWN BAG TALK
* * *
125 CHILES
(PLEASE NO FOOD OR DRINKS
IN THIS ROOM)

"*Empty* brown bag talk?" a reader wonders.

■

News item in the Waterville (Me.) *Morning Sentinel:*

"PITTSFIELD—As the vote nears on School Administrative District 53's $6.1 budget, an idea continues to surface that promises to save the district money. . . ."

Anything to get rid of that pesky extra dime.

■

Headline on a news release from York University, Ontario:

ORANGUTANS TO RECEIVE CREDIT
DURING CONFERENCE
OF PRIMATOLOGISTS

They're sitting in as auditors?

■

A memorandum at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University cites this new dress policy:

"Normal business attire (coat and tire / dress or suit) . . .

We hate to admit it, but we fit the bill.

■

Memorandum from the Asian Division of the University of Maryland:

"For the Term V schedule cover, we are strongly suggesting that you use blue ink on white paper. All promotional materials for Term V are in this color scheme. Remember the object is to have everything look the same. . . .

"We are using blue this term to target men. As we have mentioned in the past it is one of their favorite colors. Blue signifies emotional tranquility, rest, relaxation, and recuperation—a message that goes well with the final term of the year.

"As people at your base see book bags, posters and schedule covers all with the same look, we will, in advertising terms, 'increase the number of impressions.' The more impressions we make, the more we will increase our 'top of mind awareness' and the more people will enroll."

Sure, sure.

■

Headline in *The Daily Utah Chronicle*, the newspaper at the University of Utah:

U. PRESIDENT PROMISES
FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS
IN INAUGURATION SPEECH

Sorry. It's now or never.

—C.G.

In Brief

Mascots rustle up patent dispute

TULSA, OKLA. — Oklahoma State University and the University of Wyoming are hoping to settle a three-year-old trademark dispute over their Pistol Pete mascots.

The mascots of the institutions—both home to "the Cowboys"—are virtually identical, except that the bowlegged gunfighter from the Old West wears orange and black duds at Oklahoma and brown and yellow at Wyoming.

Both universities filed a trademark application with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in 1989. Oklahoma State has been granted a patent. Wyoming's application is pending. Officials at both institutions say they would like to settle the confusion out of court. One proposed settlement would allow each university to display and sell products with its mascot only in certain regions of the country. New Mexico State University, which has a maroon-and-black Pistol Pete mascot, has not been involved in the dispute. According to experts in such things, as many as 20 other high schools and colleges may have Pistol Pete as their mascot. ■

U. OF WYOMING

OKLAHOMA STATE U.

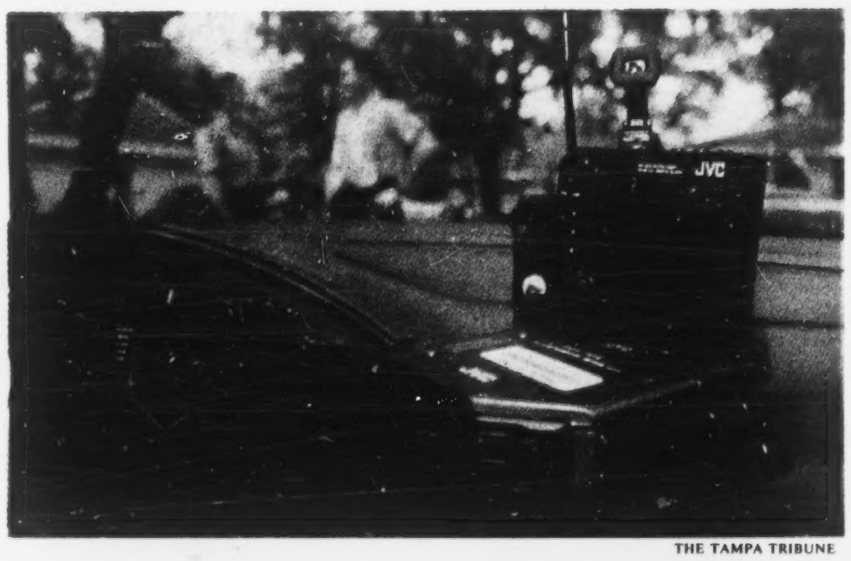
College reading list causes controversy

NEW LONDON, CONN.—Connecticut College's traditionally tame summer reading list caused a stir this year when Camille Paglia's book, *Sexual Personae: Art and Decadence From Nefertiti to Emily Dickinson*, was included.

Frederick S. Paxton, head of the 10-member committee that selected the books, said the college had started summer-reading lists three years ago to create a sense of community among students and faculty and staff members.

But some professors balked at Ms. Paglia's book, which has been criticized by many feminists. To quell the controversy, the committee added another book: Susan Faludi's *Backlash: The Undeclared War Against American Women*. The two will be read and discussed in tandem.

Ms. Paglia could not be reached for comment. ■



THE TAMPA TRIBUNE

Cameras help police with drunk drivers

TAMPA, FLA.—The University of South Florida police department has installed video cameras on the dashboards of two of its police cars to help in the conviction of drunk drivers on the campus. Pat Johnson, who serves on the campus force, said the tapes can show a person driving erratically and failing a sobriety test and "that gives us the evidence we need to win cases." ■

Institutions face fines for PCB's

SAN FRANCISCO—The University of California system, Bakersfield College, and the University of Hawaii at Manoa are the latest higher-education institutions to be charged by the Environmental Protection Agency with violating federal regulations that guide the use of equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCB's.

In 1979, the agency banned the manufacture of PCB's, which have been widely used in electrical equipment, because they were found to be a probable human carcinogen.

The agency also required that by October 1, 1990, equipment containing PCB's in public buildings—including those on college and university campuses—must be removed or fitted with special protective devices.

The California system and Bakersfield have paid fines of $150,000 and $10,000, respectively, to the EPA, and both have agreed to remove or protect equipment using PCB's. Hawaii, which was assessed a $129,000 penalty last month, has not yet settled with the EPA. ■

ARTHUR POLLACK, BOSTON HERALD

Harvard law students disrupt commencement

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Harvard Law School graduates disrupted their commencement service this month, demanding that the school hire more women and members of minority groups. The students (*above*) waved banners and signs calling for the resignation of Law School Dean Robert C. Clark.

The dean declined to comment. For months, students have complained that the school has not hired enough women or minority-group members. Of the school's 64 professors, 6 are black men, 5 are white women, and 53 are white men. This month the law school tenured David Wilkins, making him the sixth black tenured or tenure-track professor. ■

World College West to close in August

PETALUMA, CAL.—World College West, a small institution that ran up a $4-million debt as its enrollment dwindled, announced last week that it would close in August. About 85 students and 35 faculty members, administrators, and other employees will be affected. The college was founded with an emphasis on international education and claims to be the only accredited institution in the nation that requires students to study abroad in a non-Western culture. ■

Correction

■ Because of incorrect figures supplied by the American Association of University Professors, a table of 1991-92 faculty salaries (*The Chronicle*, April 22) included two incorrect figures for Judson College. Salaries averaged $37,400 for professors and $33,900 for associate professors. ■

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Side-lines

Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, which was found in February to have discriminated against its female athletes and coaches, has announced plans to drop its sports program for financial reasons.

In a statement, the college called the move a "moratorium" and said the program would be withdrawn for "an undetermined period."

The action is part of a $5.4-million budget cut the university system has asked Brooklyn to make for academic 1992-93. The system is looking to cut $40-million over all. The budget for the 15-team sports program at Brooklyn is $1.4-million, including $270,000 in state funds. The college will honor all existing athletic scholarships.

A college spokesman said the decision to cancel athletics was a financial one that was not related to the discrimination findings.

The Education Department's Office for Civil Rights said in February that Brooklyn's sports program was not in compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which bars sex discrimination in programs that receive federal assistance.

Linda J. Carpenter, one of the two professors who filed a complaint that led to the civil-rights office's finding, said the cancellation of sports at Brooklyn was "a sad loss." She said that while some college officials might be relieved to rid the institution of the "Title IX burden," the college's budget woes were squarely behind the decision to drop athletics.

■

A controversial student center for Appalachian State University has been dropped from a list of construction projects that the University of North Carolina system hopes to finance through a bond referendum this fall.

Students and professors at Appalachian sponsored a bike tour and rally this month to protest the activities center, which they contend is purely a basketball arena, not a true student center. They object to the use of state funds for a sports facility at a time of fiscal constraint for academic programs (*The Chronicle*, May 27).

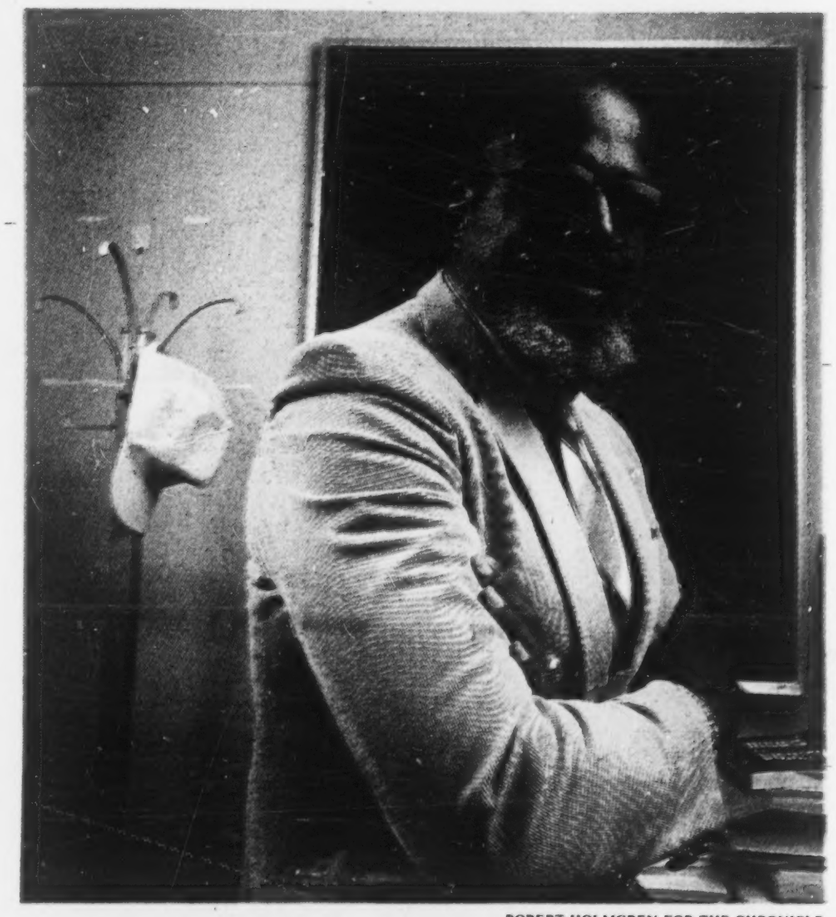
Even after the bike tour, the trustees at Appalachian State reaffirmed their support for the student center. Yet the same day, State Rep. David Diamont, the lawmaker who represents the region surrounding Appalachian State, withdrew his backing for the center.

Last week, a university system official announced that the Appalachian State center—as well as athletic facilities at East Carolina and North Carolina State Universities—had been withdrawn from the system's $300-million wish list. He said political support for the projects seemed to have faded.

But an Appalachian official said last week that the center would be built. "It's not a question of if," he said, "it's a question of when."

Athletics

Blacks' Big Share of Athletic Scholarships Contrasts With Low Overall Enrollment



ROBERT HOLMGREN FOR THE CHRONICLE

Harry Edwards of Berkeley says the disparity between the number of black athletes and students "demoralizes" those in high school.

MICHAEL VAUGHN FOR THE CHRONICLE

Gary A. Sailes of Indiana U. defends big-time college sports as an avenue of "upward mobility" for young blacks.

Continued From Page A1

see it as their only chance, of course they take it," says Andrew Hacker, a political-science professor at City University of New York's Queens College, and author of *Two Nations: Black and White, Separate, Hostile, Unequal*, a best-selling book about race. "But the cynicism of colleges in capitalizing on this is a real blot."

Some sports officials, academics, and activists, however, say that sports programs should be cheered, not castigated, for their role in integrating colleges. They also say they do not object to the heavy representation of black athletes, as long as colleges are providing a meaningful education to the athletes they bring to campus.

Advocates of that view, citing evidence that black athletes on many campuses graduate at a higher rate than other black students, argue that sports are a realistic route out of poverty and to a successful life.

"I'm not against a university's recruiting black athletes," says Gary A. Sailes, assistant professor of sport sociology at Indiana University. "My attitude is, you're bringing black bodies to campus, and it's better than not having blacks at all.

"But if you bring the kids on campus, you've got to get them graduating."

Data From an NCAA Form

The Chronicle compiled the information about race from a graduation-rates form that each Division I institution was required to submit to the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1991.

Each college's form contains information about the racial composition of its full-time undergraduates and its scholarship athletes in the 1990-91 academic year.

At the average Division I college, 6 per cent of the full-time students were black, compared with 22 per cent of all scholarship athletes, nearly 43 per cent of the football players, and 60 per cent of the basketball players. For colleges that play football at the NCAA's highest level, Division I-A, the percentage of black football players was higher—about 47 per cent.

Three key questions emerged from discussions with sports officials and experts on race:

What messages do the disparities send about the colleges?

What kind of atmosphere are the institutions creating on their campuses for students, black and white?

And does the fact that graduation rates for black athletes may be higher than those for other black students on many campuses justify the high rate of recruitment of black athletes?

'The Message Is Clear'

Arthur Ashe, the former professional tennis star who has advocated tougher academic standards for athletes, says that by recruiting black athletes and giving them scholarships in large numbers, colleges tell young blacks that their athletic skills are more valuable than their minds.

As a result, he says, black families are much more likely than white ones to push their kids onto the playing fields, too often at the expense of the classroom.

"I think if a sociologist wanted to study it, he or she would find a causality between the willingness of colleges to bring in athletes who are marginally qualified academically, and the willingness of black athletes to deemphasize the academic component in favor of sports," says Mr. Ashe. "The message is clear: The colleges are interested in us primarily as athletes."

Israel Tribble, Jr., president of the Florida Endowment Fund for Higher Education, which seeks to increase the number of blacks in higher education, also complained that colleges seemed more willing to bend their standards for athletes than for non-athletes, who often are more likely than the athletes to take advantage of the educational opportunity.

"It is not bad to bring athletes to campuses if they're given a fair chance to succeed in the classroom as well as on the field," says Mr. Tribble. "But it's somewhat contradictory to have a different set of standards, depending on what part of the university you're going to be in."

Many college officials say colleges should not be criticized for having significant numbers of black athletes on their campuses, since the chance to play sports has given thousands of athletes access to an education that they might not otherwise have received.

Others say that while universities should be encouraged to recruit and provide scholarship money for black students who are not athletes, they shouldn't be blamed for using the resources available to them—in this case, athletic scholarships—to diversify.

'A Better Source of Diversity'

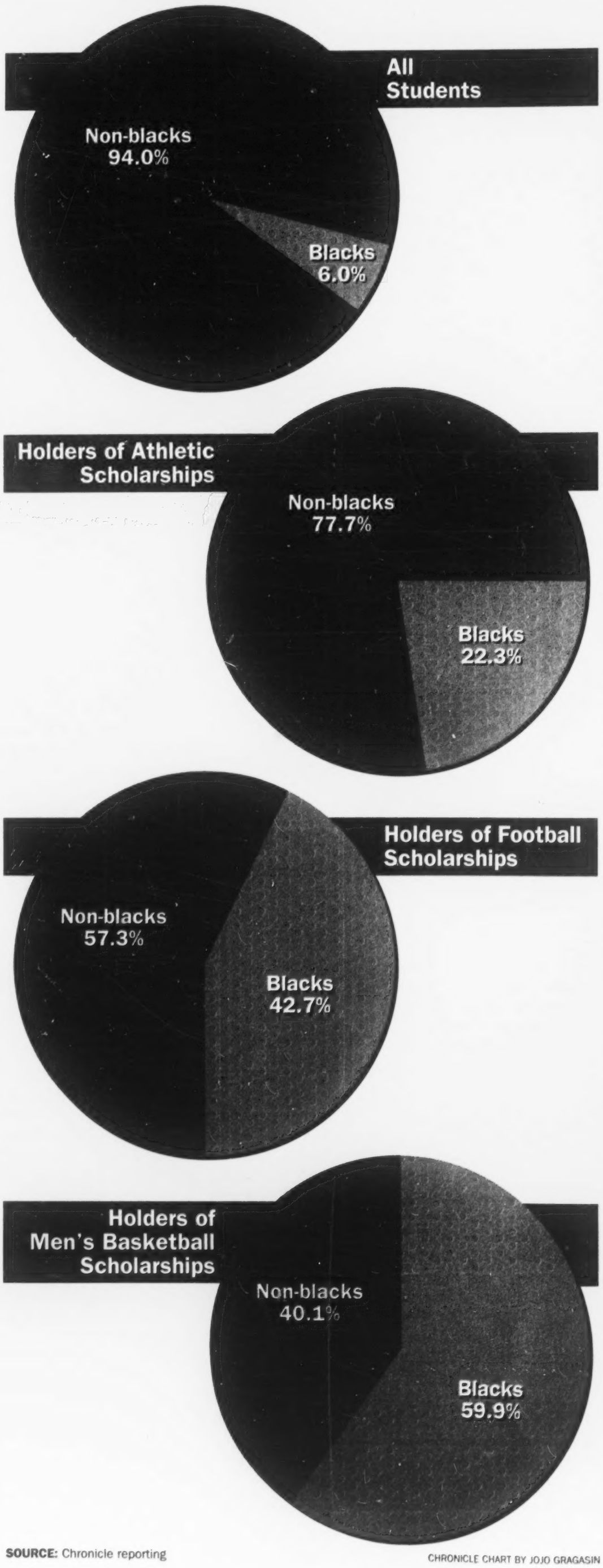
John C. Phillips, a sociology professor at the University of the Pacific who specializes in sports, says his institution has a program that gives full scholarships to local citizens who "don't have a history of college education in their family background."

"Obviously that's a better source of diversity, because they come in on the basis of their academic ability," he says. "Using athletics is an inefficient system of bringing minority students on campus. But realistically, if sports scholarships were dropped, I don't think the money would be used to bring other minority students on campus."

If you see a black male student on the

Continued on Page A34

FACT FILE: Black Athletes and Other Undergraduates at 245 Colleges in NCAA Division I



SOURCE: Chronicle reporting

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

JOSÉ AZEL, CONTACT PRESS IMAGES

	Undergraduates		Scholarship athletes: All		Football		Men's basketball	
	Total	Pct. black	Total	Pct. black	Total	Pct. black	Total	Pct. black
American U	5,150	4.9%	130	13.8%	*	*	14	64.3%
Appalachian St U	9,785	4.6	253	33.2	85	47.1	13	69.2
Arizona St U	23,840	2.4	294	29.3	95	44.2	14	78.6
Arkansas St U	5,505	12.2	206	41.7	92	67.4	14	35.7
Auburn U	16,926	4.2	224	37.5	77	62.3	12	66.7
Austin Peay St U	3,438	16.9	148	41.2	64	62.5	11	72.7
Ball St U	15,951	4.3	301	18.3	85	41.2	7	42.9
Baylor U	9,880	3.2	234	31.6	92	48.9	15	53.3
Boise St U	6,758	0.8	207	19.3	85	28.2	12	58.3
Boston C	8,961	3.5	262	18.7	96	31.3	16	62.5
Boston U	Declined to respond †							
Bowling Green St U	15,565	3.8	350	14.9	95	28.4	14	64.3
Bradley U	4,683	7.0	143	9.8	*	*	13	76.9
Brigham Young U	Declined to respond †							
Brooklyn C	12,000	21.2	43	58.1	*	*	14	50.0
Bucknell U	3,178	2.3	279	7.2	98	10.2	10	50.0
Butler U	Declined to respond †							
California St U at Fresno	12,642	4.0	286	28.0	73	50.7	15	80.0
California St U at Fullerton	13,835	2.7	242	22.3	73	46.6	12	91.7
California St U at Long Beach	18,376	6.4	237	33.3	78	50.0	17	76.5
California St U at Northridge	16,759	7.4	237	24.9	66	48.5	15	53.3
California St U at Sacramento	15,205	5.0	278	10.8	66	24.2	11	63.6
Campbell U	Declined to respond †							
Canisius C	3,753	5.5	46	8.7	*	*	2	100.0
Centenary C of Louisiana	746	4.8	116	7.7	*	*	14	50.0
Central Connecticut St U	6,591	5.0	155	25.8	70	27.1	15	80.0
Central Michigan U	14,122	2.5	290	20.3	96	30.2	14	78.6

* The institution does not play Division I football.

† Some of the colleges that declined to respond to The Chronicle's survey cited privacy reasons, while others said they would wait for the NCAA to release the information collectively.

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

FACT FILE: Black Athletes and Other Undergraduates at 245 Colleges in NCAA Division I CONTINUED

	Undergraduates		Scholarship athletes: All		Football		Men's basketball	
	Total	Pct. black	Total	Pct. black	Total	Pct. black	Total	Pct. black
Charleston Southern U	1,352	22.6%	124	21.8%	*	*	12	91.7%
Chicago St U	2,935	91.6	96	69.8	*	*	12	91.7
The Citadel	1,963	6.6	192	24.5	81	40.7	14	28.6
Clemson U	12,280	7.2	290	32.8	83	62.7	14	78.6
Cleveland St U	7,049	9.8	167	17.4	*	*	15	80.0
Colgate U	2,680	5.5	294	10.9	82	9.8	11	27.3
C of the Holy Cross	2,736	4.0	128	17.2	64	25.0	14	28.6
C of William and Mary	5,097	6.8	264	20.8	72	30.6	15	40.0
Colorado St U	15,534	1.8	187	23.5	84	32.1	14	57.1
Creighton U	3,576	3.1	140	8.6	*	*	14	35.7
Davidson C	1,499	4.2	48	22.9	17	23.5	15	46.7
De Paul U	9,447	11.5	134	16.4	*	*	12	83.3
Drake U	3,569	3.6	157	13.4	*	*	15	73.3
Drexel U	6,547	7.3	151	6.6	*	*	11	45.5
Duke U	6,106	6.9	252	14.7	89	33.7	13	38.5
Duquesne U	7,153	2.1	134	13.4	*	*	14	71.4
East Carolina U	12,283	8.2	256	40.6	83	68.7	15	73.3
East Tennessee St U	7,540	3.4	29	27.6	13	46.2	1	100.0[1]
Eastern Illinois U	8,933	5.0	259	17.4	81	24.7	15	53.3
Eastern Kentucky U	8,183	6.5	188	37.2	78	53.8	16	62.5
Eastern Michigan U	12,493	8.5	273	24.5	87	39.1	15	60.0
Eastern Washington U	6,526	1.8	133	21.8	66	19.7	13	61.5
Fairfield U	2,928	1.4	52	17.3	*	*	11	63.6
Fairleigh Dickinson U	3,189	18.3	82	28.0	*	*	13	69.2
Florida International U	8,257	8.6	143	9.8	*	*	10	50.0
Florida St U	18,995	7.1	304	35.9	93	69.9	16	81.3
Fordham U	5,054	5.0	354	5.1	93	4.3	15	40.0
Furman U	2,489	3.5	193	19.2	78	34.6	13	46.2
George Mason U	9,457	6.1	125	28.8	*	*	13	69.2
Georgetown U	Declined to respond †							
George Washington U	5,787	4.9	142	12.7	*	*	13	61.5
Georgia Inst of Tech	9,270	7.5	230	38.6	95	54.7	13	46.2
Georgia Southern U	10,055	12.9	204	25.0	72	47.2	11	81.8
Georgia St U	6,446	14.1	121	17.4	*	*	11	81.8
Gonzaga U	2,280	0.7	88	3.4	*	*	14	21.4
Hofstra U	Declined to respond †							
Idaho St U	6,217	0.9	158	18.4	60	23.3	14	57.1
Illinois St U	17,916	6.2	290	22.1	69	52.2	12	75.0
Indiana St U	8,481	7.6	222	31.5	75	46.7	17	35.3
Indiana U	24,688	4.3	304	20.4	93	40.9	12	41.7
Iona C	4,231	12.2	114	17.5	*	*	12	83.3
Iowa St U	19,142	2.4	296	16.2	65	36.9	14	64.3
Jacksonville U	1,889	4.8	77	18.2	*	*	14	78.6
James Madison U	9,311	9.5	282	26.2	71	53.5	15	66.7
Kansas St U	15,027	2.8	215	29.3	64	39.1	22	50.0
Kent St U	19,636	5.8	333	15.3	90	42.2	15	40.0
La Salle U	3,242	4.3	191	7.9	*	*	16	56.3
Lafayette C	1,967	3.5	157	13.4	64	23.4	11	27.3
Lamar U	5,378	18.9	162	37.0	20	30.0	15	66.7
Lehigh U	4,508	2.1	202	11.9	87	16.1	11	27.3
Liberty U	4,618	5.2	248	21.8	76	44.7	15	46.7
Long Island U–Brooklyn Center	2,987	41.3	81	18.5	*	*	15	73.3
Louisiana St U	16,642	7.5	287	29.6	86	48.8	13	61.5
Louisiana Tech U	7,327	14.4	210	42.4	94	56.4	15	86.7
Loyola C (Md.)	3,247	2.2	105	7.6	*	*	14	35.7
Loyola Marymount U	3,716	4.9	64	15.6	*	*	14	42.9
Loyola U of Chicago	5,948	6.2	131	3.8	*	*	14	21.4
Manhattan C	2,832	3.2	103	19.4	*	*	13	61.5
Marist C	2,946	2.7	34	20.6	*	*	14	42.9
Marquette U	7,820	3.4	98	12.2	*	*	15	40.0
Marshall U	7,785	3.8	221	25.3	80	43.8	14	71.4
McNeese St U	Declined to respond †							
Memphis St U	11,096	20.7	250	38.8	95	52.6	14	78.6
Mercer U	2,120	10.6	118	16.1	*	*	12	58.3
Miami U	13,592	2.4	360	12.8	91	35.2	14	35.7
Michigan St U	31,118	7.6%	388	20.6%	103	37.9%	16	50.0%
Middle Tennessee St U	11,233	10.1	145	51.0	59	62.7	14	92.9
Mississippi St U	10,378	13.5	198	41.9	88	64.8	13	76.9
Monmouth C	1,929	5.1	86	17.4	*	*	13	38.5
Montana St U	8,611	0.3	179	11.2	78	14.1	15	53.3
Morehead St U	4,459	3.9	152	22.4	61	41.0	15	40.0
Mount Saint Mary's C	1,326	5.0	79	21.5	*	*	15	33.3
Murray St U	5,998	4.2	177	28.8	72	43.1	14	71.4
New Mexico St U	9,177	1.5	202	21.8	74	32.4	14	78.6
Niagara U	2,106	4.2	100	7.0	*	*	12	50.0
Nicholls St U	4,218	10.1	216	25.9	72	50.0	17	58.8
North Carolina St U	15,488	10.3	275	26.2	84	47.6	10	60.0
Northeast Louisiana U	7,871	16.1	229	37.6	92	62.0	11	63.6
Northeastern Illinois U	4,028	13.2	85	9.4	*	*	11	45.5
Northeastern U	13,788	5.4	226	23.9	55	32.8	15	93.3
Northern Arizona U	11,046	1.4	344	15.7	107	28.0	20	40.0
Northern Illinois U	16,315	7.3	302	21.5	103	44.7	15	53.3
Northwestern St U of Louisiana	4,812	19.6	195	32.8	80	48.8	13	46.2
Northwestern U	Declined to respond †							
Ohio St U	34,349	5.4	328	22.0	90	40.0	13	61.5
Ohio U	14,015	4.2	325	16.3	92	34.8	15	46.7
Oklahoma St U	13,556	2.8	222	24.3	78	50.0	11	63.6
Old Dominion U	9,703	12.0	142	15.5	*	*	13	76.9
Oregon St U	12,394	1.2	215	23.3	79	45.6	15	40.0
Pennsylvania St U	Declined to respond †							
Pepperdine U	2,440	2.7	103	5.8	*	*	13	30.8
Providence C	3,797	2.0	179	7.8	*	*	10	90.0
Purdue U	26,742	3.8	310	27.4	90	48.9	14	50.0
Radford U	7,655	3.3	151	15.9	*	*	12	66.7
Rice U	2,792	5.9	274	26.3	106	37.7	18	66.7
Rider C	3,138	5.5	175	10.3	*	*	16	50.0
Robert Morris C	4,525	4.3	82	25.6	*	*	13	69.2
Rutgers U	21,440	9.5	302	21.9	69	47.8	12	83.3
Saint Bonaventure U	2,313	1.4	89	10.1	*	*	13	61.5
Saint Francis C (Pa.)	1,001	1.7	75	8.0	*	*	16	37.5
Saint Francis C (N.Y.)	Declined to respond †							
Saint John's U	Declined to respond †							
Saint Joseph's U	2,635	3.9	121	13.2	*	*	14	50.0
Saint Louis U	6,541	5.5	106	5.7	*	*	12	50.0
Saint Mary's C of California	1,975	3.6	160	12.5	*	*	11	54.5
Saint Peter's C	1,945	9.0	136	17.6	*	*	14	71.4
Samford U	Declined to respond †							
Sam Houston St U	11,188	11.3	190	31.1	80	45.0	13	69.2
San Diego St U	Declined to respond †							
San Jose St U	16,324	4.4	182	21.4	54	42.6	14	64.3
Santa Clara U	3,717	2.5	144	11.1	56	14.3	13	53.8
Seton Hall U	Declined to respond †							
Siena C	2,773	1.5	26	23.1	*	*	15	33.3
Southeastern Lousiana U	9,500	6.0	136	27.9	*	*	13	76.9
Southern Illinois U at Carbondale	17,760	10.3	297	19.9	89	34.8	13	61.5
Southern Methodist U	5,045	3.9	191	18.3	65	33.8	14	50.0
Southern Utah U	2,882	0.9	140	10.0	62	16.1	14	28.6
Southwest Missouri St U	14,365	2.1	313	24.3	86	47.7	16	62.5
Southwest Texas St U	14,688	5.4	215	33.0	86	45.3	14	50.0
Stanford U	6,549	8.3	241	18.7	92	30.4	15	26.7
St U of New York at Buffalo	14,041	6.3	82	14.6	*	*	14	78.6
Stephen F. Austin St U	10,099	4.6	205	29.3	81	42.0	13	61.5
Stetson U	2,022	2.1	132	9.1	*	*	15	66.7
Syracuse U	12,896	6.3	319	27.0	82	47.6	7	42.9
Temple U	Declined to respond †							

* The institution does not play Division I football.

† Some of the colleges that declined to respond cited privacy reasons, while others said they would wait for the NCAA to release the information collectively.

[1] At East Tennessee State, only information about freshman athletes was provided.

[2] Weber State, like many universities, does not require students to identify their race. As a result, some universities reported a large number of unidentified students, which explains why Weber State shows more black athletes than black students over all.

	Undergraduates		Scholarship athletes					
			All		Football		Men's basketball	
	Total	Pct. black	Total	Pct. black	Total	Pct. black	Total	Pct. black
Tennessee Tech U	6,039	3.7%	145	26.9%	69	42.0%	12	58.3%
Texas A&M U	30,843	3.0	361	26.6	103	54.4	18	66.7
Texas Christian U	4,736	3.3	217	24.4	74	39.2	16	68.8
Texas Tech	18,345	3.0	223	26.9	83	41.0	14	64.3
Towson St U	9,821	7.6	220	17.3	65	35.4	13	76.9
Tulane U	5,581	6.3	173	35.8	87	49.4	14	64.3
U of Akron	13,541	7.3	236	25.4	78	53.8	13	61.5
U of Alabama	14,800	9.8	263	31.9	91	59.3	15	93.3
U of Alabama at Birmingham	1,731	28.7	109	17.4	*	*	14	71.4
U of Arizona	22,616	2.2	298	27.5	92	50.0	12	66.7
U of Arkansas at Fayetteville	10,203	5.6	245	30.2	81	54.3	15	80.0
U of Arkansas at Little Rock	5,450	10.7	107	15.0	*	*	15	60.0
U of California at Berkeley	21,590	6.9	290	23.1	85	43.5	15	53.3
U of California at Irvine	13,840	3.0	154	11.7	*	*	14	50.0
U of California at Los Angeles	23,594	6.7	322	26.4	88	52.3	12	83.3
U of California at Santa Barbara	15,975	3.2	147	8.8	*	*	13	53.8
U of Central Florida	10,847	3.5	218	20.2	80	36.3	13	61.5
U of Cincinnati	11,891	6.2	214	26.2	73	50.7	9	66.7
U of Colorado at Boulder	Declined to respond †							
U of Connecticut	14,167	3.7	207	18.8	68	33.8	11	63.6
U of Dayton	6,443	3.6	80	15.0	*	*	13	61.5
U of Delaware	13,945	4.4	135	25.9	82	29.3	13	69.2
U of Detroit	Declined to respond †							
U of Evansville	2,212	2.9	141	2.8	*	*	12	33.3
U of Florida	22,904	7.0	253	30.4	85	52.9	11	63.6
U of Georgia	19,633	5.9	303	32.3	93	58.1	15	73.3
U of Hartford	4,377	5.3	125	10.4	*	*	14	50.0
U of Hawaii	12,775	0.7	270	20.4	92	39.1	14	71.4
U of Houston	15,622	9.5	245	49.4	79	54.4	13	69.2
U of Idaho	6,427	1.0	152	20.4	71	29.6	11	74.4
U of Illinois at Chicago	13,780	10.6	187	10.7	*	*	14	85.7
U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	25,957	7.2	293	23.5	91	41.8	10	50.0
U of Iowa	16,270	2.7	351	18.8	91	35.2	14	50.0
U of Kansas	18,137	2.7	332	21.4	87	46.0	15	60.0
U of Kentucky	14,025	3.8	270	27.0	99	46.5	12	58.3
U of Louisville	10,439	11.5	330	24.5	97	50.5	13	76.9
U of Maine	7,406	0.6	178	14.0	65	26.2	14	42.9
U of Maryland Baltimore County	6,299	13.6	141	15.6	*	*	12	66.7
U of Maryland at College Park	21,288	11.2	328	23.8	93	40.8	11	72.7
U of Massachusetts at Amherst	17,189	2.4	245	9.8	67	27.3	13	61.5
U of Miami	7,851	6.9	193	40.9	90	67.8	13	69.2
U of Michigan	22,797	6.7	355	18.0	94	41.5	12	58.3
U of Minnesota Twin Cities	27,078	2.7	406	14.5	93	39.8	17	52.9
U of Mississippi	9,794	9.1	231	38.5	92	52.2	15	60.0
U of Missouri at Columbia	16,770	4.2	327	21.4	94	39.4	13	46.2
U of Missouri at Kansas City	3,925	6.7	88	18.2	*	*	13	61.5
U of Montana	6,617	0.5	164	10.4	76	10.5	15	53.3
U of Nebraska	16,716	2.2	332	22.3	87	49.4	13	53.8
U of Nevada at Las Vegas	7,935	6.1	235	31.1	76	53.9	12	66.7
U of Nevada at Reno	7,822	1.8	201	23.4	75	41.3	13	69.2
U of New Hampshire	9,110	0.3	167	10.8	72	20.8	13	23.1
U of New Mexico	9,872	2.4	343	19.0	91	48.4	17	58.8
U of New Orleans	8,609	12.9	77	35.1	*	*	14	92.9
U of North Carolina at Asheville	2,008	3.9	97	16.5	*	*	12	58.3
U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	13,823	10.3	409	20.5	82	57.3	16	50.0
U of North Carolina at Charlotte	9,664	11.7	160	20.6	*	*	16	81.3
U of North Carolina at Wilmington	5,746	6.3	150	9.3	*	*	14	50.0
U of North Texas	15,866	7.2%	184	38.6%	75	58.7%	12	58.3%
U of Northern Iowa	10,005	1.5	243	15.6	85	27.1	16	43.8
U of Notre Dame	7,485	4.5	273	22.7	90	54.4	11	54.5
U of Oklahoma	12,312	5.9	299	26.8	84	46.4	13	61.5
U of Oregon	12,450	1.5	245	17.6	95	28.4	13	53.8
U of the Pacific	2,519	3.2	196	17.9	68	30.9	14	50.0
U of Pittsburgh	13,488	7.4	256	28.1	86	48.8	16	43.8
U of Portland	1,887	1.6	124	6.5	*	*	16	25.0
U of Rhode Island	9,519	2.2	227	15.4	83	20.5	14	78.6
U of Richmond	2,837	3.1	173	17.3	78	21.8	14	71.4
U of San Diego	3,699	1.4	84	14.3	*	*	15	53.3
U of San Francisco	2,460	2.9	115	10.4	*	*	15	53.3
U of South Alabama	Declined to respond †							
U of South Carolina	13,538	14.7	263	25.9	82	53.7	13	53.8
U of South Carolina Coastal Carolina C	4,080	7.3	146	8.2	*	*	11	90.9
U of South Florida	14,171	4.8	112	15.6	*	*	14	78.6
U of Southern California	13,339	4.7	261	31.8	94	44.7	13	84.6
U of Southern Mississippi	10,118	15.6	236	40.7	98	62.2	14	71.4
U of Southwest Louisiana	11,906	17.8	209	43.1	92	56.5	14	78.6
U of Tennessee at Chattanooga	4,940	11.0	169	36.7	81	49.4	15	80.0
U of Tennessee at Knoxville	16,357	5.2	267	38.6	95	63.2	13	76.9
U of Texas at Arlington	11,790	7.4	124	22.6	*	*	12	75.0
U of Texas at Austin	31,601	4.3	359	27.6	101	42.6	17	64.7
U of Texas at El Paso	9,494	3.4	163	41.1	75	56.0	13	76.9
U of Texas-Pan American	12,322	0.7	119	19.3	*	*	13	69.2
U of Texas at San Antonio	8,349	3.2	105	22.9	*	*	12	75.0
U of Toledo	15,036	7.1	253	19.8	79	32.9	9	22.2
U of Tulsa	2,848	5.4	190	23.2	81	37.0	13	69.2
U of Utah	19,907	0.7	269	14.5	88	34.1	15	40.0
U of Vermont	7,394	1.0	102	7.8	*	*	13	46.2
U of Virginia	11,154	11.1	368	18.5	90	44.4	13	53.8
U of Washington	20,024	3.9	278	24.8	93	49.5	12	66.7
U of Wisconsin at Green Bay	3,631	1.2	162	4.9	*	*	15	26.7
U of Wisconsin at Madison	26,836	1.9	395	17.5	101	42.6	17	52.9
U of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	12,242	4.4	107	14.0	*	*	13	61.5
U of Wyoming	8,173	1.0	282	13.8	87	21.8	14	71.4
Valparaiso U	2,932	1.3	148	1.4	*	*	12	16.7
Vanderbilt U	Declined to respond †							
Villanova U	Declined to respond †							
Virginia Commonwealth U	10,922	15.3	132	18.9	*	*	16	66.7
Virginia Military Inst	1,350	6.7	179	30.7	71	52.1	12	75.0
Virginia Polytechnic Inst and St U	18,162	4.6	228	30.3	86	52.3	15	86.7
Wagner C	1,125	6.4	128	13.3	*	*	12	66.7
Wake Forest U	3,382	6.9	206	29.1	81	56.8	14	71.4
Washington St U	14,467	1.5	275	19.6	86	41.9	13	61.5
Weber St U [2]	2,259	1.1	186	16.7	71	28.2	15	60.0
West Virginia U	13,413	3.1	417	25.4	127	47.2	17	64.7
Western Carolina U	4,696	4.1	179	32.4	70	50.0	14	71.4
Western Illinois U	10,015	9.1	258	24.0	71	33.8	15	80.0
Western Kentucky U	10,572	5.8	252	28.2	80	57.5	12	66.7
Western Michigan U	16,217	5.3	255	26.7	93	46.2	14	42.9
Wichita St U	7,241	5.2	161	14.3	*	*	13	69.2
Winthrop College	3,552	17.5	134	10.4	*	*	12	50.0
Wright St U	9,167	6.4	176	7.4	*	*	13	53.8
Xavier U	2,855	8.0	112	11.6	*	*	11	90.9
Youngstown St U	9,956	7.3	213	27.7	86	46.5	13	69.2
Totals	**2,408,287**	**6.0**	**49,534**	**22.3**	**13,081**	**42.7**	**3,306**	**59.9**

* The institution does not play Division I football.

† Some of the colleges that declined to respond to The Chronicle's survey cited privacy reasons, while others said they would wait for the NCAA to release the information collectively.

[1] At several universities, only information about freshman athletes was provided.

[2] Weber State, like many universities, does not require students to identify their race. As a result, some universities reported a large number of unidentified students, which explains why Weber State shows more black athletes than black students over all.

SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

Blacks' Big Share of Scholarships Contrasts With Overall Enrollment

Continued From Page A30

campus of Boise State University, the chances are good that he's an athlete. Thirty-five of the 40 full-time black male students enrolled there in 1990-91 were athletes.

"People see me and immediately assume I'm on the track team," says Ziddi Msangi, a senior fine-arts major at Boise State. "They ask, 'What sport do you play?'

"My response is, I'm on the art team."

It's not only students who assume he is an athlete, Mr. Msangi says. "If you're black, faculty members assume you're an athlete, so ideas are presented to you as if you're stupid. Your academic potential isn't recognized."

"It is not bad to bring athletes to campuses if they're given a fair chance to succeed in the classroom as well as on the athletic field."

Experts on race and others cite myriad problems that the abundance of black athletes and the relative dearth of other black students cause for both groups.

Richard Lapchick, director of Northeastern University's Center for the Study of Sport in Society, says his studies show that black athletes perform better academically and are actively engaged in extracurricular activities in high school, where they are likely to be surrounded by other blacks and have role models in the black teachers and administrators.

"In college all those things are reversed," says Mr. Lapchick, citing NCAA studies showing that many black athletes feel isolated and are more likely than whites to drop out, without a degree, after playing for four years.

"There is no support group in the community they can turn to for mentoring and leadership. They become a subculture, separated not only from whites but from other black students on campus," he says, noting that even black college coaches are in short supply as role models.

Many colleges have established special tutoring and advising programs designed to support the black athletes they recruit. But many of those programs, while beneficial, "conspicuously move these people out of encounters with the black culture," says Ronald C. Althouse, chairman of the anthropology and sociology department at West Virginia University and co-author of a forthcoming book about racism in sports.

"While African-American students are taking a serious re-examination of African-American and Eurocentric concerns, in many respects the black athlete is disallowed or discouraged from that kind of examination," says Mr. Althouse.

While Mr. Edwards of Berkeley worries about the black athlete who is thrust into a hostile or unfriendly environment on a white campus, he is more concerned about black non-athletes.

'Integrity' of Process Eroded

He describes inner-city students who strive to take all of the few college-preparatory classes that their schools offer, "struggling to achieve some semblance of a creditable GPA, oftentimes under extremely difficult circumstances, like metal detectors and armed guards outside the schoolyard."

"He or she does all that," he adds, "only to be told that he or she doesn't qualify for a college like Berkeley, while the athlete at that school who took none of the college-prep courses not only gets in but gets scholarship support.

"That erodes the integrity of the academic process, not just at the university but at the high school. It tells them they are not valued, that education is a farce, that the notion that struggling to get an education is the way to achieve is a lie."

"If athletic scholarships were dropped, I don't think the money would be used to bring other minority students on campus."

Because black athletes are heavily represented, and black non-athletes underrepresented, on many campuses, Mr. Edwards says, colleges also may create a highly negative perception about blacks in the minds of white students, and even in other blacks.

"By not recruiting representative numbers of African-American students, while simultaneously increasing the number of African-American athletes who are almost uniformly less qualified than the black students who are turned down, the impression is created that blacks do better in athletics, because they are either disinclined or incompetent to perform academically," Mr. Edwards says.

Avenue of 'Upward Mobility'

As a high-school student, Mr. Sailes, the Indiana sociology professor, was recruited to overwhelmingly white Mankato State University on a tennis scholarship. He got his degree and embarked on a career in academe. Now, as founder of an advising group for black athletes, he defends big-time college sports as an avenue of "upward mobility" for young blacks.

"The graduation rate of black athletes is higher than for non-athletes," he says. "Sports give you the opportunity if you take advantage of it, and as long as colleges educate the kids they bring in, give them academic support and re-socialize them to realize that things besides sports are important, I have no problem with that."

Linda Greene, a law professor and a member of the athletics board at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, agrees. "Athletics may for some be a vehicle of educational opportunity," she says. "I'm only troubled if they don't graduate, don't pursue a major as other students do, and if their life at the university is consumed by sports."

No solid numbers exist that compare the graduation rates of black athletes with those for other black students, although they will be available when the National Collegiate Athletic Association releases the results of its latest graduation-rates survey late next month.

However, comparisons of graduation rates of black athletes and other students must take into account that athletes on full scholarship are not likely to face the heavy financial pressure confronting other black students, many of whom come from poor families. And non-athletes don't get the intensive tutoring that athletes in most big-time sports programs receive.

Better Balance Sought

While sports officials and experts on race may disagree about colleges' past recruitment policies, they generally concur that colleges must better balance their pursuit of black athletes and non-athletes in the future.

Thomas K. Hearn, Jr., president of Wake Forest University and a member of the NCAA presidents' commission, says observers must acknowledge "how important athletics has been, not only in providing access but in providing role models, emblems of success, for African-Americans."

"College sports have played an enormously valuable role in bringing equal opportunity to a lot of people through athletics," says Mr. Hearn, who has been an outspoken advocate of tougher standards for athletes.

"But what we've got to do is move from this limited, tiny area of opportunity to expand opportunities to all kinds of young people to be doctors and lawyers and accountants."

Hard Work and Money

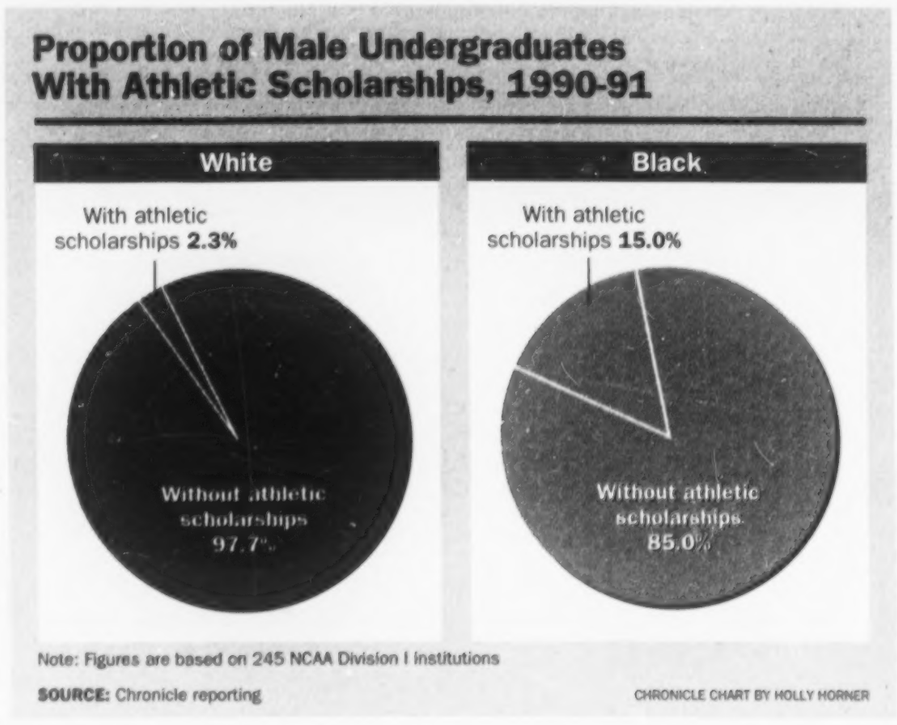
Wake Forest, Mr. Hearn says, is striving to do that. "When I came here, the number of African-American students was tiny, and they were predominantly athletes. We all agreed that this was a very bad thing, and that we were failing in this responsibility."

In 1990-91, according to *The Chronicle*'s survey, 59 of the 111 black male students at the university were athletes. In that same year, about 7 per cent of Wake Forest's student body—and 29 per cent of its athletes—were black.

Next year, for the first time in its history, says Mr. Hearn, 10 per cent of Wake's freshman class will be black.

Hard work and money are needed for colleges to achieve a better balance, says Mr. Tribble.

"My point is, if you can be this aggressive and have this kind of result with athletes, achieving a retention rate greater than for the student body, why can't you take the same kind of risk generally for students, and give them the same kind of financial aid, the support services, the caring and nurturing?" ■


Proportion of Male Undergraduates With Athletic Scholarships, 1990-91
White
With athletic scholarships 2.3%
Without athletic scholarships 97.7%
Black
With athletic scholarships 15.0%
Without athletic scholarships 85.0%
Note: Figures are based on 245 NCAA Division I institutions
SOURCE: Chronicle reporting
CHRONICLE CHART BY HOLLY HORNER

How the Survey Was Conducted

Of the 296 Division I colleges that filled out the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Graduation Rates Disclosure Form in academic year 1990-91, 245 gave *The Chronicle* either the form itself or the racial data it contains.

The Chronicle excluded 29 colleges from its survey. It left out the 18 historically black universities that play Division I sports, because their information would not have provided much insight and would have skewed the data.

And it excluded the eight universities in the Ivy League and the three U.S. service academies, because they do not provide athletic scholarships and hence were not required to fill out the sections of the graduation-rates form that pertain to athletes.

Twenty-two colleges declined to provide the information to *The Chronicle*, citing privacy concerns and other reasons.

Some of the colleges said that since the NCAA would make public much of the information from the graduation-rates forms this summer, they preferred to wait until then.

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"I think it's one of the most irresponsible outbursts of petty childishness that I've ever seen in all my years on the committee."
Rep. William D. Ford, on Secretary Alexander's criticism of the reauthorization bill: A20

"The competition among private colleges is fierce. Colleges are more desperate to cut a deal."
A professor of economics, on tuition-discount programs at some colleges: A27

"I'm proud of the investments. I'm not embarrassed by it. You can't make a list that's too long for me."
The president of West Virginia U., on winning earmarked funds from Congress: A21

"The road to the classroom is paved with abandoned manuscripts."
An associate professor, on the lessons of a sabbatical: B2

"If terrorists or other countries can acquire the basic building blocks of nuclear weapons, the disarmament of the former superpowers may be irrelevant."
The executive director of Sigma Xi, on hazards of the nuclear era: A40

"This is a unique chance to be in contact with such famous scholars and academicians and politicians whom we know only by their works. I couldn't imagine it even two months ago."
A Bulgarian official, on a semester at the Hoover Institution: A31

"We're not trying to brainwash these guys. We like to think America sells itself."
An associate director of the institution: A31

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-40
Athletics	A29-30
Business & Philanthropy	A26
Gazette	A34
Fact File	A14
Government & Politics	A20-25
Information Technology	A17-19
International	A31-33
Personal & Professional	A12-16
Publishing	A9-11
Scholarship	A7-8
Students	A27-28
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-40**
Bulletin Board	B7-39
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-6

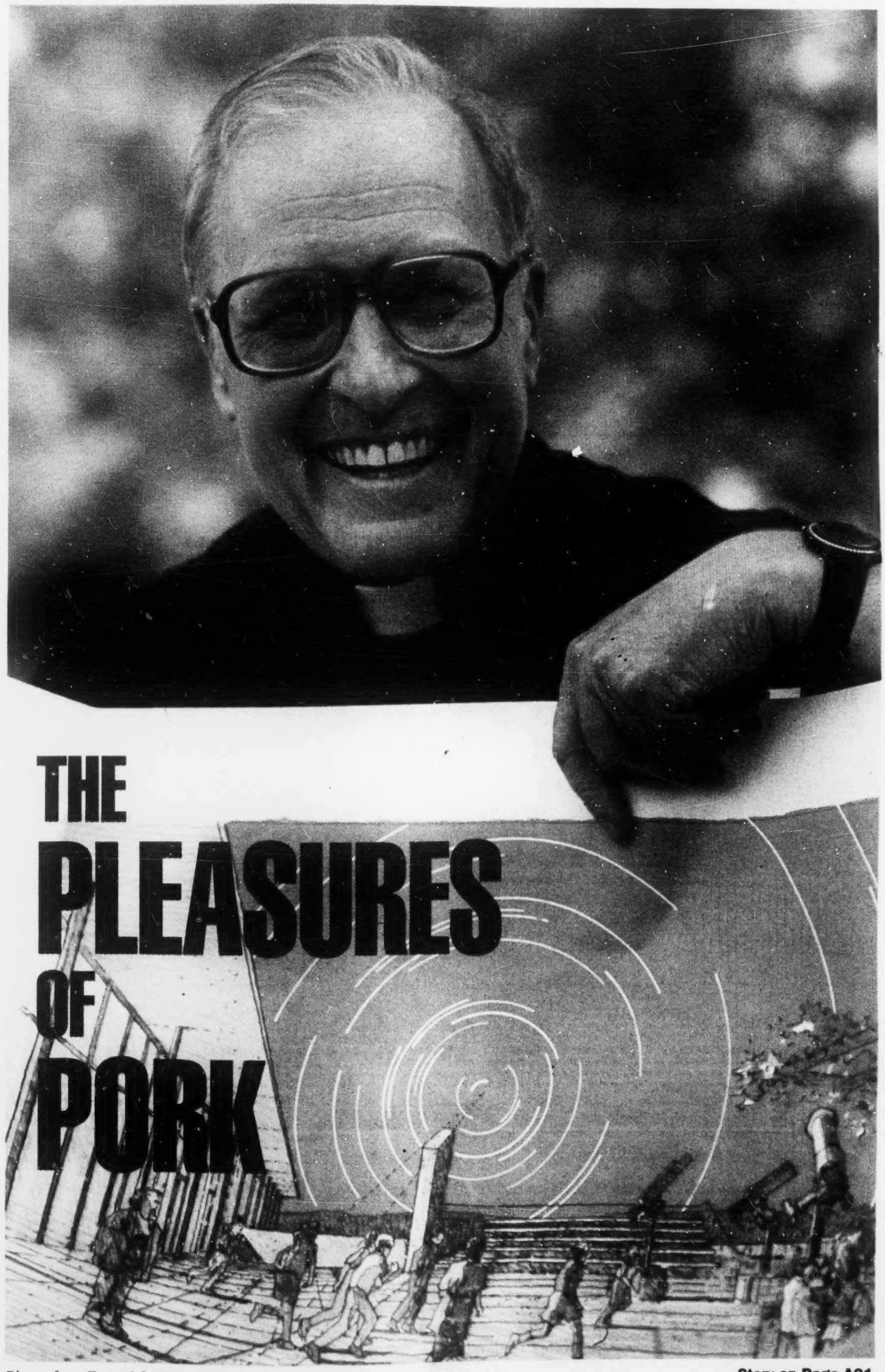


Photo: Jane Freund for The Chronicle

Story on Page A21

MARGINALIA

Note in the program of the 160th commencement of Wesleyan University:

"The audience is asked to remain seated until the end of the recession."

While acknowledging that the request was perfectly appropriate to the occasion, at least one job-hunting graduate wished the authorities could have found another way of saying it.

■

News item in *The Daily* of the University of Washington:

"The UW Medical Center was selected last week to be the sole Northwest distributor of taxol, a controversial new anti-cancer drug. . . .

"Because the Hutchinson Center is not currently conducting any taxol research, it has, in turn, designated the UW School of Medicine's Division of Medical Ontology to distribute the drug."

Aristotle, stop spinning in your grave.

■

Announcement of a faculty art exhibit:

"UW-MARATHON CENTER. Recent work by Thomas M. Flemming, an associate pressure of art . . ."

We owe a lot to teachers like that.

■

From the Lyndon State College *Critic:*

"Lower interest rates on college investments and lower enrollment figures are expected to force the Lyndon State College administration to look at ways to decrease spending and increase income. . . .

"The types of cuts are not known at this time, [Dean Rex] Myers said. 'There are a lot of question marks. It's a nebulas guessing game."

The fault, dear Myers, is not in our stars.

■

The menu at Harvard's Cronkhite Graduate Center offered a south-of-the-border selection under this title:

MEXICAN SIESTA

■

Announcement in *The Department Advisor,* a publication from Higher Education Executive Publications:

FACULTY HANBOOK

Content and Revision Seminar

Boston, Massachusetts

"At least we know where to start," a reader observes.

■

Police notice in *The Kent Stater:*

"Patrick S. Conner, 24, of Rootstown, was arrested Monday night on a charge of stealing a government document entitled 'Robbery in the United States' from the library. The document is valued at $5."

Poor man was only trying to better himself. —C.G.

In Brief

Publication links donation to testimony

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, PA.—Lincoln University has denounced as "preposterous" a report alleging that its president testified on behalf of Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas in September 1991 in return for a $10-million gift from a wealthy Republican.

"It's tabloid journalism," said Niara Sudarkasa, Lincoln's president.

Black Issues in Higher Education, a twice-monthly journal, has reported that seven anonymous university officials claim that Lincoln was promised a "generous gift" from an heiress, Elena Yee, as a *quid pro quo* for Ms. Sudarkasa's testimony. It also says the gift was arranged by a lobbying firm co-owned by Armstrong Williams, a close friend of Mr. Thomas and key Senate Republicans.

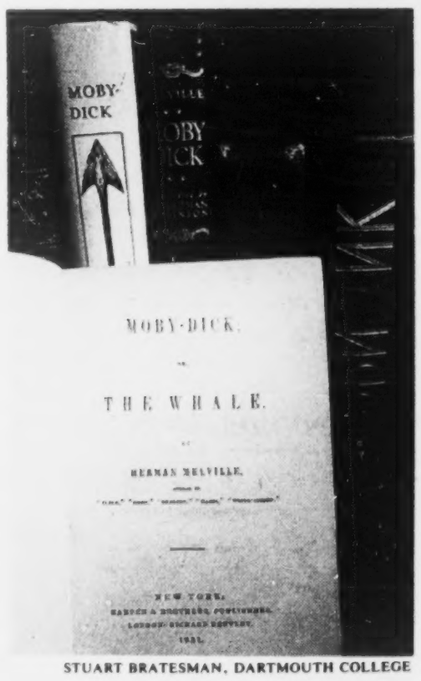
Ms. Sudarkasa said Lincoln had hired Mr. Armstrong to identify potential donors and that Ms. Yee's interest in Lincoln preceded Mr. Thomas's nomination. ■

JOHN HUBBARD, COLGATE U.

Colgate U. sponsors National Volunteer Day

HAMILTON, N.Y.—More than 500 Colgate University alumni dedicated a day to community service, staffing food banks, repairing homeless shelters, and removing grafitti as part of "National Colgate Volunteer Day." The alumni worked on projects in 25 cities. Above, Jeff Barlock, class of 1988, helps repair a playground in Hamilton.

Judy Doherty, associate director of alumni affairs, said Colgate alumni who did volunteer work in college and who want to start an active community-service alumni club viewed the day as a step in the right direction. ■



STUART BRATESMAN, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Dartmouth is given collection of 'Moby-Dick'

HANOVER, N.H. — Dartmouth College has mounted an exhibit of some of the 232 editions of Melville's *Moby-Dick* donated last fall by an alumnus who spent seven years building the collection.

William S. Clark, who graduated from Dartmouth in 1942, is now an investment manager in San Francisco. His collection includes copies in 31 of the at least 42 languages in which *Moby-Dick* has been printed.

Dartmouth's Baker Library, which has a substantial Melville collection, scheduled the exhibit to coincide with the 50th reunion of Mr. Clark's class at the college.

Mr. Clark says he was motivated by an urge to collect books, not by love of the epic itself. "I found it difficult to get through," he says. ■

Plans to raze historic building prompt criticism

WEST LAFAYETTE, IND.—Plans to raze a 91-year-old building, home of some of the state's most important agricultural discoveries, have angered many at Purdue University. Officials say renovating the deteriorating Entomology Hall would be too costly. But opponents say the university has adopted a "tear-it-down mentality." ■

University won't support women-only service

MADISON, WIS.—The University of Wisconsin campus here will end its support of a women-only transportation service and begin a campus service for all students and university employees.

Mary K. Rouse, dean of students, said the university had received several complaints from men about its financial support of the Women's Transit Authority, a community transportation service that does not allow men to ride in or drive its vehicles.

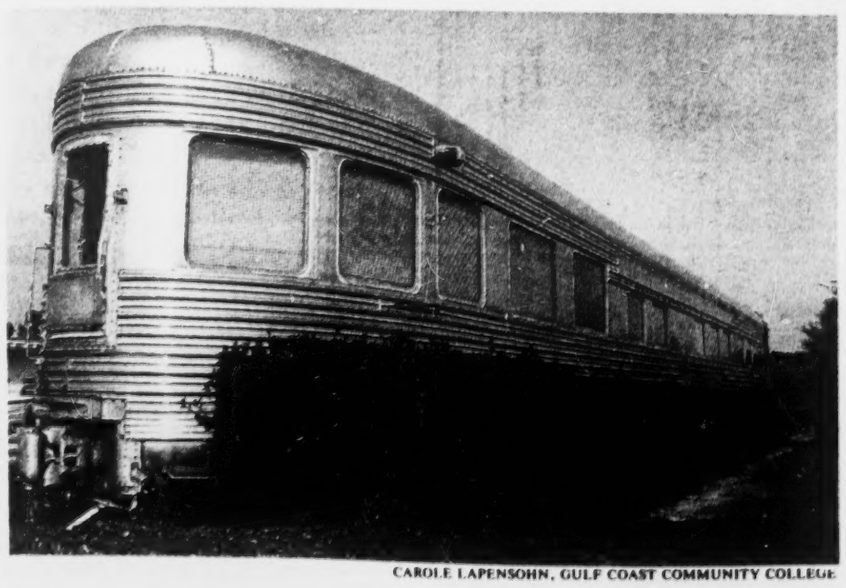
The University will begin Campus SAFE ride on July 1.

Some students opposed the change, saying that by including men the university service could not guarantee the safety of female riders. ■

College no longer needs car to draw attention

PANAMA CITY, FLA. — The prime tourist attraction at Gulf Coast Community College has hit the auction block.

The college's Pullman executive coach railcar (*below*), which dates to the 1940's, served as a guest house and conference room during its tenure of almost three decades at the college. Its original purpose was to catch the eye of drivers on the highway and draw them to the campus. For the past ten years, as the institution has grown, the railcar has been little used. Charlie Bond, the library director, said the college had benefited from the "public-relations ploy" and no longer needed the car. ■



CAROLE LAPENSOHN, GULF COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Students call state flag racist

ATLANTA—A group of college students burned a Georgia State flag in front of the Capitol here, calling on the Legislature to remove the Confederate battle emblem from the banner.

About 15 local-university students who are members of a group called Students for African American Empowerment were involved in the protest. The students called the emblem racist.

The battle emblem was added to Georgia's flag in 1956 by lawmakers angered by forced integration. Three other states also officially display the emblem.

Two weeks before the students' protest, Georgia Gov. Zell Miller said he would ask lawmakers to change the flag's design when the Legislature convenes next year. ■

Correction

■ An article about a controversy at Harvard University Law School (*The Chronicle,* May 6) incorrectly called the New England School of Law the New England College of Law. ■

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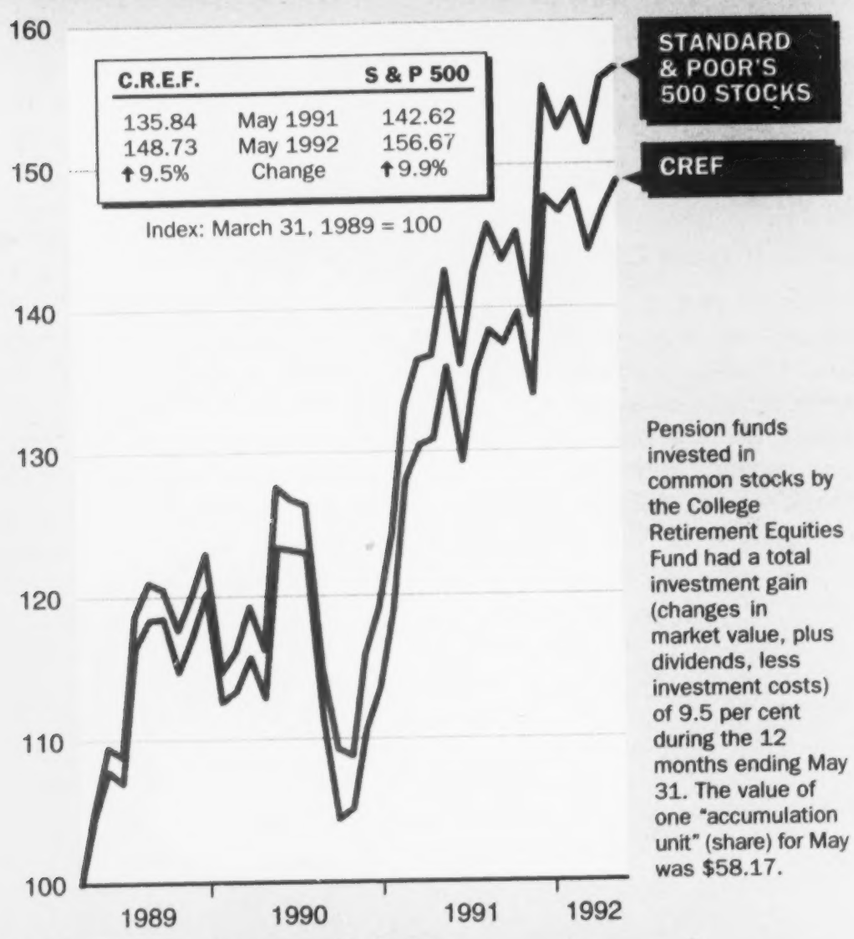
Trends and Indicators

Pension Money in the Stock Market



Pension funds invested in common stocks by the College Retirement Equities Fund had a total investment gain (changes in market value, plus dividends, less investment costs) of 9.5 per cent during the 12 months ending May 31. The value of one "accumulation unit" (share) for May was $58.17.

SOURCE: College Retirement Equities Fund

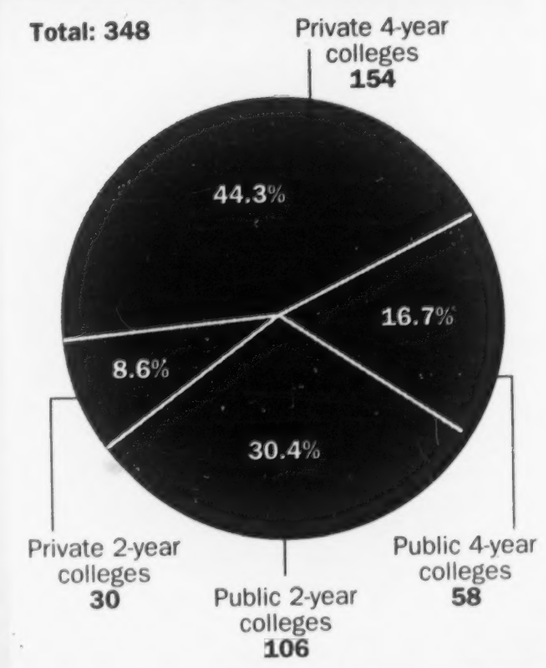
Female College Presidents

The number of female college presidents reached a record high of 348 in April 1992, according to the American Council on Education.

Fourteen per cent of the presidents were members of minority groups, with 5 American Indian, 2 Asian, 26 black, and 17 Hispanic women leading colleges and universities.

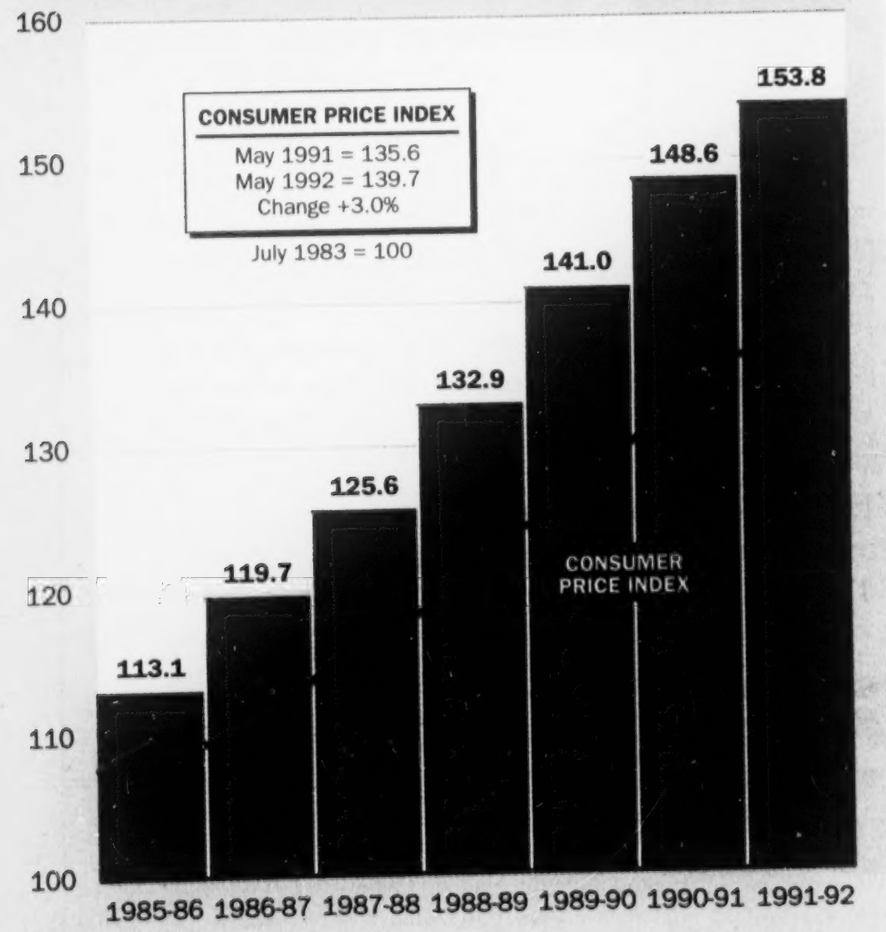
The states with the largest number of female presidents were New York (39); California (37); Massachusetts (26); Pennsylvania (25); and Illinois (15).

In 1975, when the council began collecting such data, 148 institutions were headed by women.



SOURCE: American Council on Education

Faculty Pay and the Cost of Living



SOURCES: American Association of University Professors; U.S. Department of Labor

CHRONICLE CHARTS BY JOJO GRAGASIN

A Campus Dies in Rural Minnesota as the State University Faces Reality

Continued From Preceding Page

as 23 tenured employees who have elected to relocate in the system.

In March, the board gave its blessing to the plan.

Since then, the closing has taken on a symbolic importance. Perhaps more than anything else, it is a symbol of a new, more prudent era in higher education, an era shaped by tight financial times and the growing realization that universities cannot afford to be all things to all people.

Critics of the closing say it is also a symbol of the neglect of rural interests, and of the state's failure to coordinate its higher-education programs adequately. They accuse Mr. Hasselmo of sacrificing the rural campus to save what amounts to slightly more than 1 per cent of the state-financed portion of the university's budget.

The logistical and human dimensions of the closing, meanwhile, have led to an entirely different set of tensions. The campus has spent the past year wrestling with issues ranging from the appropriate treatment of terminated employees to the future use of its facilities.

The early 1970's saw a number of public-campus closings, as some states consolidated branch campuses or shut down two-year teachers' colleges. In the last 15 years, though, only four public institutions have closed, according to data collected annually by the Education Department.

Whether the latest economic crunch will lead to additional public-campus closings remains to be seen. C. Peter Magrath, president of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and a former president at Minnesota, said he thought most institutions would continue to eliminate individual programs, as many have been doing, rather than entire campuses.

If other institutions do decide to follow Minnesota's lead, Waseca is sure to become a case study on closing a campus. Some professors and administrators here are already using it as the subject of scholarly articles.

"I hope people can learn from this," says Richard B. Heydinger, the university system's vice-president for external relations. He adds: "I think we did it right."

Opened in 1971

The Waseca campus opened on September 27, 1971, on the site of a former agricultural high school. Its aim was to provide students from rural areas with two-year degrees in applied agricultural sciences, something they couldn't get at most state technical schools or four-year institutions. Known for its hands-on experience, Waseca had its own livestock pens and greenhouses, and required students to take jobs in their major.

Before the closing was announced, Waseca enrolled about 1,100 students, of whom two-thirds were enrolled full time. About 500 lived on the campus.

In the campus's view, Waseca had been carrying out its mission right up until that January day when Mr. Hasselmo came to town with the bad news. Professors often make the point that Waseca graduates received three or four job offers each. They had come from rural areas and returned to them after they graduated.

As most people here saw it, why ruin a good thing?

Many observers speculated that officials of the system wanted to close Waseca to show legislators they could make tough choices and perhaps inspire other higher-education systems in the state to follow suit. (One administrator, who thinks the system had already decided to close Waseca when it convened the panel to study future options, drily calls the panel's report "an extra-credit assignment.")

Years of Tension

Others suggest that years of tension between staff members and administrators branded the campus as a troubled place, making it easier to close in a budget crisis.

James L. Gibson, an associate professor of agricultural production here, has another theory: "We did not do a very good job of institutional research to show the public what we were doing." He became one of the most vocal opponents of the closing, compiling statistics and fact sheets documenting the campus's success.

From Mr. Hasselmo's standpoint, success had come at too high a price. The system calculated Waseca's average cost per student in 1990-91 at $9,464, compared with $5,657 for lower-division students throughout the system.

In the weeks that followed Mr. Hasselmo's announcement, students and professors, community leaders, local legislators, and alumni put up a fight. Mike Halvorson, president of the First National Bank of Waseca, recalls the "Save Waseca" campaign: "Oh, man, we had rallies. We had busloads to the state capitol. We hired a lobbyist."

Glowing Survey Results

Campus supporters surveyed alumni and area businesses and bombarded state officials with pages of glowing survey results. Their counteroffensive included arguments that Waseca's instructional costs and enrollment trends stood up much better than those of other agricultural programs.

Most important, they argued, Waseca's programs were special: While a student could study, say, swine production in a non-degree program at a technical college, the focus would be far narrower. That some technical colleges have since expressed an interest in some of Waseca's programs only reinforced that view.

Among the students who rallied was Brent Bunke of Rushford, Minn., a community of 1,500 people. "I wanted to come here because it's in a small town," he says. "I don't think many farm kids will go racing to the big cities. I think a lot will just stay home."

In the end, a legislative challenge to the closing never materialized. The board's decision stood.

LeRoy Stumpf, chairman of the higher-education division of Minnesota's Senate Finance Committee, thinks most legislators supported the system's long-term goals. "The university was making

Lessons Learned From a Campus Closing

The University of Minnesota at Waseca has spent the past academic year preparing to close its doors permanently at the end of the summer. Administrators, professors, and staff members were asked by "The Chronicle" what lessons they had learned from the closing process, and whether they would have done anything differently. Some of their comments follow.

Sandra K. Allaire, assistant professor of child development: "Get it over with. This has been going on for two years. The best move was to get the employee-transition center up; the worst was not recognizing that people go through things at different times."

C. Eugene Allen, the university system's vice-president for agriculture, forestry, and home economics: "If you close one campus and you need to close more, you'd better close them all at the same time. Let the pain in the state be spread."

Loren Dehle, a former farmer who enrolled at Waseca to prepare for a new career in food inspection: "I think the whole thing could have been studied better. It was too much, too fast. They might have realized they could have moved some of the technical campuses here."

Kathryn L. Hanna, acting vice-chancellor for academic affairs: "My main concern is that our curriculum is being lost. It's like a bad divorce, and nobody made any plans for the child." (She thinks higher-education officials should have done a better job insuring that Waseca's programs were carried over to other institutions.)

Nils Hasselmo, president of the university system: "I think it's played itself out about as well as it could have. We have met our contractual obligations and used special programs to soften the impact on employees. The timing was short enough not to have it drag on, and long enough to minimize the damage to employees and students.

"There were some complications with rumors that the university was trying to turn it into a prison. We would have tried to avoid rumor mongering."

Nancy Wilhelmson, acting chancellor of the Waseca campus: "The most difficult part was giving certain staff members special severance contracts and not others. There was a lot of turmoil over this." —CAROLYN J. MOONEY

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Volume XXXVIII, Number 43

Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"This turns most of the campus codes into hamburger."
A lawyer, on the Supreme Court's 'hate speech' ruling: A19

"Let there be no mistake about our belief that burning a cross in someone's front yard is reprehensible. But St. Paul has sufficient means at its disposal to prevent such behavior without adding the First Amendment to the fire."
Justice Antonin Scalia: A19

"Despite their minimal training in grammar and the usage and history of language, most English teachers warm to the task of serving as language police."
A professor of English, on academe's insistence on 'proper English': B1

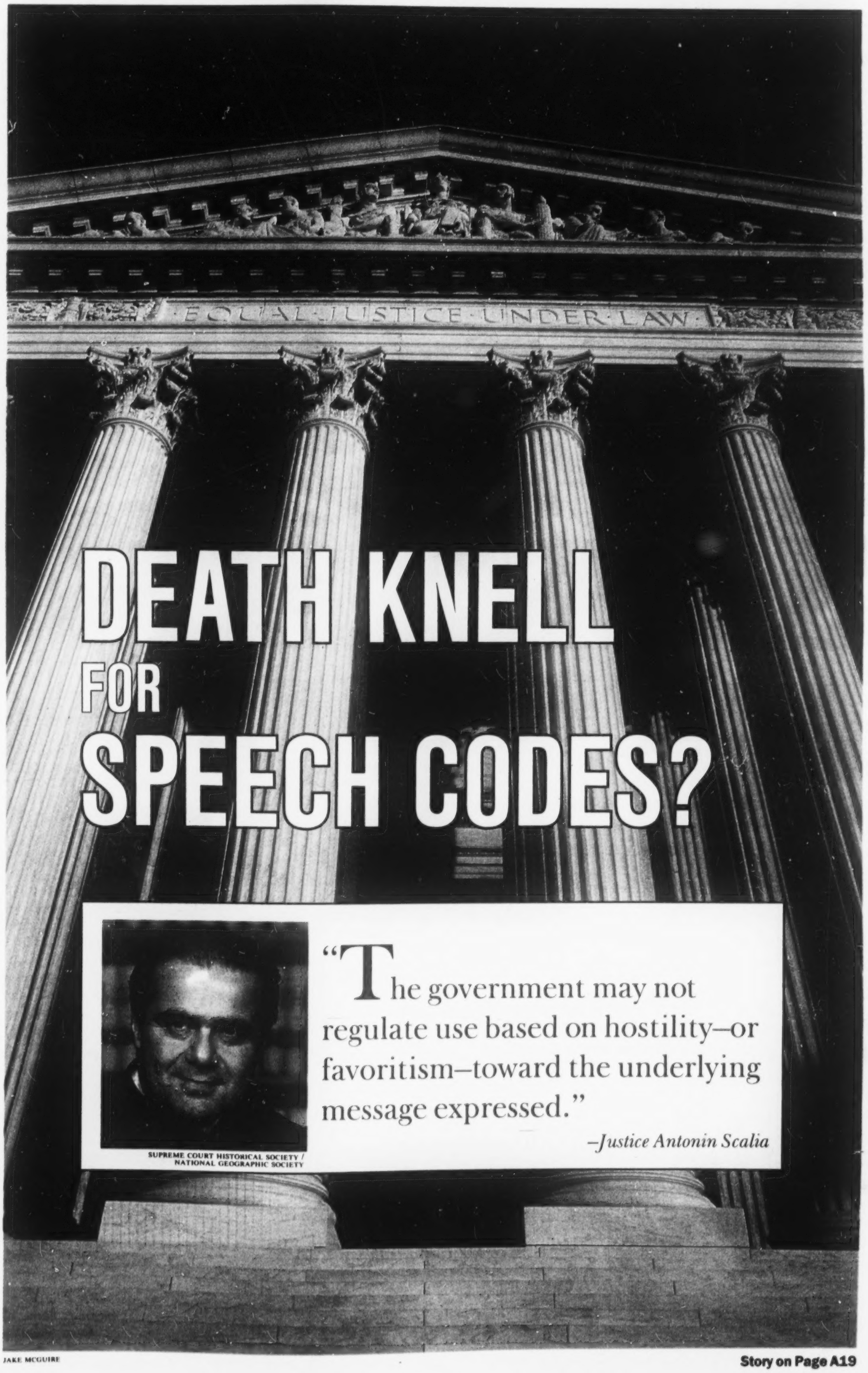
"The United States has been the world leader in this field since the Second World War. For Congress to almost willfully kill the field is a national disaster."
A dean of science, on the House vote to kill the Superconducting Supercollider: A22

"People who spent money on these services might as well have thrown it out the window."
A student-aid official, on 'scholarship search' companies: A29

"Everybody's seen *Star Wars*, and everybody thinks that robots are really easy to build."
The organizer of the Aerial Robotics Competition: A16

"The way engineering is practiced has changed dramatically over the years, and we in education need to catch up."
The executive director of the American Society for Engineering Education: A13

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-40
Athletics	A31
Business & Philanthropy	A27-28
Gazette	A36
Government & Politics	A19-26
Information Technology	A15-18
International	A33-35
Personal & Professional	A13-14
Publishing	A11
Scholarship	A8-10
Students	A29-31
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-40**
Bulletin Board	B7-39
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-6


EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW
DEATH KNELL
FOR
SPEECH CODES?
"The government may not regulate use based on hostility–or favoritism–toward the underlying message expressed."
–Justice Antonin Scalia
SUPREME COURT HISTORICAL SOCIETY / NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

JAKE MCGUIRE

Story on Page A19

This Week in The Chronicle

July 1, 1992

Scholarship

ASTROPHYSICIST AS CELEBRITY
George F. Smoot, III, who led the team that found new evidence about the creation of the universe, has willingly endured a crush of media attention: A8

THE AILING ELECTORAL SYSTEM
Scholars should spend less time describing the problem and more devising improvements. Point of View: A40

Berkeley's Emma Goldman project is complete: A8
A big reward for a whistle blower: A8
Publishing: A11
63 new scholarly books: A11

Personal & Professional

SUPPORT FOR OVERHAUL OF ENGINEERING EDUCATION
MIT's President Charles M. Vest has called for changes to emphasize design, production, leadership, and teamwork: A13

MORE TROUBLE FOR WOMEN'S-STUDIES GROUP
After a rancorous meeting in 1990, the national association had hoped to pull things together at this year's conference, but it was not to be: A13

SEEKING THE HEALING ROOTS OF MEDICINE
At 75, former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop is beginning a new career at Dartmouth College, where he will focus on the need for "outcomes research": A5

Dean cleared of charges arising from student picnic: A4
President of CUNY's City College will resign: A4
Dean and faculty member dismissed at Dallas Baptist U.: A5
N.C. State arboretum called 1992's top public garden: A5
CREF offers 'Social Choice Account': A13
Educators design blueprint for future teacher education: A13
Six new books on higher education: A14

Teaching

RESPECTING LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY
"Standard" English is a myth, yet academe still insists on it. Opinion: B1

Information Technology

TRAINING TEACHERS TO USE COMPUTERS
At Illinois State U.'s education college, future teachers are expected to learn how to apply technology in the classroom: A15

HIGH EXPECTATIONS AT ROBOT CONTEST
Teams from 15 colleges brought robots that were supposed to fly without human intervention. Most couldn't get off the ground: A16

Electronic media seen replacing print: A15
Project to teach librarians about geographic systems: A15
Data base to offer abstracts on electronic networks: A15
Preserving the language of the Ute Indians: A18
Electronic kiosks offer campus information: A18
Four new computer programs; one new optical disk: A18

Government & Politics

'HATE SPEECH' CODES IN DOUBT
A Supreme Court ruling appears to challenge the legality of attempts by public colleges to ban only specific kinds of "fighting words": A19

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT WORKS ON REFORMS
Although critics and agency officials agree that much more needs to be done, a plan to reorganize federal student-aid operations has been released: A20

SSC SCIENTISTS ARE BITTER
Researchers who have devoted their careers to the Superconducting Supercollider denounced the House vote to kill the project: A22

GARY MEEK, GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Like most of the other entries, this blimp built by students from San Diego State U. never got off the ground under its own power at the Aerial Robotics Competition in Atlanta: A16

GOVERNOR CLINTON'S 'ECONOMIC STRATEGY'
He offers a glimpse of what he would do as President, including several ideas related to higher education: A22

BUSH SENDS SCHOOL-CHOICE PLAN TO CONGRESS
The President suggests that some of the funds could be spent on college campuses: A23

PREPAID TUITION PLAN: MIXED RESULTS
■ Despite all the outward signs of success, much skepticism remains about the nation's biggest program for letting people pay college costs in advance: A24
■ Michigan challenged an IRS ruling to tax the earnings of its tuition trust fund: A24

COLLABORATION ON STATES' NEEDS
A regional higher-education commission has recommended that public colleges take a new approach to economic and social problems: A25

MIT antitrust trial opens in Philadelphia: A19
Opponent of efforts to regulate Bible colleges arrested: A19
Veto prevails over bill to lift fetal-tissue ban: A20
New limit begins on indirect research costs: A20
South Carolina changes the way it distributes grants: A25
Black lawmakers in Pennsylvania criticize colleges: A25
Hispanic groups propose settlement in Texas bias case: A25
Status of bill to reauthorize Higher Education Act: A26

Business & Philanthropy

CHARITABLE GIVING UP 6.2%
Apparently buoyed by the stock market's recovery at the end of 1991, contributions to education and other causes outpaced inflation for the year: A27

AN 'URGENT LETTER TO FELLOW TRUSTEES'
Thirty-six "deeply concerned" college trustees called on their counterparts to become more active in setting and monitoring policy: A27

CASE shakes up its programming: A27
Scholarships benefit recovering addicts: A27
Foundation grants; gifts and bequests: A28

Students

MONEY OUT THE WINDOW
■ States are struggling to clamp down on companies that promise to find students and parents thousands of dollars in "unclaimed" scholarship money: A29
■ A Maryland company works with colleges and high schools to find financial aid for students: A30

Louisiana State U. bars anti-abortion rally: A4
Drake U. fraternity member foils would-be burglar: A4
Calf roping and bull riding at the college rodeo finals: A4
Mankato State student pleads guilty to setting fires: A4
A music major's political-science final: A29
Mich. State survey offers better news for job seekers: A29

Athletics

ROLE OF COLLEGE CHIEFS IN THE NCAA
A proposal by the presidents' commission of the association would give college leaders more authority over the organization's budget and direction: A31

Wash. State sports program gets two years' probation: A31

International

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES IN MONTEREY
A California graduate institute makes language fluency a central part of its international curriculum: A33

ENROLLMENT GAP FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S BLACKS
Although whites make up only 13 per cent of the country's population, they account for more than half of all university students: A33

BROADER TAX ON FOREIGN STUDENTS?
U.S. colleges are troubled by a bill in Congress that would tax all of the foreigners' income for study in this country, rather than American funds alone: A35

Grim job prospects for British and Australian graduates: A33
Serbian government threatens Belgrade U. over strike: A35
Nigeria charges student leader with treason: A35

Arts

ARCTIC STUDIES AT BOWDOIN
A wide-ranging assortment of oddities and treasures make up the college's Arctic collection: B4

AN AMERICAN CUBIST
An exhibition of more than 60 paintings and drawings by Max Weber opens in Washington: B40

Gazette: A36

MARGINALIA

From a report on research at the State University of New York at Binghamton:

"As for Faculty Research Support Grants Program, I have no suggestions—only praise. I feel an enormous debt to the Research and Sponsored Programs Office. In my experience, it has been an oasis of efficiency in the SUNY bureaucratic sea."

Where nomad is an island.

■

From *The College World*, the student paper at Adrian College:

"Into the Streets, a national outreach, recruitment, and education program, has taken Adrian College by storm. 'We only expected about 100 students to participate,' says Seana Monahan, the coordinator for volunteer services, 'we will probably have between 100-200 students in the program.' . . .

"The concept of Into the Streets, according to Monahan, 'is to immobilize as many students as possible for a day of community service in hopes that students will commit to further community service on their own, in the future.' "

It's worth a try.

■

News from Lyndon State College:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MOOSE AMBLES ACROSS CAMPUS IN VERMONT

"Faculty and staff members of Lyndon State College, located in Vermont's 'Northeast Kingdom,' greeted a four-legged visitor to their campus on Friday afternoon. . . .

"A full-grown cow moose, standing almost six feet tall, ambled across the lawn in front of the campus' administration building at 1:45 p.m., paused on the soccer field and then darted up the hill into the woods surrounding the campus. Witnesses estimate the moose remained on the campus for about five minutes before making her hasty retreat.

" 'Perhaps she felt behooved to better herself,' explained Dr. Peggy R. Williams, president of the college. 'She probably heard that we offer a number of interesting fields that she can study.' "

■

From *Philanthropic Digest:*

"Iowa State University's largest capital campaign effort, 'Partnership for Prominence,' has surpassed the $100 mark in its drive to raise $150 million."

Congratulations! A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.

■

Headline in the Durham (N.C.) *Herald-Sun:*

U.S. TEACHERS LOOKING TWICE AT ABISMAL SCIENCE SCORES

And three times at the spelling scores, we hope. —C.G.

In Brief

Officials clear dean of alcohol charges

MORAGA, CAL.—The Contra County District Attorney has dropped charges against the dean of student affairs at Saint Mary's College of California, who the police said had allowed under-age students to drink beer at a campus picnic. The dean, Ronald Travenick, was charged on grounds that he was the supervisor of the event. The District Attorney decided that the picnic was a private party organized by student groups and that the dean should not be held responsible. ■

Student foils burglar at fraternity house

DES MOINES—A Drake University fraternity member foiled a would-be burglar at the Sigma Alpha Epsilon house last week.

Rick Hosley, who will be a junior this fall, saw a man climbing down the outside stairs from the second floor with a videocassette recorder. Other fraternity members helped Mr. Hosley chase, catch, and restrain the thief. Mr. Hosley then sat on him until police arrived a few minutes later.

Police arrested John Westly Sykes and charged him with second-degree theft and violation of parole. ■

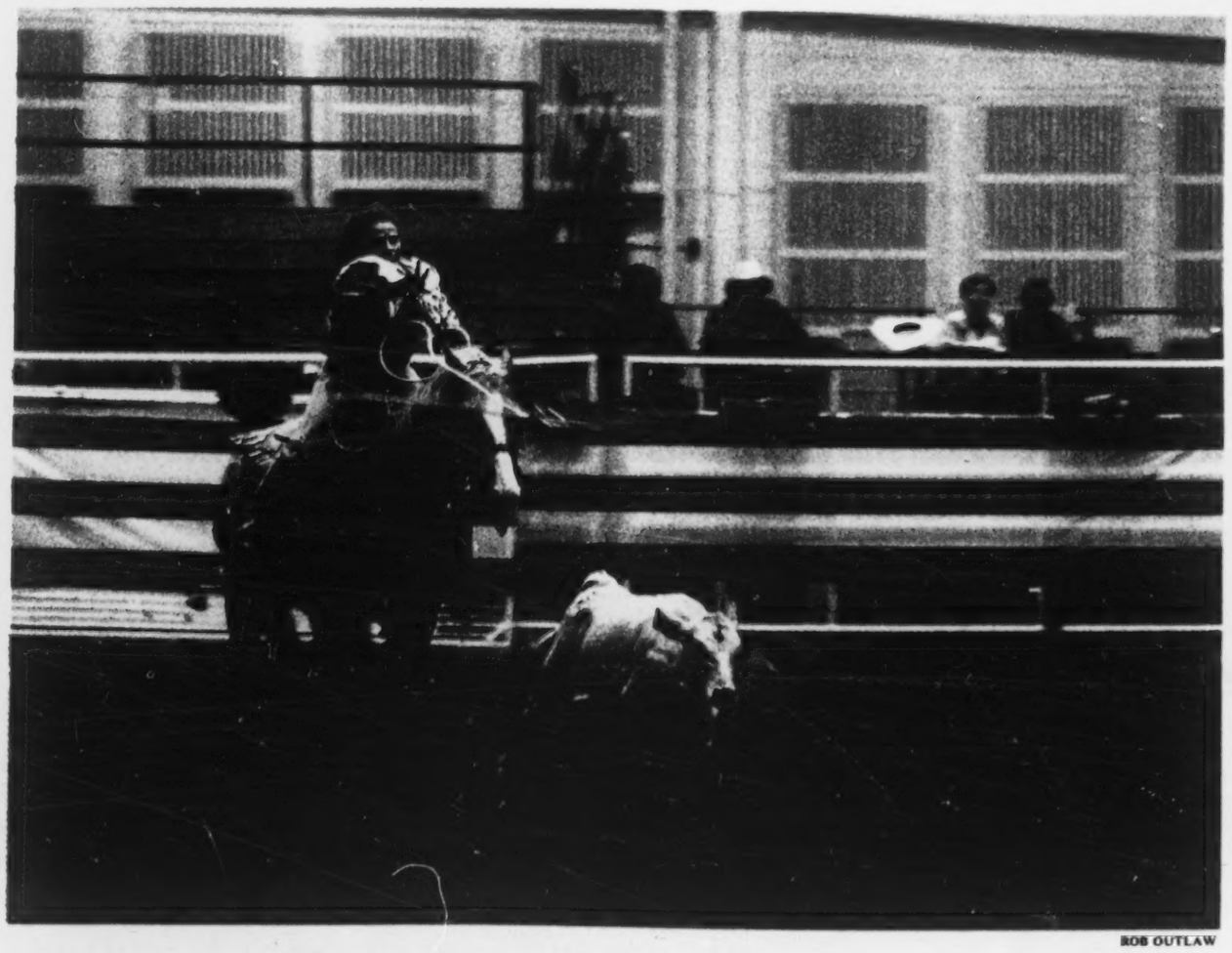
DITH PRAN, THE NEW YORK TIMES

President of CUNY's City College will resign

NEW YORK—After a year filled with controversy, the president of City College of the City University of New York will resign, effective August 31.

The resignation of Bernard W. Harleston, who has been president of the college for 11 years, was announced after a Board of Trustees meeting last week. Both Mr. Harleston and C. Ann Reynolds (*above*), chancellor of CUNY, told reporters he was leaving voluntarily. In the past year, City College has been rocked by the deaths of nine people before a concert held on the campus and by an uproar over racially charged remarks made by two of its professors.

Augusta Souza Kappner, president of the Borough of Manhattan Community College, will serve as acting president of City College. ■



ROB OUTLAW

Calf roping and bull riding at the college rodeo finals

BOZEMAN, MONT.—Three hundred cowboys and cowgirls competed at the 43rd annual College National Finals Rodeo for National Intercollegiate Rodeo Association titles.

The event was held at Montana State University. Students competed in calf roping, bull riding, goat tying, barrel racing, bareback riding, saddle-bronc riding, and team roping.

Walla Walla Community College stripped the women's title from the the University of Wyoming, a two-time defender. Southwest Oklahoma State University ousted the men's two-time defending champion, Montana State University, to secure the men's title. ■

Louisiana State U. bars anti-abortion rally

BATON ROUGE, LA.—A student group says that by refusing to allow an anti-abortion rally in a campus theater, Louisiana State University has discriminated against organizations that oppose abortion.

University officials deny the charge. They say that Operation Rescue, a national anti-abortion group, was the rally's real sponsor. Outside groups can use campus facilities only if the event is co-sponsored by a student group.

Garry Ballard, a spokesman for Louisiana State, said Operation Rescue had approached the university about using its facilities. He said the request had been denied because the campus group, Students for Life, did not plan the rally and would play only a nominal role in the event.

Floyd Gonzalez, president of Students for Life, says the group has no ties to Operation Rescue and should be allowed to use the theater. ■

Student pleads guilty to setting campus fires

MANKATO, MINN.—A Mankato State University student who was charged with setting a string of fires at the university has pleaded guilty to all 14 arsons.

The student, Mitchell Lang, is said to suffer from schizophrenia and is likely to serve no jail time under a plea agreement reached last week in Blue Earth County District Court.

Mr. Lang was a senior when he was arrested in April in connection with fires that struck the university from June 1991 to last January. No one was injured, but damage from the evening blazes is estimated to be as much as $680,000.

Mr. Lang testified that he had started the fires because of increasing anger against a philosophy professor, who had failed Mr. Lang on a test. The student is to be sentenced in August. ■

Corrections

■ An item about a trademark dispute (*The Chronicle*, June 17) incorrectly said Oklahoma State University had been granted a patent for its logo. It was issued a trademark registration.

■ Because of incorrect information from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a list of Congressional earmarks (*The Chronicle*, April 15) wrongly identified a $2-million appropriation from NASA as a project at Wheeling Jesuit College. The project, called ADAnet, is conducted by a company in West Virginia. ■

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Business & Philanthropy

Give & Take

After taking a critical look at the role it should play in the 1990's, the Council for Advancement and Support of Education has decided to add a new dimension to its programming.

Each year the council conducts about 100 workshops and conferences nationwide on fund raising and public relations for its nearly 3,000 members, of which about two-thirds are two- and four-year colleges.

But many institutions have complained that they cannot afford to travel to the meetings, which are usually held for several days in large cities. "We're not reaching community colleges. We're not reaching small institutions. We're not reaching historically black institutions," says Peter McE. Buchanan, president of CASE.

So the organization has created the "Ten + Most Wanted Program," which will offer 11 one-day workshops at colleges in its eight regional districts.

The workshops will cover such often-requested topics as "advancement writing at its best" and "marketing two-year institutions."

The new conferences are part of a larger restructuring plan that CASE will announce at its annual conference this month.

According to a draft of the plan, CASE will focus on helping colleges deal with challenges of the 1990's—such as repairing higher education's tarnished image and managing higher education in an era of reduced financial support from government.

The organization will continue to hold its larger, national workshops, which will be directed at more-sophisticated development operations. CASE's vice-president for special projects, Donna M. Orem, said the group hopes the new workshops will "hit an entirely new niche of people who haven't had access before."

■

An anonymous donor has given money for three "Road to Recovery" scholarships at Portland Community College for recovering drug or alcohol addicts.

The scholarships will provide three students with $1,000 each in the next academic year—a little less than a year's tuition.

The donor stipulated that applicants must have completed one year of sobriety and be involved in a 12-step recovery program. They must also be full-time students at the college and maintain a 2.5 grade-point average. The names of the recipients and the donor will remain confidential.

The gift is not part of an endowment, but college officials said they hoped the donor would continue it if it is successful.

"We've never had a scholarship of this sort before," said Mark Skolnick, executive secretary of the Portland Community College Foundation. "It is a unique opportunity to help people."

Donations to Charity Rose 6.2% in 1991, Apparently Buoyed by Market's Recovery

Education sees gain of 7%; individuals play major part

By JULIE L. NICKLIN

The stock market's recovery at the end of 1991 appears to have given a boost to charitable giving. Earlier that year, many organizations had seen donations drop.

Despite the recession, individuals, foundations, and corporations donated a total of $124.8-billion to non-profit groups and charitable causes last year—a 6.2-per-cent increase from $117.5-billion in 1990. When adjusted for inflation, giving increased 1.4 per cent.

The findings will appear in the forthcoming annual edition of *Giving USA*. The report, which tracks giving to non-profits, is compiled by the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel Trust for Philanthropy, in New York.

Health, Human Services Lose Ground

Giving to education, including both schools and colleges, increased at a rate slightly higher than overall giving, rising 7 per cent to $13.3-billion.

Gifts to religion, the arts, international affairs, and the environment also increased, while those to health organizations, and human-service and social groups remained virtually steady or dropped.

Ann E. Kaplan, editor of *Giving USA*, says the results show a "shift of interest in education" following several years in the late 1980's when donations to education had lagged.

The report attributes the end-of-the-year upturn largely to the stock-market recovery in November and December. Many people waited until the end of the year to make gifts, and the market's performance appears to have made some donors more generous. The increasing number of Americans who are becoming wealthy and entering into the prime giving age range of 35 to 64 also contributed to the growth, the report says.

For much of 1991, however, some fund raisers saw drops in the annual gifts they usually could count on from donors, the report says. Gifts from foundations and corporations didn't increase as much as they have in past years. On the other hand, wealthy individuals increased their overall giving. Non-profit groups that had the most successful years were those in the midst of capital campaigns.

College fund raisers say that for the most part, the giving patterns reported by *Giving USA* have played out on their campuses.

80% Comes From Individuals

The 7-per-cent growth rate in giving to education, which outpaced inflation by 2.2 percentage points, is stronger than that revealed by a 1991 survey on giving to higher education by the Council for Aid to Education.

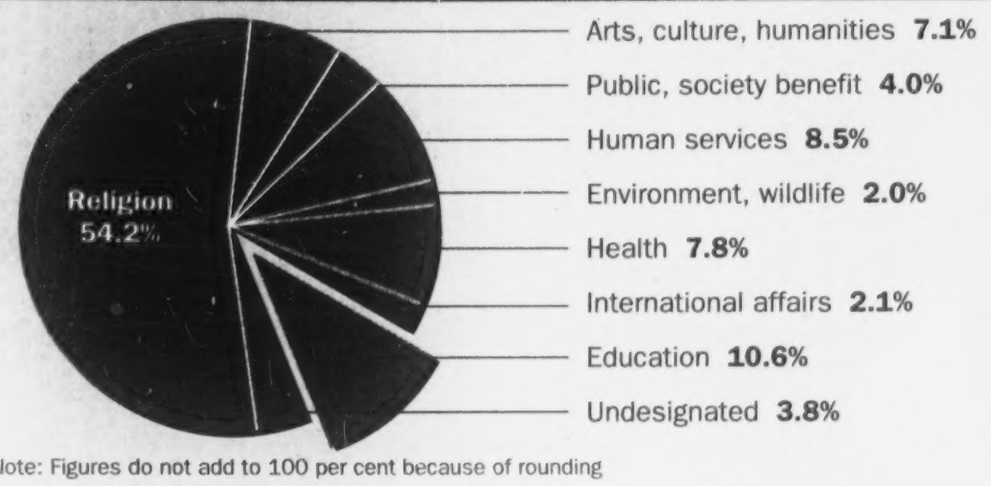
The council's report, released in May, said donations to the nation's colleges had increased 4 per cent in 1991, but declined 1 per cent in inflation-adjusted dollars. The council's survey covered the fiscal year ending June 30, 1991, and did not show the effect of the stock market's resurgence in November and December.

According to *Giving USA*, more than 80 per cent of all 1991 giving came from individuals. Gifts by living individuals rose 6.8 per cent, while bequests grew only slightly—1.9 per cent.

Wide disparity existed among the wealth of the people who were giving, the report suggests. Many rich people who can make gifts from the income they earn on investments were able to make major gifts, even though some recent studies had suggested that individual millionaires aren't as gener-

Continued on Following Page

Charitable Giving, 1991



Note: Figures do not add to 100 per cent because of rounding

Area	Amount	1-year change: Current dollars	1-year change: Adjusted for inflation
Religion	$67,590,000,000	+6.8%	+2.0%
Education	13,280,000,000	+7.0	+2.2
Human services	10,610,000,000	–10.2	–14.3
Health	9,680,000,000	–2.2	–6.7
Arts, culture, humanities	8,810,000,000	+11.6	+6.6
Public, society benefit	4,930,000,000	+0.2	–4.3
International affairs	2,590,000,000	+16.5	+11.3
Environment, wildlife	2,540,000,000	+10.7	+5.8
Undesignated	4,740,000,000	—	—
Total	**$124,770,000,000**	**+6.2%**	**+1.4%**

SOURCE: AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

'Urgent Open Letter' Calls on Trustees to Be More Effective Leaders of Colleges

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

Another group has called on colleges to change the way they do business by adopting realistic financial and academic goals. But this time it's the messengers that are unusual, not the message.

The critique came from 36 "deeply concerned" college and university trustees who together have ties to 40 public and private institutions and also are affiliated with the same investment-banking company.

All of the trustees are partners or retired partners at Goldman, Sachs & Company, or are partners' spouses. More than a dozen of them are part of an informal group at Goldman, Sachs that has been meeting about four times a year since 1989 to discuss common problems and issues related to their college service.

Now, in an "urgent open letter to fellow trustees" in the May-June issue of *AGB Reports*, the magazine of the Association of Governing Boards, the trustees have called on their counterparts to become more active in setting and monitoring policy.

"The nature of the economic challenges facing higher education and the increasing complexity of colleges and universities require that trustees become more effective leaders of their institutions," the three-page letter says.

Too Many Lunches

Trustees should insist that institutional priorities be established and financed, that their institutions budget for annual maintenance and equipment costs, and that trustee meetings themselves deal with important issues, the letter says.

Too often at meetings, trustees hear from the president, attend committee meetings, and "have a very nice lunch and dinner," said J. Fred Weintz, Jr., a trustee

Continued on Following Page

Gifts to Education Rose 7% in 1991, Due to Late Surge

Continued From Preceding Page
ous today as their predecessors were. By contrast, annual gifts from people who donate from their earned income dropped off.

That trend was evident at many colleges and universities where annual-fund drives faltered. Such drives typically ask alumni, parents, and friends to give $50, $100, or $1,000.

'Significant Factor'

The donors, say college fund raisers, were worried about the recession and their jobs and didn't know how much money they could afford to give (*The Chronicle*, March 4).

"It was the most significant factor in not meeting our goal," says William M. Hardt, director of annual giving at Princeton University.

Princeton's annual fund fell $800,000 short of the $19.5-million it hoped to raise in 1991.

Several college fund raisers agreed that an institution's success in bringing in major gifts depended upon whether the campus was engaged in an aggressive fund-raising effort.

TOM COGILL FOR THE CHRONICLE

H. Gerald Quigg of the U. of Richmond: "We couldn't even get an appointment with a company, much less a donation."

The University of Colorado Foundation, for example, says its announcement of a $200-million capital campaign in October 1990 enabled the campus to garner several major donations, including a $5-million gift from an anonymous donor and $2-million from an alumnus. To date, the foundation has received $189-million in gifts and pledges.

"Had we not been in a campaign, we would have just treaded water," says Betsey Jay, the foundation's vice-president of communications. "I'm not sure those gifts would have come through without it."

Donations from foundations to all non-profit organizations increased by 7.3 per cent, to $7.8-billion. But the growth was slower than that reported the year before. Corporate giving increased only 1.7 per cent, to $6.1-billion.

A Shift in Focus

Many colleges have noticed a sluggishness in corporate and foundation donations. Fund raisers say some foundations are choosing to concentrate their giving to education in elementary and secondary schools. Many companies are reluctant to give because their profits are weak.

"We couldn't even get an appointment with a company, much less a donation," says H. Gerald Quigg, vice-president for development and university relations at the University of Richmond.

Other institutions say corporate donations are still coming in. Colorado received at least two major donations totaling $8-million from companies in 1991. "We've been extremely aggressive," says Colorado's Ms. Jay.

10% Drop for Human Services

For some non-profits, 1991 was a boom year. International-affairs groups saw the greatest rise in donations, with gifts increasing 16.5 per cent, to $2.6-billion.

Donations to the arts grew by 11.6 per cent to $8.8-billion. Gifts to environmental causes rose 10.7 per cent, to $2.5-billion. Those to religion went up 6.8 per cent, to $67.6-billion.

The largest decline was felt by human-services groups, which experienced a 10.2-per-cent drop to $10.6-billion.

Donations to medical clinics and health groups also declined 2.2 per cent, to $9.7-billion. Gifts to community groups held virtually steady, at $4.9-billion.

The figures in *Giving USA* are based on data reported to the Foundation Center, a Washington-based organization that distributes information about philanthropic funds; on surveys of large foundations conducted by the association; on information compiled by the Council for Aid to Education, the Conference Board, and Independent Sector; and on several econometric formulas.

Many of the 1991 figures will be revised, just as those in previous years have been, to include more comprehensive data and to use new calculation methods.

The American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel is made up of major consulting companies that help institutions plan and conduct capital campaigns. The Trust for Philanthropy is the association's research arm.

Copies of the 1992 edition of *Giving USA* will be available in August for $45, prepaid, from the AAFRC, 25 West 43rd Street, New York 10036. ■

'Urgent Letter' Urges Bigger Trustee Role

Continued From Preceding Page
at Norwich, Pace, and Stanford Universities and one of the organizers of the letter.

"Sure it's prestige and all that," Mr. Weintz said of the benefits of being a trustee. But he said the authors hoped the letter would remind their fellow trustees of their real responsibilities. "If you're going to be involved, be involved. Because these institutions need help."

Another signer of the letter, Robert M. Conway, a trustee at the University of Notre Dame, said the financial issues facing colleges today "require a more active involvement than three or four meetings a year."

Mr. Weintz said the letter should not be read as a call for trustees to get "involved in the nitty gritty." But, he said, trustees should be "asking the questions and making sure people are focusing on these things."

Scandals and Criticism

The letter also takes passing notice of research "scandals" that have affected the image of higher education. Mr. Weintz said he was aware that trustees at Stanford had been criticized for being inattentive to charges that Stanford overbilled the federal government for research costs. He said he and his fellow board members believed they had dealt with that issue properly, but "as it turns out, we didn't do enough." ■

COMING AUGUST 5

AN EVEN MORE USEFUL EDITION OF

EVENTS IN ACADEME

You'll want to save this extraordinarily useful compendium of forthcoming meetings, conferences, seminars, and other noteworthy events in higher education. This fall's edition will be more useful than ever. In addition to the comprehensive listings, you'll find articles on how successful meeting planners work (and sometimes stumble); on academic travel in Eastern Europe; and on "how conventions help us celebrate the comings and goings in our lives that give special delight, special pain." Don't miss this pull-out special—in The Chronicle's August 5 issue.

Be sure to reserve advertising space.

To call extra attention to the events you sponsor, you're invited to insert an advertisement in this special section of The Chronicle. Deadline for space reservations and materials: Friday, July 17. Phone our Display Advertising Department today: (202) 466-1080; ask for Gina Hill.

The listing of events in the *news columns* of this special supplement is free, and information for inclusion in those columns is welcomed for consideration by the editors.

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PRIVATE GIVING TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

KRESGE FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 3151
3215 West Big Beaver Road
Troy, Mich. 48007-3151

Facilities. For renovation of facilities for the biology department: $300,000 to Canisius College.

—For renovation of a residence hall: $300,000 to Maryville College (Tenn.).

LILLY ENDOWMENT
2801 North Meridian Street
P.O. Box 88068
Indianapolis 46208

Higher education. For a study of the changing characteristics of today's undergraduates and the implications of those changes for higher education: $126,178 over two years to Harvard U.

—For research on faculty members' and administrators' perceptions of the balance between teaching and research: $362,103 over three years to Syracuse U.

Leadership. For leadership programs in Marion County, Ind.: $161,135 to Butler U.

Philanthropy. For research on philanthropy: $250,511 over three years to Teachers College of Columbia U.

Religion. For dissemination of the findings of a Lilly-supported study of religious orders in the United States: $451,261 over three years to DePaul U.

—For a national study of Catholic religious-education programs for young people and adults: $491,844 over two years to Educational Testing Service.

—For study of religious thought in American culture: $266,083 to Princeton U.

—For research on American religious history and theology: $248,450 over three years to Yale U.

Theological education. For research on the issues, themes, and models in theological education: $101,750 over two years to Columbia Theological Seminary (Ga.).

—To share information about the teaching and practice of spiritual formation of seminary students: $133,930 to North Park College and Theological Seminary.

—For research and writing on the theological education of African Americans and the history of African-American churches: $215,000 over three years to Washington Theological Union.

TISCH FOUNDATION
667 Madison Avenue
New York 10021-8087

Support. For the capital campaign: $10-million to Tufts U.

GIFTS & BEQUESTS

Albertson College. For facilities: $6-million from Gladys Langroise.

Auburn University. For the college of engineering: software valued at $4.7-million from Mentor Graphics Corporation.

Bates College. For scholarships: $2.7-million from the estates of Wallace W. and Lillian Fairbanks and $1-million each from two anonymous donors.

—For support of programs: $1-million from Jean and James L. Moody, Jr.

Colby College. To endow the directorship of the art museum: $1-million from an anonymous donor.

Georgetown University. For support of programs: $1.5-million from the estate of Frederick J. Haas.

Harvard University. For a professorship in environmental management: $2.5-million from Mrs. John Heinz.

Marshall University. For a new building on the campus: $500,000 from Wilber Myers.

New York University. For the Management Education Center in the school of business: $1-million from Henry Kaufman.

Occidental College. For a student center: $5-million from J. Stanley and Mary W. Johnson.

Rosary College. For the Sports Forum: $1-million from John P. Igini.

Union College (N.Y.). For a new theater building: $3-million from Morton H. and Helen Yulman.

Yale University. For support of programs: $51-million from the Class of 1942.

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Volume XXXVIII, Number 44

Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"This decision is a great thing. It's the most important thing since *Brown* v. *Board of Education*."
Alvin O. Chambliss, Jr., on the Supreme Court's ruling on Mississippi's colleges: A16

"She's done a Samson thing on the whole damn church."
An English professor, on a scholar's argument that Mark Twain based Huck Finn on a black youth: A6

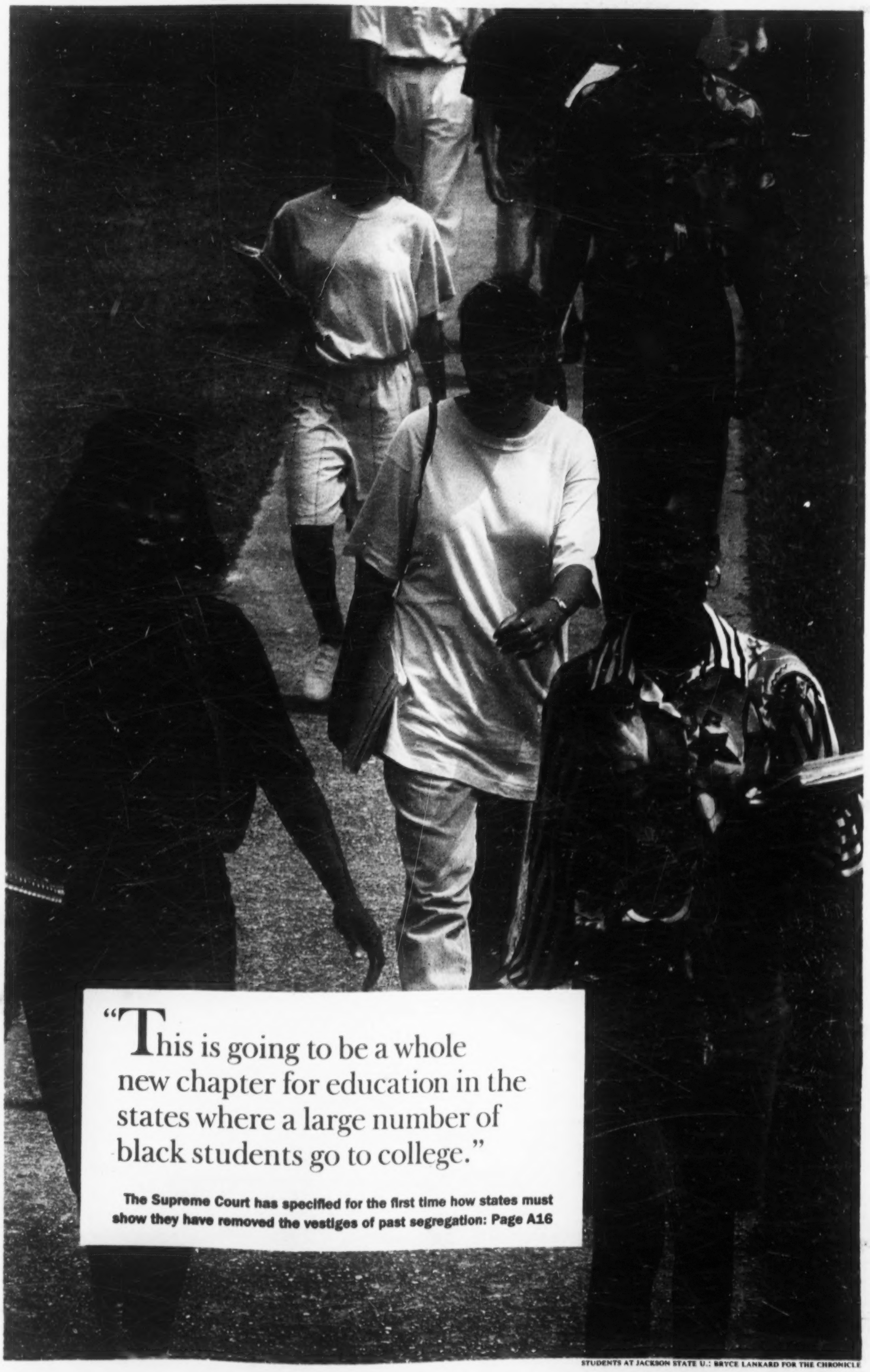
"The battle isn't over. We intend to continue to try to create more public awareness of the way in which the NEH is simply becoming a branch office of the National Association of Scholars."
An English professor who opposes eight nominees to the National Council on the Humanities: A15

"We have seen the cost estimates for the SSC more than double in three years, yet we are told the project must continue. Why, in a period of fiscal austerity, are we, in effect, giving the SSC a blank check?"
A Senator, on warnings from SSC supporters that its death will damage American science: A26

"It ought to be evident that while virtually everyone thinks they know a great deal about television, few really do, and fewer still leave the university with any systematic appreciation of this vital and compelling medium."
Director of the Freedom Forum Media Studies Center at Columbia U.: B1

"It is a long way from burning crosses on Minnesota lawns to banning certain kinds of words and epithets on college campuses."
A law professor, on the need to re-evaluate campus speech codes: A40

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-40
Athletics	A31-32
Business & Philanthropy	A28
Gazette	A36
Government & Politics	A15-27
Information Technology	A13-14
International	A33-35
Personal & Professional	A11-12
Publishing	A9-10
Scholarship	A6-8
Students	A29-30
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-36**
Bulletin Board	B4-35
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-3



"This is going to be a whole new chapter for education in the states where a large number of black students go to college."

The Supreme Court has specified for the first time how states must show they have removed the vestiges of past segregation: Page A16

STUDENTS AT JACKSON STATE U.: BRYCE LANKARD FOR THE CHRONICLE

This Week in The Chronicle

July 8, 1992

Scholarship

WAS HUCKLEBERRY FINN BLACK?
A scholar's assertion that Mark Twain's quintessentially American character was modeled on a black youth is reverberating through literary circles: A6

Newsletter ranks 1991's hottest research:: A6
Mathematical model could help in drug enforcement: A6
Publishing: A9
44 new scholarly books: A9

Personal & Professional

TIAA REPORTS ON INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE
The company predicts that interest rates on retirement savings will remain stable this year: A11

THE FATE OF SPEECH CODES
The Supreme Court's ruling suggests that college policies should focus on offensive acts, not words. Point of View: A40

LEARNING ABOUT TELEVISION
Few people know much about the medium, and fewer still leave a university with any systematic understanding of it. Opinion: B1

Harvard law professor loses his post: A4
Hawaiian institutions expected to merge: A4
Judge orders removal of white administrators: A5
Spring Garden College will close in fall: A5
University opens Teachers Hall of Fame: A5
Federal report questions productivity in the classroom: A11
Lees College hires a public-relations firm: A11
16 new books on higher education: A12

Information Technology

Videotapes examine the 'Challenger' disaster: A13
Genetics students 'design' and 'mate' flies: A13
3-D program teaches sophomores about molecules: A13
Digitized gallery created to study art movements: A13
17 new computer programs; two new optical disk: A14

Government & Politics

17 MONTHS OF WORK NEARS END
President Bush and Congress reach a compromise on the bill to reauthorize the Higher Education Act: A15

DEAL PAVES THE WAY FOR HUMANITIES NOMINEES
Senate sources say eight controversial nominees to the National Council on the Humanities were approved as part of a deal to pass an abortion-rights bill: A15

OREGON COLLEGES FACE MASSIVE CUTS
The state's public institutions prepare to trim their budgets by 20 per cent after the legislature apparently kills a tax plan: A15

A NEW ERA FOR DESEGREGATION
In ruling that Mississippi's public colleges are still illegally segregated, the Supreme Court has transformed higher-education battles in 19 states: A16

- Loyalists on two campuses reject the Court's suggestion that Mississippi consider merging the institutions: A17
- Texts of the cases majority, concurring, and dissenting opinions begin on Page A19.

SENATE GETS DIRE WARNINGS ON THE SSC
A delegation of physicists warns that killing the Superconducting Supercollider would severely damage American science: A26

Justice Department wraps up its case in antitrust trial: A15
Senator criticizes opponents of direct-loan plan: A15
House expected to provide more money for Pell grants: A25
Commission urges increase in AIDS research funds: A25
Wis. lawmakers fail to overturn college speech code: A26
Ruling could open meetings to animal-rights groups: A26

FROM THE MARK TWAIN PROJECT OF THE BANCROFT LIBRARY

THE WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS

A Scholar Asks, 'Was Huckleberry Finn Black?'

A U. of Texas professor argues that Mark Twain based much of his quintessentially American character on a black child he met in the 1870's: A6

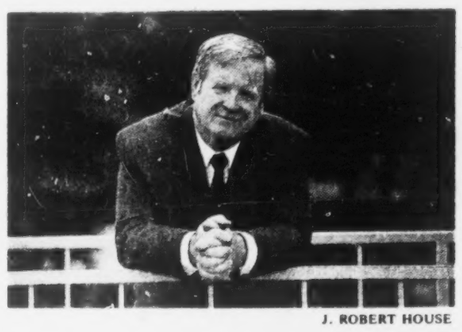
A Look at TIAA's 1991 Performance

And looking ahead, TIAA officials said interest rates on retirement savings were likely to remain stable in 1992 after a long downward spiral: A11

Reauthorization Agreement

Ending the threat of a Presidential veto, Congress and the White House compromised on a bill to reauthorize the Higher Education Act: A15

REP. ROBERT E. ANDREWS



J. ROBERT HOUSE

Exploring Ways to Help Soldiers Become Civilians

Colleges and universities see the nation's effort to reduce its armed forces as an opportunity to recruit a new corps of students: A29

Graduation Rates Compared by Race

An NCAA study finds that black athletes graduate at a higher rate than other blacks: A31

Business & Philanthropy

Lincoln U. receives memorabilia of Langston Hughes: A5
The endowed chair, FIAT, and the Italian journalist: A28
Western Michigan drops effort to open nursing school: A28
$1.1-million slated for Furman will go elsewhere: A28
Drake to sell houses and put profits toward endowment: A28
Estate valued at $10-million given to Simpson College: A28
Foundation grants; gifts and bequests: A28

Students

A NEW CORPS OF STUDENTS
As the nation reduces its armed forces, some colleges are moving to help military personnel make the transition into civilian life: A29

Earthquake sends books tumbling in California libraries: A4
U. of Southwestern La.'s yearbook editor loses post: A4
How do students feel about feminist scholarship?: A29
Students want the U. of Minn. to offer abortion services: A29

Athletics

GRADUATION RATES FOR ATHLETES
An NCAA study compares the graduation rates of athletes with those of all students: A31

A MIXUP OVER SPORTS SCHOLARSHIPS
Seven Big Ten universities have exceeded athletic-scholarship limits because of confusion over NCAA rules: A31

FEMALE ATHLETES TAKE THE OFFENSIVE
Seven women sue the U. of Texas at Austin, demanding that four women's varsity teams be added to the athletics program: A32

College basketball coaches seek breath of fresh air: A31
CUNY's Brooklyn College eliminates athletics program: A31

International

CANADA EMPHASIZES GOOD TEACHING
Prodded by criticism and financial pressures, institutions are trying to make the lecture hall a setting in which more learning takes place: A33

TUITION PROTEST CLOSES MEXICO'S BIGGEST CAMPUS
The National Autonomous U. of Mexico was shut down for a day by protests over a proposal to raise tuition for the first time since 1948: A35

STUDENTS CONTINUE BELGRADE U. OCCUPATION
Protesters who have occupied the U. of Belgrade for three weeks want to mobilize opposition to President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia: A35

Top civil servant is Spain's Minister of Education: A33
Students at east German university continue protests: A33

Arts

A VIEW OF FAMINE IN AFRICA
A physician at the U. of Cal.'s San Francisco Medical School has published a book of photographs and journal entries about relief workers in the Sudan: B36

Gazette

Name Dropping: A36
Appointments and resignations in academe: A36
Deaths: A37
Calendar of coming events and deadlines: A37

MARGINALIA

Memorandum at the University of Southern California:

"Recently, a letter was mailed which requested additional support for KUSC. The letterhead listed the names of several composers. To our embarrassment, four of those names were misspelled: Stravinsky, Leonarda, Tailleferre, and Vaughan Williams.

"These errors did not originate at KUSC. They occurred when the copy was transferred from our word processing program to a program at one of the University of Sourthern California's printing facilities. In order to insure that these problems would not be repeated, we have established new procedures for proofreading."

Too late!

■

From *Employee Development Update*, a newsletter at the University of California at Riverside, comes this announcement of a workshop for staff members:

"Writing for Impact (Afternoons) . . . For most of us, writing is a critial form of communication. Good writing is often synonymous with effective and efficient work. . . .

Tell us more.

■

Memorandum at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale:

"The General Education Committee is beginning to study the problem of addressing 'cultural pluralism' in the SIUC general education curriculum. To that end, the Committee needs some basic university-wide information concerning the cultural adversity of the university's faculty and students. . . ."

You really want to know?

■

Notice to student advisers at a college or university whose identity we have mislaid:

"Do you have an advisee who is looking for another course this term?

"If so, History 238, U. S. 1945-1990, meeting 10-11 MTTHF in OM 34 is open. (Note: due to an oversight, this course did not appear in the original schedule.)

"Readings will focus on the Civil Rights movement, Vietnam, the Great Society, Watergate, feminism, environmentalism, the impact of mass media, and most important of all, the rise and demise of disco.

"Prerequisites: one history class, and some awareness of the term 'leisure suit.' "

■

News from *The Utah Statesman:*

"To make people more aware of alternatives to driving themselves home when they're drunk, coupons will be given to students Friday so those 'partying on Friday night can get a free home,' said Smith."

Tell Smith we already have one.

—C.G.

In Brief

Harvard law professor loses his post

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Adhering to a longstanding policy, Harvard University has denied a black law-school professor's request to extend his two-year leave of absence.

Derrick Bell, the school's first black tenured professor, began an unpaid leave of absence in 1990 to protest the school's failure to hire a tenured "woman of color." In a letter, Robert C. Clark, the school's dean, told Mr. Bell that his failure to return would be considered a resignation, effective last week.

In a statement, Mr. Clark said he was "very saddened" by Mr. Bell's decision not to return to teaching. "I wish he had chosen otherwise," the statement said.

Mr. Bell, who is a visiting professor at New York University's law school, can appeal the decision to a Harvard governing board. He could not be reached for comment. A complaint Mr. Bell filed against the school with the U. S. Education Department's Office for Civil Rights is pending.

After his departure, 68 professors remain at the school. Seven are white women, five are black men, and the rest are white men. ■

NICK SOUZA

Earthquake sends books tumbling in California libraries

RIVERSIDE, CAL. — Southern California was jolted by a severe earthquake and more than 1,000 aftershocks, but damage to colleges and universities was minimal because the epicenter was in a sparsely populated desert area. The libraries at the University of California campus here and two community colleges were closed temporarily for cleanup and repairs after thousands of books tumbled from the shelves during the first earthquake. About 14,000 books were knocked off the shelves of the Tomás Rivera Library at Riverside, including about 4,000 rare volumes in a special-collections section (*above*), some of which were damaged. Workers had just finished installing seismic bracing on the shelves, which prevented more extensive damage. ■

Churches oppose merger of Hawaii institutions

HONOLULU—Hawaii Loa College and Hawaii Pacific University are expected to go through with a planned merger this month despite a lawsuit intended to block the move.

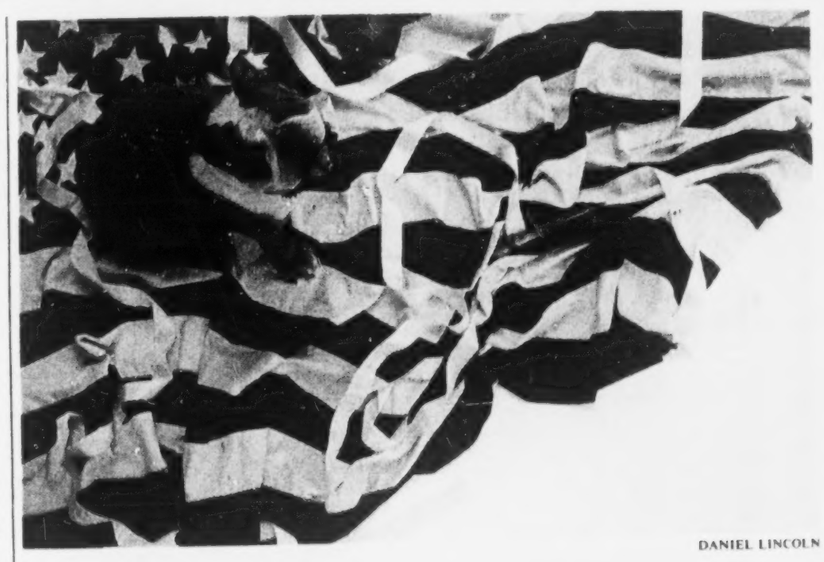
Three of the four Protestant churches that helped to found Hawaii Loa (*below*) 29 years ago filed a lawsuit in June, claiming that they had not been consulted about the merger and had serious concerns about how it would affect the institution.

The merger would result in one institution on two campuses under the Hawaii Pacific name. Hawaii Pacific is not affiliated with any religious organization.

The merger was scheduled to take place July 1, but was delayed when the churches sought a preliminary injunction from the court barring the move until their lawsuit went to trial. The injunction was denied and no trial date was set.

The churches—the United Methodist Church, the United Church of Christ, and the United Presbyterian Church—claim they have a stake in the college. They say they have given $2.5-million to Hawaii Loa since its founding and have forgiven some of its mortgage loans.

The fourth founding denomination, the Episcopal Church, is not contesting the merger. ■



DANIEL LINCOLN

Yearbook editor denied post in photo flap

LAFAYETTE, LA.—Jeff Gremillion, last year's editor of the University of Southwestern Louisiana's yearbook, has been denied a second term because administrators disapproved of controversial pictures in the yearbook.

The book, *L'Acadien*, featured a photograph of a partly nude woman. It also has a section devoted to the Persian Gulf war, illustrated with a picture of a bulldog, the university mascot, sitting on the American flag (*above*).

A faculty-student committee recommended to the vice-president for student affairs that Mr. Gremillion be appointed editor of the book again this coming year. The choice was rejected. A university spokeswoman said the institution had received many complaints about the yearbook and that Mr. Gremillion had not been rehired because the university disapproved of his judgment. An editorial in the student newspaper was sharply critical of the university's decision. ■

ALLAN SEIDEN

Corrections

■ A story on taxol (*The Chronicle*, May 20) referred to Lester A. Mitscher as a professor at the University of Kansas but subsequently called him, incorrectly, Kansas State's Mr. Mitscher.

■ An item in the People in Athletics column (*The Chronicle*, June 24) incorrectly identified the institution that Thomas J. O'Connor is leaving to become athletics director at Saint Bonaventure University. He is now director of athletics at Santa Clara University. ■

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Athletics

Sidelines

College basketball coaches hope that a new leader and a new address can breathe new life into the National Association of Basketball Coaches, which has been seeking more control over their intercollegiate sport.

James A. Haney, the commissioner of the Big West Conference since 1988, will become executive director of the coaches' association this summer. Joseph R. Vancisin, the current director of the 4,000-member group, announced his retirement last year.

Mr. Haney was chosen after George Raveling, a vice-president of the NABC's Board of Directors and the favorite for the post, turned down the job in April. Mr. Raveling, the widely respected men's coach at the University of Southern California, decided to stay with the Trojans.

Before Mr. Haney takes over, the NABC plans to move its headquarters from Branford, Conn., to Kansas City, Kan., to be closer to the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which is based in a Kansas City suburb. The coaches' group is also planning to expand its two-person staff.

Mr. Haney said the move was intended to put the NABC "closer to the heart of the decision-making" process of the NCAA.

The coaches have been frustrated in recent years because they feel they have been excluded from important decisions about their sport. Their concerns have focused particularly on the NCAA's 1991 cutbacks in scholarships, season lengths, and the size of coaching staffs.

Mr. Haney, who has experienced frustrations of his own in the Big West Conference—including last year's loss of one of the league's most successful members, California State University at Fresno—said he was ready to tackle tough issues at the NABC.

"We can turn challenges into opportunities here, too" he said.

■

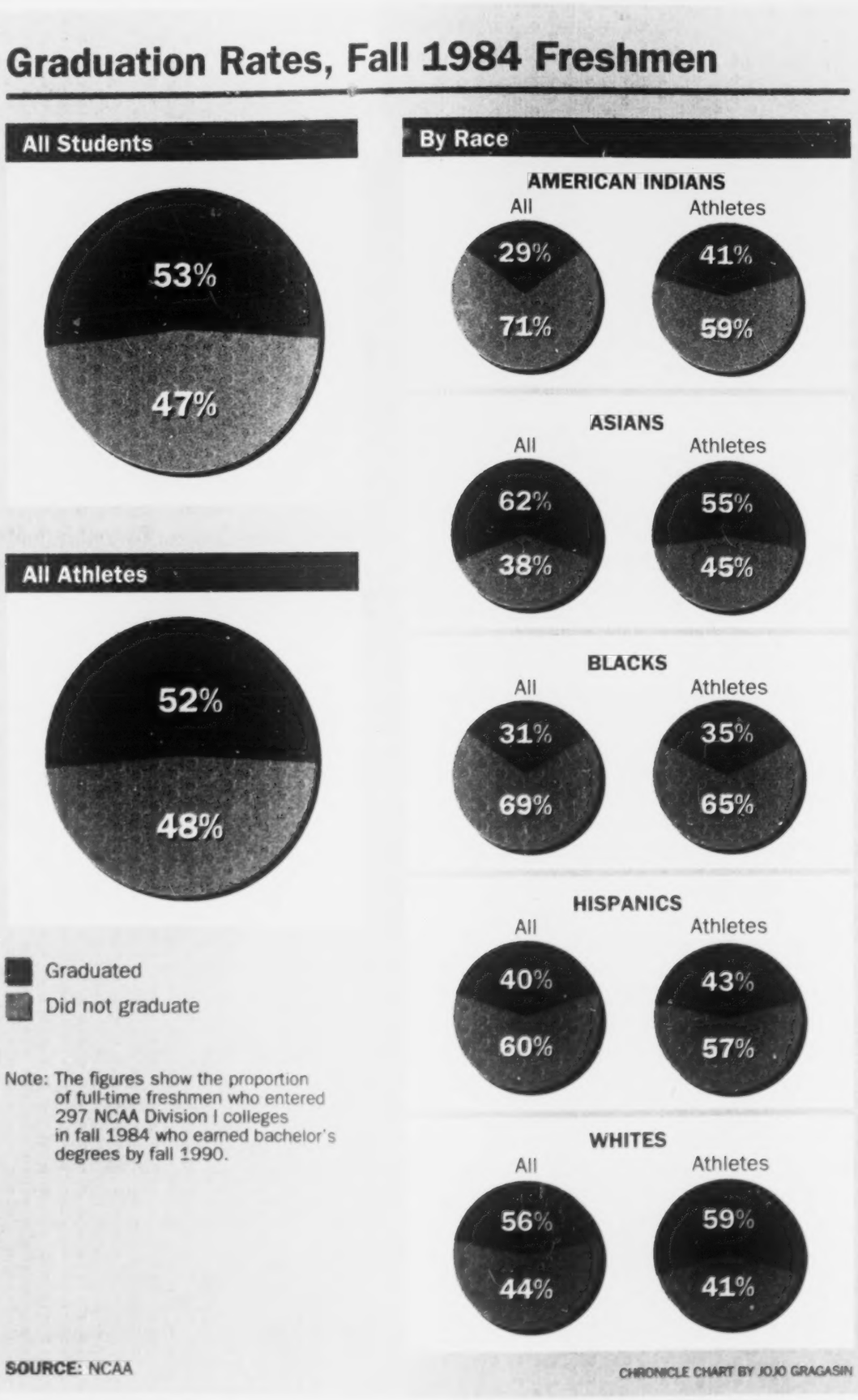
Brooklyn College of the City University of New York has eliminated its athletics program as part of a $5.4-million budget cut the university system asked the college to make nearly two months ago.

The move, which affects 15 teams and 171 athletes, is expected to save as much as $260,000 in state funds, according to a college spokesman. He said the college, which has been in Division I of the NCAA for almost a decade, could not afford to sponsor even a scaled-down program, such as one in Division II.

But some observers say the move was also motivated by what they say is the administration's embarrassment over recent findings that the college discriminated against its female athletes and coaches.

In February, the college assured the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights that its athletics program would be in compliance with federal sex-equity laws by September.

Black Athletes Graduate at a Higher Rate Than Other Blacks, NCAA Reports



Note: The figures show the proportion of full-time freshmen who entered 297 NCAA Division I colleges in fall 1984 who earned bachelor's degrees by fall 1990.

Study is first to include breakdowns by race

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Black scholarship athletes who entered Division I colleges in 1984 graduated at a higher rate than all full-time black students at those institutions, a study by the National Collegiate Athletic Association has found.

But black athletes were far less likely than athletes of other races to earn their degrees within six years, the NCAA report shows. Thirty-five per cent of the black athletes had graduated by the summer of 1990, compared with 31 per cent of all black students and 59 per cent of white athletes.

Over all, 52 per cent of all Division I scholarship athletes graduated within six years, compared with 51 per cent of all full-time students at those institutions.

The NCAA study, released last week, contained the association's first-ever breakdown of graduation rates by race. The data were collected in response to a federal law requiring colleges to make public the graduation rates of their athletes and other students by race, sex, and sport.

Applause From Senator Bradley

One sponsor of that legislation, Sen. Bill Bradley, a New Jersey Democrat, applauded the NCAA for beginning to release the information even before the law takes effect next year.

Last week the NCAA released overall averages for 297 Division I colleges; the institution-by-institution breakdown will not be available until late this month or early next month.

Like the graduation-rates survey that the NCAA released last year, last week's report focuses on the entering class of 1984. The new report, however, follows

Continued on Following Page

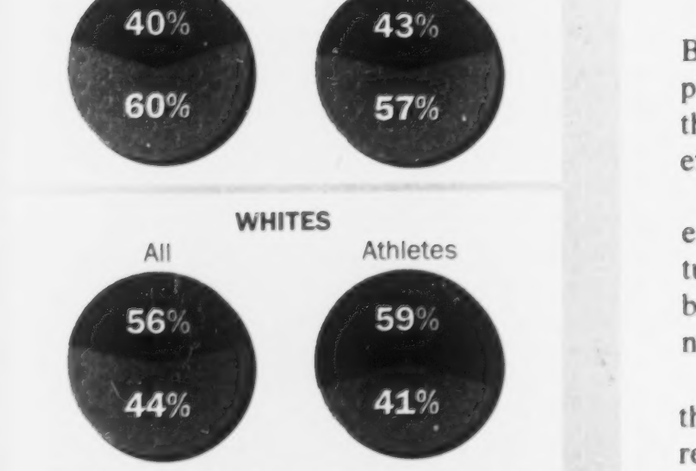
7 Big Ten Universities Exceed NCAA Scholarship Limits

Seven universities in the Big Ten Conference have exceeded National Collegiate Athletic Association scholarship limits for several years because of confusion about the NCAA's financial-aid rules, league officials admitted last month.

On the colleges' behalf, the conference has offered to have the institutions forgo a total of about three dozen scholarships over two years in such sports as wrestling and swimming.

Officials at several of the conference's universities are privately furious at the league, which they blame for the misunderstanding. They complain that Big Ten officials assured them that by following a conference financial-aid policy that was in effect through 1991, they also were obeying NCAA rules. In reality, they found, the two-decade-old Big Ten policy conflicted with the association's rules.

The controversy centers on scholarship rules in "equivalency" sports—those in which one athletic scholarship can be divided among several athletes. All Division I sports except football, men's and women's basketball, and women's gymnastics, tennis, and volleyball fall into that category.



In equivalency sports, colleges may divide the maximum number of permissible scholarships among as many athletes as they wish. In men's golf, for instance, a college has five scholarships to divide among any number of team members.

The contested Big Ten policy, which the conference ended last year when the problem was first identified, permitted an institution to calculate the amount of scholarship aid it could give based on what it charges an out-of-state athlete for tuition, fees, room and board, and books, even if the college was charging the athlete at the in-state rate.

Waiver for Out-of-Staters

Many institutions provide a waiver that allows out-of-state athletes to pay in-state rates; the athletics program pays the tuition of athletes on scholarship; and the university picks up the rest of the tab out of its general funds.

For example, University A awarded five

Continued on Following Page

Graduation Rates of Athletes Reported in Study

Continued From Preceding Page
the athletes over a six-year period instead of five years, as previous NCAA studies did.

The new format also includes more information than previous NCAA reports. Besides the groundbreaking data on race, it offers information about two entering classes (1983-84 as well as 1984-85), instead of just one class as past studies have done.

It also provides a "refined" graduation rate, which includes in the denominator athletes who transferred to a college and excludes those who left the institution in good standing. That was done to accommodate officials who complained that colleges should not be held accountable for

"The perception out there is that athletes are way down here, that they're just not graduating. That's not the case."

athletes who may have transferred to and graduated from other institutions.

"Should an institution be penalized for a student going to another institution and graduating?" said Sara N. McNabb, assistant vice-president for enrollment services at Indiana University, and chairwoman of the NCAA committee that prepared the graduation-rates report. "I'm not sure it should."

But Ms. McNabb also noted that no comparable "refined" rate was available for students who are not athletes, and hence no comparison existed for the adjusted rate.

Virtually all institutions showed marked increases using the refined rate. Over all in Division I, the refined rate was about 15 percentage points higher than the unadjusted rate.

1 Million Students Covered

The NCAA data on the graduation rates of athletes by race are certain to attract significant attention, because of the intense public interest in sports.

The association's newest report also provides some of the best and most up-to-date information now available about the graduation rates of full-time students at many of the country's biggest and most prestigious institutions. The association's survey covers a total of over 1 million students who entered Division I colleges in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Among other things, it shows that Asian students outpaced other students at the 297 Division I colleges, with the entering class of 1984 graduating at a rate of 62 per cent. White students were next at 56 per cent, followed by "other" students (international and unidentified students) at 48 per cent, Hispanic students at 40 per cent, black students at 31 per cent, and American Indian students at 29 per cent.

Women generally outperformed men, with 54 per cent of all female students graduating, compared to 51 per cent of all men. Asians were most likely among both male and female students to get their degrees in six years: Asian men graduated at a rate of 60 per cent and Asian women at a rate of 64 per cent.

American Indian, black, Hispanic, and white women all graduated at higher rates than did their male counterparts. Only in the "other" category were men slightly more likely to graduate than women.

Breakdowns for 6 Sports

The NCAA study provides much more detail about the graduation rates of athletes than of other students. It includes separate breakdowns for six sports, as well as the refined rates for each one.

Richard D. Schultz, executive director of the NCAA, said in releasing the report that he was "pleasantly surprised" by the results, which showed athletes generally had performed as well as their peers, or better. Mr. Schultz noted that the athletes included in the survey entered college before Proposition 48, the freshman-eligibility standards that require underprepared athletes to sit out a year, took effect in 1986.

"The perception out there is that athletes are way down here, that they're just not graduating," he said. "That's not the case."

Mr. Schultz also said, however, that athletes in every sport should graduate at a higher rate than other students, since they tend not to have the same financial pressures that force many students out of college. Athletes are also encouraged to earn their degrees within five years, Mr. Schultz said, by the NCAA rule that requires them to complete their four years of eligibility within five consecutive years. Athletes also tend to receive intensive tutoring that is not generally available to other students.

Among other highlights of the NCAA report:

- Athletes of every race except Asian were more likely to graduate than were other students of their race.
- Female athletes of every race did much better than their male counterparts. Over all, female athletes who entered Division I colleges in 1984 graduated at a rate of 62 per cent, while 47 per cent of male athletes earned degrees.
- Athletes in baseball, men's track, and especially men's basketball lagged behind their peers. Men's basketball players in Division I graduated at a rate of 38 per cent, with black players the lowest at 29 per cent. Black male basketball players at universities in Division I-A, the NCAA's top competitive level for football, graduated at a rate of 23 per cent.
- Athletes who entered the 106 universities in Division I-A in 1984 fared worse compared to their nonathlete peers than did other Division I athletes. Scholarship athletes in I-A graduated at a rate of 52 per cent, compared to 56 per cent of all students at their colleges. ■

7 Women Sue U. of Texas, Demanding Varsity Teams

By DEBRA E. BLUM

Taking what their lawyer called the "offensive" in support of women's sports, seven female students at the University of Texas at Austin sued the institution last week, asking that four women's varsity teams be added to the athletics program.

The suit differs from other recent sex-discrimination cases in college athletics in that the Texas students are seeking new teams, not trying to save old teams from the budgetary chopping block. The suit asks that four women's sports—crew, gymnastics, soccer, and softball—be elevated to varsity status.

"This is not a defensive legal action where we are trying to hang on to what we have," said Diane Henson, the students' lawyer. "This is a major offensive move in the fight for gender equity."

The class-action suit was filed in federal court last week by seven female students at Texas who participate either on the club teams in crew, gymnastics, or soccer, or who play intramural slow-pitch softball.

The suit claims that the university, by not providing more varsity-level sports to women, is unfairly denying female students "tangible benefits that [it] disproportionately affords to male students."

The athletics program, the lawsuit claims, violates the U.S. and the Texas Constitutions and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the federal law barring sex discrimination in institutions that receive federal aid.

Jody Conradt, the university's director of women's athletics, said she could not comment on the suit because she had not yet seen it.

She did say, however, that while Texas had made a "tremendous commitment" to women's athletics, the proportion of female participants in the sports program versus male participants is "problematic" at Texas, as it is at many other institutions.

Texas offers seven teams each for men and women, but the athletics program includes more than 300 men and fewer than 100 women. About 53 per cent of the undergraduates at Texas are men and 47 per cent are women.

The lawsuit is expected to attract national attention because Texas is widely known for its strong and successful women's athletics program.

Donna A. Lopiano, the former director of women's athletics at Austin, who is now the executive director of the Women's Sports Foundation, said in a statement that the university had treated female athletes in every sport as well as it treated its football players. But, she said, more teams need to be added.

Suit Against Colorado State

In other legal action, six former softball players at Colorado State University have sued the institution, claiming it discriminated against female athletes when it cut the softball program for budgetary reasons.

Colorado State canceled the baseball and softball programs last month to help the institution alleviate a $600,000 deficit in the athletics program.

The suit, filed in federal court, seeks a permanent injunction to prevent the university from dropping softball. The suit says that canceling softball violates Title IX and the state constitution by further exacerbating inequities already present in the intercollegiate athletics program.

Colorado State fields teams in eight women's sports and seven men's sports. Last year's budget was $998,000 for women and almost $3.8-million for men. ■

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7 Big Ten Universities Found to Exceed NCAA Limits on Sports Scholarships

Continued From Preceding Page
scholarships in men's golf, at its out-of-state rate of $10,000 each, for a total of $50,000. But the university charged the five athletes the in-state tuition rate, say $6,000, for a total of $30,000. The university then spent the extra $20,000 on scholarships for other athletes in that sport.

Role in Setting Policy

Big Ten officials said they had been under the impression that the league policy conformed to NCAA regulations.

"I'm not sure how this could happen, given the fact that Big Ten members always have played such a big role in NCAA policy setting, but it did," James E. Delany, the league's commissioner, told *The Des Moines Register* last week. Mr. Delany was out of his office last week and could not be reached. Other Big Ten officials said they would not comment further on the issue.

However, officials at the association and sports administrators at several other NCAA colleges said they believed that the association's rules were clear on the subject.

Last month, the Pacific-10 Conference levied harsh penalties against Washington State University, which violated the NCAA's financial-aid rules in a similar way.

—DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

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Volume XXXVIII, Number 45

Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Nervous 18-year-olds with automatic weapons make me nervous."
An American archaeologist, on the perils of working in Peru: A6

"All of these controversies are by design to dilute the African-American leadership. There is a move afoot by the political factions in states where you have black colleges to phase them out."
A civil-rights activist in Kentucky, on proposals to merge black and white institutions: A21

"The computer is one of the most liberating and empowering technologies to come along in a long time for people with a variety of handicaps."
A Rochester Institute of Technology history professor, who is blind: A18

"The images caused the manuscript to crash and burn through university presses."
The author of "Gay Ideas," on censorship at university presses: A44

"We are presiding over the era of the permanent institutionalization of the field—or its failure. It's crunch time."
Henry Louis Gates, Jr., on black studies: A13

"The lesson learned here is a costly one: If you stand up for your principles, follow the law, and win massively, you lose totally."
An advocate for women's sports, on Brooklyn College's decision to drop its program: A37

"We just made some money working hard, and I'd like to see it do some good in the world."
Henry M. Rowan, who, with his wife, gave $100-million to Glassboro State College: A27

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-44
Athletics	A37-38
Business & Philanthropy	A27-28
Gazette	A41
Fact Files	A24, A33
Government & Politics	A21-26
Information Technology	A16-20
International	A39-40
Personal & Professional	A13-15
Publishing	A9
Scholarship	A6-12
Students	A29-36
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-36**
Bulletin Board	B7-35
Opinion, Letters	B1-6

New Life for Black Studies at Harvard

Henry Louis Gates, Jr., a nationally known scholar, reinvigorates a troubled department: A13

JIM HARRISON FOR THE CHRONICLE

This Week in The Chronicle

July 15, 1992

Scholarship

ARCHAEOLOGISTS ABANDON PERU
Peru is one of the most fertile countries in the world for the archaeological study of early civilization. It's also one of the most dangerous: A6

UNIVERSITY PRESSES AND 'GAY IDEAS'
The presses no longer fulfill their responsibility to present intellectually challenging, if unpopular, ideas. Point of View: A44

Astronomer copes with the foibles of shipping overseas: A6
Galileo's telescopes said to be of high quality: A6
Sloan Foundation give fellowships to 90 young scientists: A8
87 new scholarly books: A9
Publishing: A9

Personal & Professional

BLACK-STUDIES SCHOLAR SETTLES IN
Harvard's Henry Louis Gates, Jr., is taking a cultural-studies approach to move his department out of mediocrity and into the spotlight: A13

AN ENGLISH DEPARTMENT'S TURNAROUND
Harvard U. has moved aggressively to hire new professors and offer new and interdisciplinary approaches to the study of literature: A15

DEFINING AMERICA'S LABOR MOVEMENT
The director of a center that offers educational services to union organizers relishes his role as an American radical: A5

EXPLAINING FACULTY WORKLOADS
Professors need to understand that the concerns of the public require a response. Opinion: B1

U. of Iowa remembers five killed in shooting: A4
Liberty U. shuts down for two weeks to save money: A4
Paul Quinn College told to repay the U.S. $350,000: A4
University fires two professors over grading scheme: A4
Dutch elm disease is destroying trees in Harvard Yard: A4
Reading college water meter proves to have been all wet: A4
University to promote religious understanding: A5
'Egyptomania' on display at Long Island U.: A5
Survival strategies for female professors: A13
Essays detail effective facilities for math, science: A13

Information Technology

DRAMATIC BREAKTHROUGHS FOR DEAF STUDENTS
Computers let them participate more fully in their higher education: A16

ENERGIZED BY A COMPUTER
The use of a computer as a teaching tool has reinvigorated a blind professor: A18

FIX THE BUGS IN COMPUTER-SCIENCE COURSES
Universities provide computer programmers little training for the real world. Opinion: B3

Libraries' role is said to be threatened by technology: A16
Internet, librarians are told, will not always be free: A16
Librarians told to get aggressive with administrators: A16
Data base to focus on materials from Roosevelt's WPA: A19
2-year-college district tackles high-school dropout rate: A19
Colleges with Hispanic enrollments form a network: A19
11 new computer programs; two new optical disks: A20

Government & Politics

NEW PRESSURES FOR BLACK COLLEGES
The Supreme Court's decision on desegregation came at an unsettled time for public black institutions, many of which are embroiled in controversies: A21

CALIFORNIA COLLEGES ARE LEFT GUESSING
As the state struggles to adopt a budget, public institutions have no idea how much money they will receive for the next academic year: A26

THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS

Public Black Colleges Face New Pressure

The Supreme Court's desegregation ruling hits colleges beset by problems: A21

S.C. State's Rickey Hill

Fewer Students Earn Bachelor's Degrees in 4 Years

53 per cent of the freshmen at 297 institutions graduated in six years, an NCAA survey finds: A29

College Criticized for Dropping Sports Teams

Brooklyn College's decision to cut its deficit by erasing the intercollegiate program is attacked by many who say the institution was reacting to a federal bias judgment, not the bottom line: A37

Brooklyn College's Linda J. Carpenter

N.J. Public College Gets $100-Million and a Donor's Name

A New Jersey businessman's gift to Glassboro State is among the largest ever in academe: A27

PENNSYLVANIA CUTS AID TO PRIVATE COLLEGES
The General Assembly has cut all direct aid to the colleges, ending decades of support for 11 Philadelphia-area institutions: A26

Justice Dept. and MIT score points in antitrust trial: A21
House panel starts inquiry into college costs: A21
Clinton gets support from some economists: A21
Senator Gore considered a strong supporter of science: A22
House sends reauthorization bill to the President: A22
Senate confirms eight humanities nominees: A22
House passes tax provisions sought by colleges: A22
America 2000 gives grants to colleges to help schools: A22
S.C. system proposes independence for 3 campuses: A25
Md. won't appeal decision on minority scholarships: A25
Maine aid authority lowers fees on student loans: A25

Business & Philanthropy

$100-MILLION FOR GLASSBORO STATE
A gift by a businessman and his wife is among the largest ever made to a higher-education institution: A27

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGES IN MICHIGAN
Two former officials of an investment company tied to Michigan Technological U. have been arrested: A27

U. of Ariz. honors the family of a donor with a past: A27
Donor hopes Harvard Law School will improve diversity: A27
Fourteen colleges to share $55-million bequest: A28
Religious network gives $116-million to Regent U.: A28

Students

AN 'UPHILL BATTLE' TO GRADUATE
Fewer and fewer students are completing bachelor's degrees in four years, an NCAA survey of its Division I institutions shows: A29

- At the U. of Massachusetts at Amherst, students graduate at a rate above the national average: A30
- The U. of New Mexico is developing new programs to improve its low retention rate: A32

Luther College wins barbershop-quartet competition: A4
Naval Academy vessel wins Newport to Bermuda race: A5
Prince of Denmark avoids a rent-control dispute: A29
U. of Maryland looks into campus suicides: A29
Fact File: Graduation rates of 1984 Division I freshmen: A33

Athletics

BOTTOM LINE OR BIAS CHARGE?
Brooklyn College's decision to drop its sports teams for financial reasons is attacked by critics who say the institution had ulterior motives: A37

Associate chancellor resigns at U. of Mass. at Amherst: A37
Tarkanian appeals invalidation of Nevada statute: A37
NCAA limits bowl game payments to teams: A37

International

A NEW ACADEMIC BOYCOTT?
Some anti-apartheid groups in South Africa consider calling for a new international academic boycott of their country's universities: A39

DEMOCRATIZING THE RUSSIAN PRESS CORPS
New York University is helping to set up a center that could revolutionize how journalism is practiced in Russia and other former Soviet republics: A40

TUITION INCREASE SHELVED AT MEXICAN UNIVERSITY
Plans for a one-million-per-cent increase in fees at the National Autonomous U. of Mexico have been suspended indefinitely: A40

French intellectuals say government leans to English: A39
Belgrade students end protest against Serbian leader: A39

Arts

A HISTORY OF TOAD-HUMAN RELATIONS
An excerpt from *The Book of the Toad* describes an epiphany: B36

Gazette

Name Dropping: A41
Appointments and resignations in academe: A41
Deaths: A42
Coming events and deadlines: A42

MARGINALIA

Letter that a university received from a state legislator in Michigan, James A. Kosteva:

"In our rapidly changing society, one in which education of the masses is no longer a luxury but a necessity, it is imperative that our state universities be cognizant of the economic and social demands needed to continue the viability of the institutions.

"As Chair of the House Colleges and Universities Committee, I am hoping we can meet with leaders of each university to determine how these demands are being met. . . .

"Please contact my office to schedule a campus visit from our committee, or a time for a presentation in Lansing. It is our hope to continue funding excellence, not just mediocracy."

Lots of luck.

■

From the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency:

"10. 'Never-Enrolled, No Status Date'—means the student was indicated as never enrolled but no never-enrolled data was provided. If the student never enrolled, indicate the term beginning date of the enrollment period for which the student never enrolled. . . ."

Any questions?

■

From the minutes of a meeting of the Connecticut Regional Technical-Community College Board of Trustees:

"Dr. Jonathan Daube, President, Manchester Community College, welcomed the Board members to the college. He introduced Samuel Clemens, Dean of Institutional Development, who humored the Board with his portrayal of Mark Twain."

Anything to keep 'em happy.

■

Ad in the *Oshkosh Northwestern:*

"The Mathematics Department of the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh seeks candidates for a one-year-old academic staff lecturer to teach 12-15 credits of mathematics. . . .

"The University of Wisconsin Oshkosh is an Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer."

And there's no age discrimination, we're glad to see.

■

From *Consultant's Digest*, a newsletter from the Office of the American Bar Association's Consultant on Legal Education:

"In November, the Office of the Consultant distributed a questionnaire to the deans of all law schools approved by the American Bar Association. . . .

"The Committee poured over the questionnaire responses to see what kind of information we were receiving."

"And whether it formed a solution," a reader suggests. —C.G.

In Brief

TOM JORGENSEN

Children stage memorial to shooting victims

IOWA CITY—More than 200 children performed a dance at the University of Iowa in memory of three professors, one student, and an administrator who were killed when a doctoral student went on a shooting rampage on the campus last fall. A student worker was severely injured in the shooting.

The dance was called "Star Stuff" because most of the victims had studied the physics of plasma, which is considered the cosmic "stuff" of which stars are made. Jacques d'Amboise, head of the National Dance Institute, choreographed the children's dance routines. ■

Paul Quinn College told to repay U.S. $350,000

DALLAS—The U.S. Education Department has ordered Paul Quinn College to repay $350,000 that the agency says was misspent during the tenure of President Warren W. Morgan, who was replaced in March.

The federal money, which came from a program to aid developing institutions, was supposed to be kept in an endowment fund for 20 years. Instead, the college spent it on operating expenses, an Education Department spokeswoman said.

The order is a setback for the struggling, historically black institution, which is trying to raise millions of dollars to repair facilities.

The department is considering a request from Paul Quinn's interim president, Winston D. Powers, that the college be permitted to repay the money in $25,000 monthly installments.

The trustees said they had removed Mr. Morgan because the college needed strong financial and administrative leadership. ■

GENE PEACH

Luther College wins barbershop-quartet contest

DECORAH, IOWA—A group of undergraduates from Luther College won first place among 14 teams in the first annual national barbershop quartet competition for college-age men.

The quartet, the Water Street Junction (*below*), sang "Goodbye, My Coney Island Baby" to take the title. The competition was sponsored by the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America. ■

Elms are dying in Harvard Yard

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Dutch elm disease has destroyed two 90-year-old trees and is threatening 70 others in Harvard University's Yard. The university cut down the trees (one of which is shown above) after commencement.

The disease is transmitted by beetles, which chew on bark and pass along a fungus that clogs up water vessels, strangling trees.

The university has been working to preserve the remaining trees in the Yard by injecting chemicals, pruning dying limbs, and performing frequent inspections.

Robert Lyng, Harvard's associate director of facilities maintenance, predicts that all the elms in the Yard will need to be replaced within 25 years. ■

Liberty U. shuts down to tackle its debt

LYNCHBURG, VA.—As part of a plan to bail itself out of financial problems, Liberty University has shut down for two weeks and will not pay faculty and staff members during the period.

The university and three ministries also operated by the Rev. Jerry Falwell must raise a total of $4-million by September 30 to keep up their end of a debt-restructuring deal made with creditors. The employee furloughs are expected to allow the institutions to put $1-million toward the debt.

Mr. Falwell plans to raise the rest of the money by appealing to contributors.

A spokesman for Mr. Falwell, Mark deMoss, said $3-million in gifts "is not an unrealistic goal even in present times."

The institutions' approximately 1,800 employees will receive health and other benefits during the shutdown, but only faculty members will eventually be repaid for the two weeks. ■

2 professors are fired over a grading scheme

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH. — Central Michigan University fired two professors last month after a 10-month investigation found that they had awarded credits and grades to students who had not earned them.

Local newspapers have named the professors, but, citing reasons of confidentiality, the university has refused to confirm their identities. The professors named in the newspapers could not be reached for comment.

The university opened an investigation when a routine review of academic records showed that some students had received an unusually high number of credits.

Following the probe, credits and grades were removed from the records of 25 students.

A spokeswoman for Central Michigan said the incidents were apparently unrelated to athletics or bribery. ■

University soaked by water-meter reading

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Northern Michigan University is facing a $255,263 water bill because city employees misread a meter for more than four years.

Marquette undercharged the university from February 1988 to April 1992. The city has estimated the amount of water actually used and is negotiating payment. "If we had to pay a lump sum, it would certainly complicate our finances," said Michael H. Clark, a university spokesman. ■

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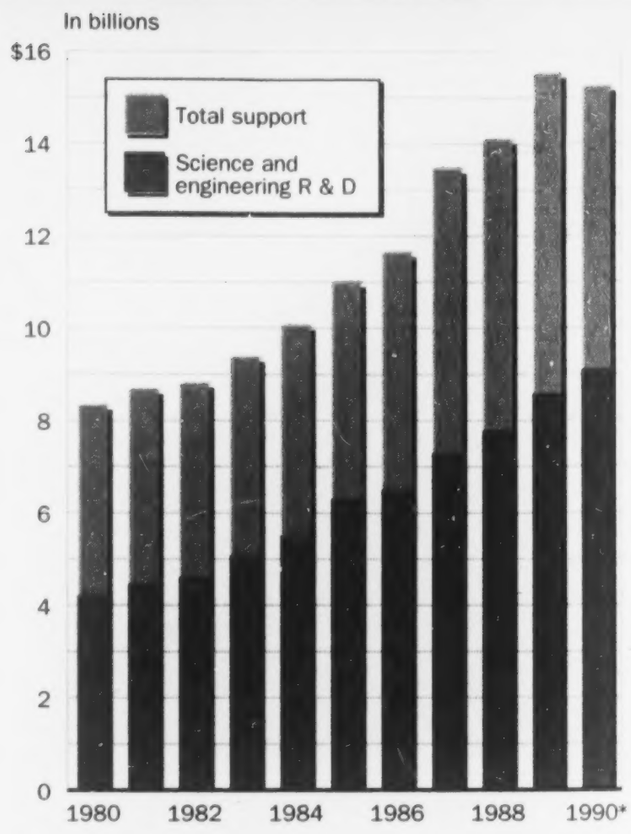
Federal Support for Colleges and Universities, Fiscal Year 1990

Support by Agency

Agency	Total Amount	Total Proportion	Science and engineering research and development Amount	Science and engineering research and development Proportion
Department of Agriculture	$769,763,000	5.1%	$349,121,000	3.9%
Department of Commerce	115,648,000	0.8	97,251,000	1.1
Department of Defense	1,342,190,000	8.8	1,196,878,000	13.3
Department of Education	4,656,709,000	30.6	71,301,000	0.8
Department of Energy	572,562,000	3.8	512,376,000	5.7
Environmental Protection Agency	93,622,000	0.6	87,104,000	1.0
Department of Health and Human Services	5,506,001,000	36.2	4,774,514,000	52.9
Department of Housing and Urban Development	115,000	—	100,000	—
Department of the Interior	74,578,000	0.5	57,755,000	0.6
Agency for International Development	47,389,000	0.3	47,389,000	0.5
Department of Labor	11,293,000	—	8,638,000	0.1
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	511,250,000	3.4	470,746,000	5.2
National Science Foundation	1,445,079,000	9.5	1,304,613,000	14.4
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	4,626,000	—	4,626,000	—
Department of Transportation	53,738,000	0.4	48,635,000	0.5
Total	**$15,204,563,000**	**100.0%**	**$9,031,047,000**	**100.0%**

Trends in Support



* The decrease from 1989 to 1990 is largely due to a drop in support for Education Department student-aid programs. The programs are funded on a multi-year basis and support can fluctuate significantly from year to year.

Support by State

	(In thousands)
California	$1,728,020
New York	1,277,984
Massachusetts	827,049
Maryland	805,554
Pennsylvania	790,569
Texas	781,136
Illinois	586,019
Ohio	490,328
North Carolina	465,915
Michigan	464,864
Washington	376,900
Florida	348,458
Wisconsin	332,004
District of Columbia	326,093
Virginia	297,855
Georgia	294,322
Missouri	288,256
Alabama	277,316
Tennessee	276,456
Indiana	271,864
Minnesota	264,550
Colorado	257,136
Connecticut	244,813
New Jersey	230,188
Louisiana	222,509
Utah	203,344
Iowa	199,314
Oregon	180,424
Arizona	175,490
Kentucky	144,600
Mississippi	144,588
Oklahoma	132,585
South Carolina	120,735
New Mexico	112,413
Kansas	104,321
Arkansas	100,948
Rhode Island	81,925
Nebraska	78,377
North Dakota	75,436
West Virginia	71,867
Hawaii	71,225
New Hampshire	70,324
Vermont	52,601
Montana	44,755
South Dakota	43,681
Maine	43,585
Idaho	41,739
Nevada	35,768
Alaska	33,247
Delaware	31,393
Wyoming	19,944
Territories	263,776

The Top 100 Institutions in Federal Support

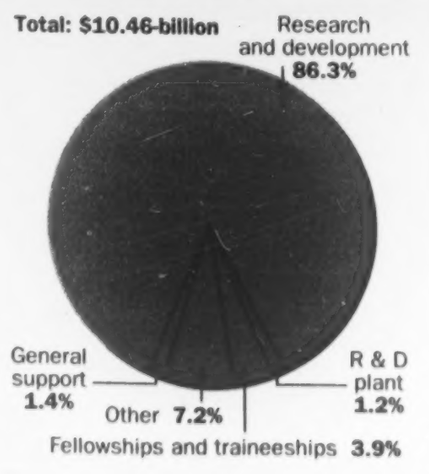
	Research & development * Amount	Rank	Total federal support Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins U	$470,935,000	1	$616,048,000	1
Stanford U	247,992,000	2	280,484,000	2
U of Washington	217,291,000	4	263,025,000	3
Massachusetts Inst of Technology	218,318,000	3	247,655,000	4
U of Michigan	176,620,000	6	210,453,000	5
U of California, Los Angeles	176,735,000	5	205,843,000	6
Cornell U	144,749,000	12	196,461,000	7
Howard U †	15,541,000	122	186,575,000	8
U of California, San Francisco	167,270,000	7	186,228,000	9
Pennsylvania State U	136,754,000	16	184,948,000	10
U of California, San Diego	165,224,000	8	184,033,000	11
U of Wisconsin, Madison	155,175,000	9	183,443,000	12
U of Minnesota	137,495,000	15	181,694,000	13
Columbia U, Main Division	153,171,000	10	181,551,000	14
Harvard U	148,055,000	11	175,329,000	15
U of Pennsylvania	142,509,000	13	169,525,000	16
Yale U	142,483,000	14	164,044,000	17
U of California, Berkeley	123,983,000	17	156,170,000	18
U of Pittsburgh	114,262,000	22	146,345,000	19
U of Southern California	122,734,000	18	144,078,000	20
U of Colorado	116,449,000	20	142,413,000	21
Washington U	117,907,000	19	134,042,000	22
Duke U	116,109,000	21	131,020,000	23
U of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	100,183,000	25	123,985,000	24
U of Chicago	104,074,000	23	121,378,000	25
U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	99,742,000	26	121,180,000	26
U of Rochester	102,453,000	24	115,415,000	27
U of Arizona	92,824,000	28	115,217,000	28
U of Texas, Austin	93,401,000	27	109,480,000	29
Ohio State U	80,401,000	29	109,258,000	30
Indiana U	61,435,000	44	100,284,000	31
U of Iowa	76,762,000	30	93,991,000	32
New York U	75,749,000	31	92,792,000	33
Michigan State U	56,619,000	48	90,711,000	34
Purdue U	63,167,000	43	90,518,000	35
Louisiana State U	40,886,000	71	89,406,000	36
U of Alabama, Birmingham	74,529,000	32	88,925,000	37
U of Massachusetts	66,811,000	39	87,501,000	38
U of California, Davis	68,952,000	37	84,983,000	39
U of Florida	56,063,000	49	84,222,000	40
U of Maryland, College Park	64,723,000	41	83,268,000	41
Case Western Reserve U	71,263,000	34	82,839,000	42
Vanderbilt U	70,585,000	35	82,613,000	43
Texas A&M U	47,221,000	58	81,898,000	44
U of Utah	65,250,000	40	81,793,000	45
U of Miami	63,707,000	42	79,896,000	46
Baylor College of Medicine	72,260,000	33	78,235,000	47
California Inst of Technology	69,228,000	36	77,647,000	48
Northwestern U	61,100,000	45	76,004,000	49
Boston U	59,380,000	47	75,650,000	50
Yeshiva U	67,045,000	38	75,080,000	51
U of Tennessee	44,759,000	61	73,038,000	52
U of Virginia	60,796,000	46	72,701,000	53
Utah State U	52,713,000	52	70,451,000	54
U of Kentucky	29,375,000	87	70,400,000	55
Rutgers U	44,642,000	62	68,568,000	56
U of Cincinnati	$38,674,000	76	$67,212,000	57
U of California, Irvine	53,429,000	51	64,278,000	58
North Carolina State U	43,466,000	66	63,280,000	59
New Mexico State U	45,177,000	60	61,934,000	60
U of Illinois, Chicago	42,293,000	68	60,405,000	61
U of Puerto Rico, Regional Colleges Administration	373,000	387	59,640,000	62
U of Georgia	39,767,000	74	59,219,000	63
Emory U	49,581,000	57	59,191,000	64
Oregon State U	44,542,000	63	59,048,000	65
Princeton U	50,474,000	55	58,764,000	66
Iowa State U	28,915,000	89	58,104,000	67
Georgia Inst of Technology	54,271,000	50	57,961,000	68
Carnegie Mellon U	50,025,000	56	56,900,000	69
U of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas	50,504,000	54	56,419,000	70
Colorado State U	40,820,000	72	54,633,000	71
U of Hawaii, Manoa	40,049,000	73	54,567,000	72
U of Connecticut	43,589,000	65	54,319,000	73
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	50,751,000	53	53,690,000	74
State U of New York, Stony Brook	45,868,000	59	53,323,000	75
Virginia Commonwealth U	42,678,000	67	52,409,000	76
U of California, Santa Barbara	41,661,000	69	52,020,000	77
City U of New York, Mount Sinai School of Medicine	43,954,000	64	51,910,000	78
Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U	32,239,000	82	51,111,000	79
Gallaudet U †	3,812,000	204	49,819,000	80
U of Maryland, Baltimore	41,100,000	70	47,448,000	81
Oregon Health Sciences U	25,344,000	95	45,997,000	82
U of Missouri, Columbia	25,258,000	96	45,855,000	83
U of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	38,066,000	77	45,383,000	84
State U of New York, Buffalo	36,291,000	78	44,424,000	85
Tufts U	39,142,000	75	43,658,000	86
Georgetown U	28,740,000	90	43,508,000	87
Rochester Inst of Technology	1,806,000	253	43,032,000	88
Brown U	33,342,000	80	42,228,000	89
Inter American U of Puerto Rico, San German	0	—	41,380,000	90
U of Kansas	27,212,000	93	41,198,000	91
Temple U	26,098,000	94	40,797,000	92
U of Texas Health Sciences Center, San Antonio	33,306,000	81	40,094,000	93
Rockefeller U	35,423,000	79	37,279,000	94
U of Vermont	31,402,000	84	36,999,000	95
Florida State U	27,531,000	92	36,767,000	96
Washington State U	20,550,000	102	36,685,000	97
Oklahoma State U	15,052,000	125	36,346,000	98
Puerto Rico Junior College	0	—	36,302,000	99
Dartmouth College	31,409,000	83	36,294,000	100
Total, 100 institutions	**$7,479,843,000**		**$9,812,564,000**	
Total, all institutions	**$9,031,047,000**		**$15,204,563,000**	

* The figures cover only science and engineering, and exclude research-and-development support for such areas as the arts and humanities.
† Howard U. and Gallaudet U. receive substantial appropriations from Congress each year for general operating expenses.

Note: The amounts shown are federal obligations, which are funds for contracts, services, and similar transactions in a given period, regardless of when the funds were appropriated and when future payment of money is required. The figures represent all categories of direct federal support to colleges and universities. They exclude federal support to students in the form of guaranteed student loans, but include such grant programs as Pell Grants and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants. The figures exclude funds obligated to federally funded research-and-development centers administered by higher-education institutions.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation

Support for Academic Science and Engineering



CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

Students

Note Book

Frederik, the prince of Denmark, has changed his plans to live in a university-owned, rent-controlled house when he comes to Harvard University in the fall.

The news of royalty living in a one-family, rent-controlled house had reignited the long-standing rent-control issue in Cambridge. Critics who believe rent-controlled apartments were designed to help low-income families were vocal about the news that a prince would live in the house. The rent charged for the three-bedroom house in question, however, was far from low income: $1,900 per month.

Frederik cannot live in a dormitory, officials say, because the rooms are too small to accommodate his bodyguards. Instead he will live in what the university calls "affiliate housing," which is generally reserved for graduate students.

Hathaway Green, director of community affairs at Harvard, said she was happy about Frederik's decision, because the publicity about his former arrangements might have distracted him from his studies.

■

Officials at the University of Maryland are trying to determine why eight students at its College Park campus committed suicide in the 1991-92 academic year.

That rate was three to six times the national average for college campuses, which the American College Health Association says is four to eight for every 100,000 students.

None of Maryland's 35,000 students committed suicide in the previous academic year.

"The mental-health staff noted students seemed to be under more pressure than in previous years," Don Moss, the director of Mental Health Services at the campus told the Associated Press. After that comment was published, his office was told to refer subsequent calls to an official campus spokesman.

Drury Bagwell, assistant vice-president for student affairs at Maryland, said: "They were just tragic coincidences. However, we will continue to look at our campus programs to do anything to prevent suicides."

Dr. Moss offered one possible explanation for the suicides. He told the AP: "Perhaps the pressure came to a head this spring."

The university has been under increasing budgetary constraints. Many students were shut out of courses they needed because the number of classes had been reduced. In addition, some departments were eliminated because of budget cuts by the state.

One of the students shot himself on graduation day. Another died in April after taking an overdose of over-the-counter drugs. Campus officials said it is difficult to pinpoint the cause of the suicides because they all appear unrelated.

Mr. Bagwell said: "They didn't happen all at one time. There was apparently no relation."

BRYCE LANKARD FOR THE CHRONICLE

William E. Davis, chancellor of Louisiana State U.: "Our goal is for all of our mandatory freshman classes to be taught by full-time faculty."

FRED MERTZ FOR THE CHRONICLE

Arlene Okerlund, academic vice-president at San Jose State U.: "We're resigned to the fact that it's not a four-year degree."

Fewer Students Get Bachelor's Degrees in 4 Years, Study Finds

53% of freshmen graduate within 6 years

By Mary Crystal Cage

FEWER AND FEWER STUDENTS are completing bachelor's degrees in four years.

Only 53 per cent of the full-time freshmen at 297 institutions graduated within six years, according to a survey by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. While the NCAA has not released campus-by-campus breakdowns, 256 of the 297 institutions provided *The Chronicle* with the data they gave to the association. At 118 of those 256 institutions, fewer than half of the students graduated from the institutions they had entered in 1984 as full-time freshmen.

The data included rates at research institutions, such as the Universities of Arizona (with a 45-per-cent graduation rate) and Minnesota at Twin Cities (34 per cent). The data also included rates at regional institutions such as Arkansas State University (with a graduation rate of 31 per cent) and Eastern Michigan University (34 per cent).

Higher-education officials at some institutions, including the California State Universities and the University of New Mexico, say it may take 10 years or more for half of their students to complete baccalaureate programs.

Although some college officials say the NCAA survey is not significant, others say it may fuel the growing demands that colleges and universities be more accountable to the legislators and taxpayers who finance their programs.

Meanwhile, students—particularly middle-class students who rely on loans—are becoming increasingly frustrated because every additional year they spend in college increases the amount of debt they incur. Says Jeff Chang, legislative director for the California State Student Association: "You've really got a situation where a student is battling uphill to graduate. It's easier to turn around and leave the system than it is to stick it out and try to graduate."

The survey included statistics on 534,981 students who enrolled as full-time, first-time freshmen in fall 1984 at the athletic association's Division I institutions. By fall 1990, 53 per cent of them had graduated from the institutions they had entered as freshmen. By race, the graduation rates were:

- 29 per cent for American Indians.
- 62 per cent for Asians.
- 31 per cent for blacks.
- 40 per cent for Hispanics.
- 56 per cent for whites.

Richard C. Richardson, professor of educational leadership and policy studies at Arizona State University, says that around half of the students who enter college graduate. That number has not changed in this century, he says. What has changed is the length of time it takes to graduate.

Says Eric L. Dey, associate director of the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles: "Part of the reason people might find that graduation rate particularly low is that they're thinking back to the 1960's, when most of the people graduated within four years."

Changes in Aid Policies a Major Cause

Major reasons for the increasing amount of time between college entrance and graduation are changes in financial-aid policies and a shift from grants to student loans, he says. More students than ever work—and, as a result, students typically now carry about 13 units a semester, which makes it impossible to complete a bachelor's degree in four years.

Reginald Wilson, senior scholar at the American Council on Education, has a different view. "The fact that we get only about half of our students through a baccalaureate degree in six years is a condemnation of higher education. If we were running an automobile plant, we would be out of business."

Mr. Wilson says he tries to emphasize that point when he addresses higher-education groups across the country. Questions have been raised about the productivity of institutions and faculty members. Now questions are being raised about graduation rates. "There's a substantial amount of truth in the concern," Mr. Wilson says.

Sen. Bill Bradley of New Jersey, for example, commends the

Continued on Following Page

Fewer Students Earn Degrees in 4 Years, Study Finds

Continued From Preceding Page

NCAA for making its findings public. But he notes that the survey results indicate areas "where we need to make more effort." He specifically calls for more research on why black students are not finishing college.

One reason for the low graduation rates of minority students, Mr. Wilson says, is that "a number of institutions are recruiting students who are at risk, in order to diversify their student bodies."

"And that's commendable," he adds. "But without support services and tutorial programs, those students are doomed to failure."

'Pre-Entry Phonathon'

Some institutions, such as the University of Maryland at College Park, are looking for ways to bolster the performance of minority students. The graduation rate for black students at College Park was 37 per cent in comparison with the 57-per-cent average for the institution. One of the projects is a "pre-entry phonathon." Student volunteers call minority freshmen before the semester begins to talk to them about their class schedules and student activities.

Says Mary E. Cothran, director of the university's Office of Minority Student Education: "We don't tell them to drop Math 110. But we do talk to them about the differences between carrying 18 units in high school and carrying 18 units in college." They might suggest, however, that a student take a mathematics course before taking one of the more difficult chemistry courses.

Academic support is just one factor in the success of students, college officials say. Oscar F. Porter, associate vice-president for academic affairs at the University of Redlands, says the shift from grants to student loans and the criticism of minority scholarships send "a message: 'You aren't wanted; you aren't valued.' "

Furthermore, state budget cuts are making it more difficult for students—whites as well as members of minority groups—to graduate in just four years.

Courses Eliminated

Institutions in California were hit particularly hard when state lawmakers required them to cut spending to reduce last year's record-breaking $14-billion deficit. Consequently, the system eliminated literally hundreds of courses and raised tuition 20 per cent.

More courses will be eliminated this fall because of additional cuts needed to reduce this year's $10.8-billion deficit. Says Arlene Okerlund, academic vice-president at San Jose State University: "We're resigned to the fact that it's not a four-year degree."

About 38 per cent of San Jose State's full-time 1984 freshmen graduated within six years. But Ms. Okerlund says that if the timetable were lengthened to 10 years, the graduation rate would be comparable to the rates at other regional institutions. Ninety per cent of the CSU students work, she says; 73 per cent of them work more than 20 hours a week.

Students, she says, put their work schedules first. "Part of it has to do with the economic level of the CSU student," she says. "They are from the great middle class, and they don't have someone to pay their bills."

Ms. Okerlund insists that neither CSU nor its students should be faulted for the length of time it takes most students to graduate. "I really want us to start thinking of education in this nation as a lifelong process," she says. "It is not a four-year sprint. Ten years to a baccalaureate degree is not always a negative."

More Pressure on Students

Mr. Chang, the legislative director for the California State Student Association, says students in the 20-campus university system are under pressure as never before. Tuition increased from $780 in the fall of 1990 to $1,308 in the fall of 1992.

"More students are forced to take out more loans, and there's pressure to get out of the system faster," Mr. Chang says. "But then there's the pressure to try to get the classes. Students are wondering how they are going to get required units. Most of the classes that have been eliminated on many of campuses are required classes."

Marcia Cohen, a student at the University of Maryland at College Park, has a similar complaint. Ms. Cohen, a fifth-year senior,

At U. of Massachusetts at Amherst, Students Graduate at a Rate Above the National Average

By CHRISTOPHER SHEA

Although the University of Massachusetts at Amherst has established a number of academic-support programs for students, Julie Shatzer, a senior, says self-motivation is a key factor in determining whether people succeed at the research institution. "For people who tend to sit back and wait for direction, it can be a difficult place," she says.

Ms. Shatzer, who is majoring in psychology, enrolled as a freshman in 1989 and expects to complete her degree and earn a teaching certificate in about a year and a half. "My friends are all graduating within a year of when they are supposed to," she says.

According to a survey by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, 63 per cent of the full-time, first-time freshman at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst who enrolled in fall 1984 had graduated by fall 1990. That figure is above the average of 53 per cent for 297 institutions in the NCAA's Division I and above the rates of several other research universities, including the University of Nevada at Las Vegas (with a graduation rate of 29 per cent) and the University of Texas at Austin (58 per cent).

Black, Hispanic, and white students at Massachusetts all had graduation rates above the NCAA averages for their groups. Among ethnic groups, only the rate for Asian students lagged behind the NCAA average. Asians at Massachusetts graduated at a rate of 51 per cent in six years, compared with the NCAA average of 62 per cent. Asian, black, and Hispanic students at Massachusetts all graduated at rates significantly lower than that for white students.

'It Is Unacceptable'

Of the disparity between minority graduation rates and the white rate, the interim vice-chancellor for student affairs, Jo-Anne T. Vanin says: "In a word, it is unacceptable."

Chancellor Richard D. O'Brien says the university takes "more risks" in admitting minority students. "That risky attitude is right and proper," he says, "but it means we are off the mark in retention."

ERIC POGGENPOHL FOR THE CHRONICLE

Jo-Anne T. Vanin, interim vice-chancellor for student affairs, says of the disparity between minority graduation rates and the white rate: "In a word, it is unacceptable."

Shirley S. Tang, an adviser at the United Asia Learning Resource Center, which was established on the campus in 1990, speculates that the lack of a center for Asian students before that time may have hurt their graduation rates. "We think the students affiliated with our center will do much better than 51 per cent," she says.

University administrators and advisers say that relatively few students who select a major leave the university. "Eighty per cent of the class of 1991 history majors have graduated," says Jack Tager, director of undergraduate studies for that department.

Students with declared majors get special attention. Engineering students in danger of probation, for example, are required to meet monthly with the associate dean of the engineering school, who helps them set grade point average goals and keeps track of their progress.

The "undecided" students are concentrated in the College of Arts and Sciences. "Students in the college can feel mildly frustrated fulfilling academic requirements when they don't know what they want to do," says James W. Shaw, an associate dean of the college who directs the advising program there.

Mr. Shaw says he is surprised that as high a proportion as 63 per cent graduate from Massachusetts in six years. He says: "It seems to me that more and more students are stringing out their careers."

One reason why graduation rates at Massachusetts are higher than the NCAA average may be the income level of students' families. "We tend to be what I would call a middle-class institution," says Burt F. Batty, director of financial-aid services.

Another may be the availability of housing—virtually all freshmen and sophomores live on the campus—and the sense of community it engenders. Norman D. Aitken, associate vice-chancellor of academic affairs, says: "Our students are not torn by having to spend time with friends from high school who may not have gone to college"

The university also has several programs designed to foster community. Freshmen can elect to take some of their courses in their residence halls, and those who come to the university with defined academic interests can choose to live together. There is an advising center for honors students, and a program for students with learning disabilities.

Increasing Drop-Out Rate

There are signs, however, that the university's graduation rate may soon dip. Seventeen per cent of the freshman class of 1990-91 dropped out following the first year, whereas only 12 per cent of the 1984-85 entering class—the one tracked by the NCAA—dropped out after the first year.

The withdrawals may be linked to tuition increases. The state appropriation for the University of Massachusetts at Amherst dropped from $131.7-million in 1985 to $112.2-million in 1992. In the same period, tuition and fees rose from $1,657 to $4,863.

In a university survey of freshmen from the fall 1990 class who did not return for the spring semester, money was repeatedly cited as a reason for withdrawing. "As is the case almost everywhere, the notion of truly cheap tuition has sort of evaporated," Mr. O'Brien says. ■

Graduation Rates at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	Total
Number of freshmen	4	73	154	95	2,760	965	4,051
Number graduated	4	37	57	46	1,811	610	2,565
Proportion graduated	100%	51%	37%	48%	66%	63%	63%
NCAA average	29%	62%	31%	40%	56%	n/a	53%

Note: The figures show the proportion of full-time freshmen in fall 1984 who earned bachelor's degrees by fall 1990.

SOURCES: Chronicle reporting; NCAA

CHRONICLE CHART BY JASMINE STEWART

switched to a speech-communication major after her original choice—radio, television and film—was eliminated. "College is so expensive," she says. "This is another year that I am laying out money for tuition when I could have been out and working. Budget cuts have just made everybody so frustrated."

More Flexibility Sought

In Colorado, State Sen. Al Meiklejohn says college officials have to do a better job of insuring that part-time students can complete their degrees, by making sure that required courses are offered at a variety of times. The officials must also improve the counseling provided to all students, he says.

"I'm absolutely convinced that education in this nation needs more money," he says. "We've got to put more resources into higher education. But at the same time, we've got management problems. Here in Colorado, the University of Denver and Regis University both get their students out in four years. Why can't the public universities do the same thing?"

Certainly, says Richard F. Rosser, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, the selectivity of some private institutions is one factor. However, he says, it is not the only one. "You have a commitment to undergraduate teaching at private colleges that is dedicated to getting students through the program in four years," Mr. Rosser says. "It's just the ethos of these institutions."

At Regis University, for instance, freshmen are assigned to seminars that are taught by their faculty advisers. The seminars are academic programs rather than college-orientation programs.

Consequently, says the Rev. Michael J. Sheeran, vice-president for academic affairs, "the freshmen spend three hours a week with an adviser in a learning environment."

At the end of the semester, when it is time to plan the students' new course schedules, "that faculty adviser really knows what that student's strengths and weaknesses are," Father Sheeran says.

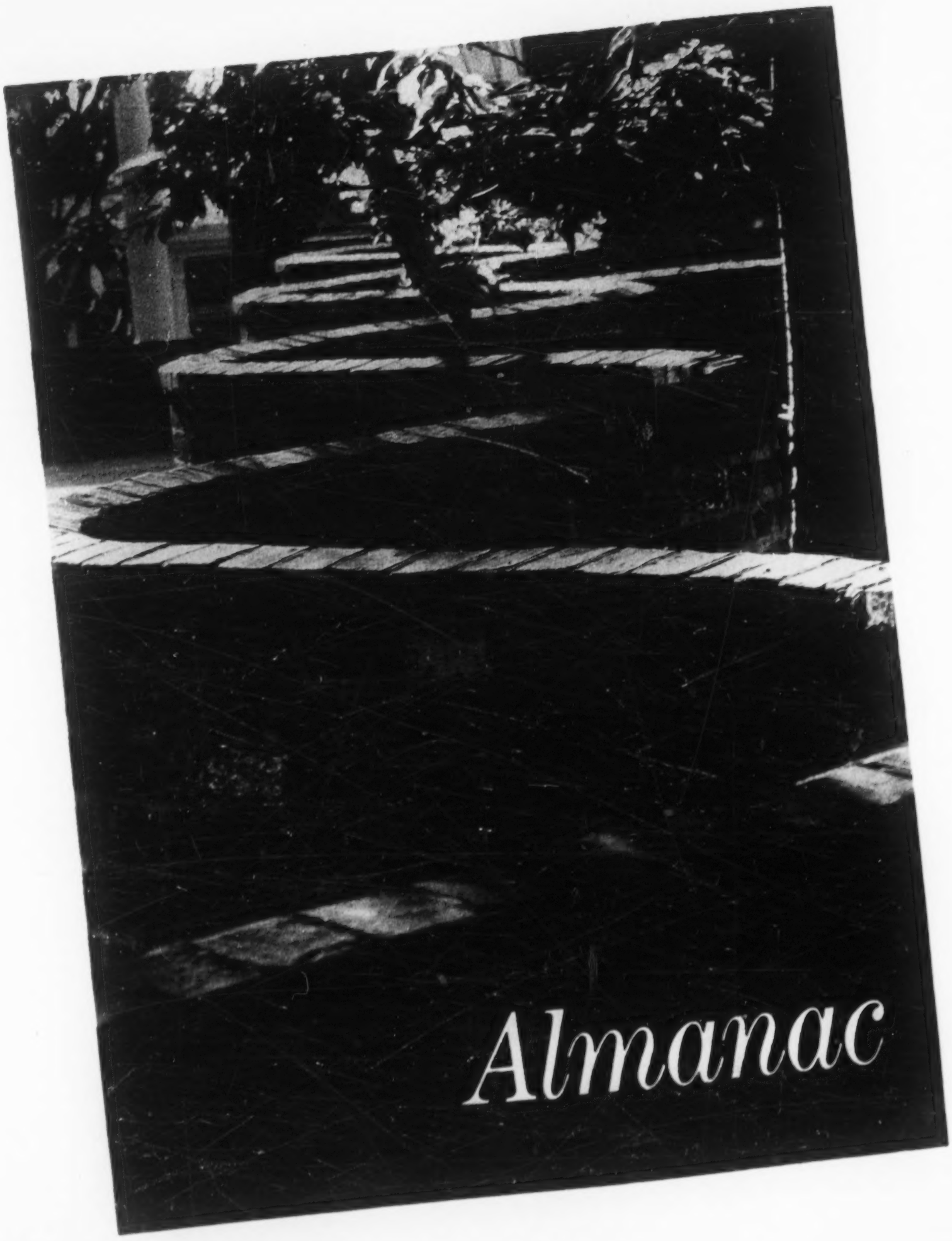
Mr. Meiklejohn acknowledges that it isn't possible for all students to complete a four-year degree in four years. But, he maintains, "the biggest single problem in higher education is the inability of a majority of students to complete their post-secondary education efficiently," and adds: "Middle-class Colorado families who are struggling to put a youngster through college cannot handle this."

Legislation in Colorado

Mr. Meiklejohn and his colleagues were alarmed in November when they read a report by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education that only 19 per cent of the state's college students graduated within four years. This year, in an updated report, the commission reported that graduation rates had risen to 44 per cent after five years.

Even so, Mr. Meiklejohn says that a bill he sponsored to require the commission to take a number of steps to improve graduation rates "just blew through the Colorado

Continued on Following Page



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U. of New Mexico Develops New Programs to Improve Its Retention Rate

By CHRISTOPHER SHEA

Ask an administrator at the University of New Mexico about the institution's low graduation rates as measured by an NCAA survey, and you will probably get a two-pronged answer:

The rates must be viewed in their proper context, and they are getting better.

At first glance, they appear disheartening. Only 27 per cent of the first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in fall 1984 graduated within six years, compared with an average of 53 per cent at the 297 institutions in Division I of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The graduation rate for white students at the university was 30 per cent, 26 percentage points below the NCAA average for whites.

Graduation rates for minority students at the University of New Mexico also were well below the NCAA averages. Only 12 per cent of the black freshmen graduated within six years at the university, compared with the NCAA average of 31 per cent for black students. The institution graduated just 8 per cent of the 109 American Indians who enrolled as freshmen in 1984. The NCAA average was 29 per cent.

Although the university is known for its research in such diverse fields as cultural anthropology and high-energy physics, its officials shy away from comparisons with the most prestigious public institutions.

"We are a hybrid of a research institution and an urban college," says President Richard E. Peck. "The strain sometimes results in something like schizophrenia."

Most Are Commuters

University officials point out that 90 per cent of their students are commuters, that their students tend to be poor, and that members of minority groups make up a large proportion of each class. Forty-two per cent of the New Mexico freshmen in the NCAA survey were minority students.

Until 1987 there was no community college in Albuquerque. To compensate, the university was open to anyone with a high-school diploma and a grade point average of 2.0. "You have to respond to the Legislature and the needs of the community," says Fred M. Chreist, Jr., director of enrollment services. "That's how we did it."

Beginning in 1983 the university has slowly phased in new GPA and course requirements. The average high-school GPA of the freshmen in the NCAA survey was 2.9. For 1991's freshman class, 70 per cent of which met the new course requirements, the average was 3.2.

Graduation rates also seem to be improving. About 21 per cent of the 1986 freshman class graduated in five years or less, whereas only 17 per cent of the 1984 freshman class did so. Still, administrators caution against expecting too much. Seventy per cent of the students at the university work at least part time, and many take semesters off.

Richard H. Cady, director of planning and policy studies, suggests that freshmen should therefore be given 15 to 20 years to earn their diplomas.

Arturo Sierra, director of New Mexico's College Enrichment Program, says that as recently as five years ago the institution did not pay much attention to retention. But the advising system has been strengthened, he says, and new programs have been developed, such as faculty-student "mentorships," to improve retention.

Thara Kanapilly, a senior majoring in Spanish, enrolled at New Mexico in 1988 but still has "a year and a half or so" to go until she gets her degree. She says: "I wasted a lot of time taking courses not related to my major. I was like a lot of minority students: I didn't understand how a university works."

Now she works as a counselor at a student-run advising center for minority students to help them avoid the same pitfalls.

Lucille Stilwell, the director of American Indian Support Services, says that sometimes the kind of coursework detours that Ms. Kanapilly describes are inevitable. "When they have to take the basic courses, like Math 100 or English 100, that can set them back a semester or a year in getting their degree," she says.

For better or worse, the university sees its graduation rates as an obstacle to be overcome, not a fault of its own making. "We should not be compared to the standard set by a liberal-arts college in the 1940's," Mr. Peck says. "Given the economic and family situations of our students, I don't think we will ever get up to 50 per cent." ■

Graduation Rates at the University of New Mexico

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	Total
Number of freshmen	109	50	81	697	1,254	19	2,210
Number graduated	9	16	10	180	381	5	601
Proportion graduated	8%	32%	12%	26%	30%	26%	27%
NCAA average	29%	62%	31%	40%	56%	n/a	53%

Note: The figures show the proportion of full-time freshmen in fall 1984 who earned bachelor's degrees by fall 1990.

SOURCES: Chronicle reporting; NCAA

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Fewer Students Earn Their Bachelor's Degrees in 4 Years, Study Finds

Continued From Preceding Page

legislature" this spring. The law requires the commission to adopt policies and incentives to insure that Colorado college students can transfer more efficiently between institutions or between degree programs. It also calls for institutions to improve their scheduling of courses and student advising.

Only about a third of the freshmen at the University of Colorado at Boulder earn a bachelor's degree in four years. The proportion rises to 61 per cent in six years. James N. Corbridge, Jr., the chancellor of the University of Colorado at Boulder, explains: "Some people take a year off because they run out of money and they need to replenish the treasury. Some people take a year abroad. For some people, there isn't much incentive to get out and get in the job market."

He adds that another reason may be that "shifts in student demand for specific programs occur faster than the university, with its slow-moving personnel process, can respond to."

Mr. Meiklejohn says: "An undiscriminating look at graduation rates is unfair. But what it should do is point out major areas that we should improve."

Changes in Louisiana

Some states are already at work on changes. In Louisiana, for example, low graduation rates finally prompted officials to modify the populist state's open-admission policy. About half of Louisiana's public-college students are in remedial programs. Only 33 per cent of the freshmen who enrolled at Louisiana State University in the fall of 1984 earned a degree within six years.

In 1988, LSU replaced its open-admissions policy with a list of required high-school courses and a formula that combines minimum grade-point averages and national scholastic-aptitude-test scores. A student with a high-school GPA of 2.3, for example, must score at least 880 on the SAT.

The size of LSU's freshman class dropped to 3,654 in 1988, from 4,541 in 1987. The following year, its retention rate for sophomores improved. While in 1988, only 67 per cent of the freshmen had returned for their sophomore year, in 1989 the return rate was 73 per cent. By 1990, it had climbed to 79 per cent.

Retention rates for sophomores and seniors have also improved. And last fall, total enrollment at LSU rose 3 per cent, to 26,000—the first increase since 1982.

William E. Davis, chancellor of Louisiana State, says: "We've done a number of things to upgrade the teaching in the freshman year. Our goal is for all of our mandatory freshman classes to be taught by full-time faculty. We've about accomplished that in English, and we're about halfway there in math and sciences."

Sammie W. Cosper, Louisiana's commissioner of higher education, says the University of New Orleans, which had a graduation rate of 19 per cent in the NCAA survey, and Louisiana Tech University, with a graduation rate of 40 per cent, are increasing their admission requirements as well.

Officials at the University of Iowa are planning to hire a researcher to work with the undergraduate academic-advising center and other offices to develop a strategy for improving retention and graduation rates for minority students.

Although the overall graduation rate for the University of Iowa was 63 per cent within six years in the NCAA study, the graduation rate for black students was only 29 per cent.

Phillip E. Jones, associate vice-president for academic affairs and dean of students at Iowa, says: "The enrollment of minority students in universities cannot be increased through recruitment alone. We have got to find a way to increase their persistence.

"We need to do a more systematic job of analyzing their academic progress," Mr. Jones continues. "It's time to stop talking about how many are enrolled and to start talking about who graduates, and who graduates with what degree or major." ■

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FACT FILE: Graduation Rates of Fall 1984 Freshmen at Colleges in NCAA's Division I

	American Indian		Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.
Alabama State U †												
Alcorn State U †												
American U												
Men	1	0	3	67%	13	85%	15	20%	336	69%	396	66%
Women	1	100	14	86	26	73	12	75	451	69	526	69
Appalachian State U												
Men	6	0	1	100	58	38	7	43	872	49	947	48
Women	1	100	4	50	51	45	3	33	833	59	894	58
Arizona State U												
Men	38	5	56	43	49	27	107	28	1,693	43	2,026	42
Women	45	20	53	66	37	30	102	40	1,700	47	1,976	47
Arkansas State U												
Men	2	0	15	53	46	11	2	0	332	24	424	25
Women	1	0	8	63	75	16	0	0	300	39	400	36
Auburn U												
Men	4	25	4	50	90	38	6	33	1,576	63	1,686	62
Women	0	0	5	60	62	48	2	100	1,276	67	1,347	66
Austin Peay State U												
Men	n/a	n/a	2	100	50	8	1	0	220	25	273	22
Women	n/a	n/a	6	17	66	18	1	0	280	38	352	34
Ball State U												
Men	3	33	8	38	50	40	10	50	1,424	44	1,495	44
Women	5	20	8	50	80	39	11	64	2,030	51	2,137	51
Baylor U												
Men	3	67	19	74	28	36	27	56	907	67	984	66
Women	10	60	19	68	15	67	30	53	1,258	67	1,332	67
Bethune-Cookman C												
Men	n/a	n/a	1	100	247	21	1	100	1	0	261	20
Women	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	274	51	1	100	3	100	285	50
Boise State U												
Men	10	0	6	0	11	9	22	14	477	17	642	18
Women	8	0	8	25	2	0	16	0	472	19	628	20
Boston C												
Men	2	100	28	75	27	78	38	74	848	84	950	84
Women	4	75	53	79	19	79	50	88	1,072	87	1,207	86
Boston U †												
Bowling Green State U †												
Bradley U												
Men	1	100	11	64	25	64	6	67	429	64	472	64
Women	n/a	n/a	8	63	45	31	5	80	327	69	385	64
Brigham Young U †												
Brooklyn C of CUNY												
Men	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	971	21
Women	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,059	29
Brown U †												
Bucknell U												
Men	0	0	8	100	9	89	7	71	410	85	434	86
Women	1	0	7	86	11	73	3	100	414	90	436	89
Butler U †												
California State U												
Fresno												
Men	5	40	57	39	22	27	107	20	347	48	568	40
Women	9	33	54	57	25	28	109	40	392	56	625	51
Fullerton												
Men	7	0	165	30	30	7	89	23	564	36	893	32
Women	4	50	163	45	41	27	120	36	663	47	1,036	45
Long Beach												
Men	7	29	200	33	72	4	112	20	496	34	928	30
Women	4	50	262	44	132	15	123	21	703	38	1,268	35
Northridge												
Men	4	0	145	28	87	10	137	15	853	29	1,284	26
Women	5	20	177	34	138	8	150	25	886	38	1,448	33
Sacramento												
Men	4	0	43	40	29	17	48	21	334	45	497	39
Women	8	13	72	51	57	11	67	24	567	39	801	36
Campbell U †												
Canisius C												
Men	0	0	4	25	18	44	9	44	543	55	589	53
Women	1	100	2	50	31	39	0	0	366	63	428	59
Centenary C of Louisiana												
Men	1	0	0	0	4	50	2	0	86	43	94	42
Women	0	0	1	100	5	20	1	100	92	53	99	53
Central Connecticut State U												
Men	0	0	4	0	15	13	9	44	555	36	720	35
Women	3	100	10	20	16	13	17	35	559	51	716	47
Central Michigan U												
Men	4	75	7	43	31	45	10	50	1,108	51	1,164	51
Women	12	42	5	40	46	20	16	63	1,530	55	1,611	54
Charleston Southern U												
Men	n/a	n/a	0	0	54	11	n/a	n/a	164	19	246	16
Women	0	0	4	0	85	12	0	0	174	20	283	17
Chicago State U												
Men	0	0	3	33	161	12	1	0	11	27	191	13
Women	1	0	2	50	402	13	4	0	5	60	426	14
The Citadel												
Men	1	100	4	100	23	65	3	100	489	71	523	72
Women #												
Clemson U												
Men	0	0	2	100	66	41	3	0	1,122	70	1,206	69
Women	0	0	4	100	55	64	2	50	936	74	1,004	73
Cleveland State U												
Men	6	50	1	0	30	3	1	100	561	33	685	31
Women	5	0	n/a	n/a	42	19	3	67	411	45	513	40
Colgate U												
Men	n/a	n/a	18	78	14	71	4	50	364	87	400	86
Women	1	100	8	75	14	86	9	100	277	90	309	90
C of Charleston †												
C of the Holy Cross												
Men	n/a	n/a	0	0	10	70	6	67	318	87	336	87
Women	n/a	n/a	0	0	4	75	5	80	323	87	332	87
C of William and Mary												
Men	1	0	12	83	22	64	5	100	516	84	558	83
Women	n/a	n/a	18	78	47	79	7	86	612	88	685	85

	American Indian		Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.
Colorado State U												
Men	7	29%	22	55%	22	27%	43	40%	1,125	58%	1,273	56%
Women	6	50	25	44	9	22	37	41	1,239	57	1,372	56
Columbia U												
Men	0	0	71	97	26	92	33	91	513	97	643	96
Women	2	100	40	100	29	100	17	94	254	98	342	98
Coppin State C												
Men	2	0	3	67	100	11	0	0	7	14	128	16
Women	1	0	3	0	231	16	1	0	2	0	245	16
Cornell U												
Men	11	36	142	89	94	73	85	73	1,205	88	1,605	85
Women	5	20	119	89	96	85	62	84	1,018	90	1,316	89
Creighton U												
Men	0	0	14	93	2	0	2	50	403	63	438	64
Women	0	0	10	60	9	33	5	40	364	65	391	65
Dartmouth C												
Men	9	67	17	100	26	81	7	100	546	96	632	94
Women	6	100	14	93	41	93	8	100	354	98	429	97
Davidson C												
Men	n/a	n/a	6	83	12	50	2	100	195	88	215	86
Women	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	60	n/a	n/a	137	96	142	94
Delaware State C †												
DePaul U												
Men	0	0	11	55	22	14	21	24	297	62	352	57
Women	1	100	22	68	57	42	25	64	246	65	353	62
Drake U												
Men	n/a	n/a	3	33	17	65	3	0	270	56	302	55
Women	n/a	n/a	6	50	18	61	0	0	327	61	351	58
Drexel U												
Men	0	0	91	63	70	36	15	67	1,209	80	1,539	70
Women	2	100	42	69	72	39	7	29	517	69	664	65
Duke U †												
Duquesne U												
Men	4	75	5	60	28	57	3	67	739	70	793	70
Women	1	0	4	100	32	69	7	71	805	68	883	68
East Carolina U												
Men	9	11	10	50	140	30	3	67	1,032	41	1,201	40
Women	9	44	4	75	218	46	5	40	1,208	50	1,450	49
East Tennessee State U												
Men	5	40	3	67	28	18	4	50	640	32	695	32
Women	3	0	10	20	20	30	3	33	944	36	1,001	35
Eastern Illinois U												
Men	0	0	8	25	65	25	8	13	795	49	893	47
Women	0	0	2	0	60	23	3	33	940	61	1,019	59
Eastern Kentucky U												
Men	0	0	1	0	89	14	0	0	833	32	924	30
Women	2	50	3	33	68	31	0	0	858	37	931	37
Eastern Michigan U												
Men	1	0	26	39	72	18	14	21	797	31	946	29
Women	3	33	13	46	144	31	10	20	948	43	1,150	41
Eastern Washington U												
Men	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	505	31
Women	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	601	36
Fairfield U												
Men	0	0	0	0	5	80	5	100	327	80	339	82
Women	0	0	2	100	4	25	2	100	417	80	429	82
Fairleigh Dickinson U *												
Men	1	0	20	30	34	32	25	40	256	48	485	37
Women	0	0	17	53	59	31	33	36	203	56	391	43
Florida A&M U												
Men	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	366	31	2	0	15	27	383	31
Women	n/a	n/a	1	0	500	36	2	50	5	0	508	36
Florida International U												
Men	n/a	n/a	7	43	19	37	105	38	105	23	256	32
Women	n/a	n/a	8	50	25	36	164	65	136	42	347	53
Florida State U												
Men	0	0	7	57	74	30	27	52	859	52	983	50
Women	3	33	8	88	166	34	34	50	1,103	55	1,334	52
Fordham U †												
Furman U												
Men	0	0	1	0	7	100	1	0	298	77	307	77
Women	0	0	0	0	3	67	0	0	334	75	337	75
George Mason U												
Men	7	29	50	40	46	30	28	36	552	40	726	39
Women	2	100	66	59	74	37	15	53	569	46	769	47
George Washington U												
Men	n/a	n/a	25	60	16	63	7	71	438	64	587	63
Women	n/a	n/a	29	76	33	52	12	58	499	69	628	69
Georgetown U †												
Georgia Inst of Tech												
Men	1	0	43	65	84	48	30	80	1,171	65	1,329	64
Women	1	0	17	71	40	53	11	91	313	66	382	65
Georgia Southern U												
Men	0	0	8	13	92	25	6	0	730	26	836	25
Women	0	0	4	25	167	28	6	17	828	29	1,005	29
Georgia State U												
Men	1	0	9	33	33	21	2	50	272	27	317	26
Women	1	100	12	75	61	23	9	11	272	29	355	29
Gonzaga U												
Men	n/a	n/a	9	33	1	100	7	57	174	54	197	54
Women	6	67	10	20	2	0	8	88	201	51	235	51
Grambling State U †												
Harvard U †												
Hofstra U †												
Howard U												
Men	2	50	5	60	556	33	2	0	n/a	n/a	620	35
Women	3	0	4	75	797	45	4	25	1	100	882	45
Idaho State U												
Men	21	62	13	23	10	20	15	53	781	51	840	51
Women	26	58	5	40	4	25	14	36	531	44	580	44
Illinois State U												
Men	1	0	37	43	249	22	48	40	3,089	48	1,781	42
Women	2	50	40	53	459	24	45	47	3,833	53	2,329	49

Continued on Following Page

FACT FILE: Graduation Rates of Fall 1984 Freshmen at Colleges in NCAA's Division I CONTINUED

	American Indian		Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.
Indiana State U												
Men	0	0%	8	50%	143	10%	8	13%	876	35%	1,176	35%
Women	2	0	2	50	162	14	5	20	890	42	1,126	39
Indiana U												
Men	2	0	38	71	146	24	37	32	2,320	58	2,628	56
Women	6	0	33	64	228	16	37	32	3,211	56	3,571	53
Iona C												
Men	1	0	6	50	24	54	28	32	34	71	521	54
Women	1	0	3	33	32	59	29	52	37	78	423	70
Iowa State U												
Men	3	33	30	50	64	17	17	29	2,303	58	2,561	56
Women	0	0	22	68	92	35	18	39	1,548	64	1,735	62
Jackson State U †												
Jacksonville U												
Men	1	0	6	50	21	14	13	46	231	33	292	33
Women	1	0	11	18	30	30	14	21	208	39	271	36
James Madison U												
Men	0	0	5	100	69	61	3	100	630	80	707	78
Women	1	100	10	70	103	67	1	100	803	81	919	79
Kansas State U												
Men	6	17	9	56	36	14	24	38	1,150	48	1,225	47
Women	2	0	8	38	36	17	12	25	1,007	48	1,065	47
Kent State U												
Men	0	0	4	25	113	17	12	42	1,201	39	1,357	37
Women	2	0	13	46	144	22	10	40	1,696	46	1,889	44
Lafayette C												
Men	0	0	4	100	7	71	3	0	288	85	313	84
Women	0	0	5	80	4	50	2	100	232	92	245	91
Lamar U												
Men	3	0	27	37	222	9	25	4	763	18	1,082	18
Women	1	0	17	12	378	9	35	14	813	22	1,255	18
La Salle U												
Men	n/a	n/a	3	100	5	100	3	67	369	63	380	63
Women	n/a	n/a	2	0	11	55	4	75	291	73	308	72
Lehigh U												
Men	0	0	24	100	15	33	5	60	677	86	743	86
Women	0	0	11	64	3	67	6	50	367	89	390	88
Liberty U												
Men	n/a	n/a	1	0	5	20	n/a	n/a	330	34	336	34
Women	n/a	n/a	2	0	13	38	n/a	n/a	358	38	373	38
Long Island U												
Men	n/a	n/a	10	30	41	17	24	25	47	23	122	22
Women	n/a	n/a	7	29	132	32	31	23	49	35	219	31
Louisiana State U and A&M C												
Men	6	0	59	15	226	12	36	33	2,086	34	2,498	31
Women	12	17	23	44	320	17	22	23	2,054	37	2,479	35
Louisiana Tech U												
Men	5	20	3	0	115	23	12	33	689	40	845	37
Women	0	0	1	0	119	27	3	33	549	45	682	42
Loyola C (Md)												
Men	n/a	n/a	8	63	4	50	3	67	300	66	317	66
Women	n/a	n/a	18	56	9	11	13	100	342	75	384	74
Loyola Marymount U												
Men	0	0	38	68	17	35	42	57	232	66	329	64
Women	3	67	36	69	12	58	67	70	236	72	354	71
Loyola U (Ill)												
Men	0	0	33	55	28	25	36	50	380	62	477	58
Women	0	0	50	50	54	39	49	53	490	66	643	62
Manhattan C												
Men	0	0	11	82	12	33	31	32	411	69	475	65
Women	0	0	0	0	5	60	24	79	279	79	308	79
Marist C												
Men	1	0	6	67	22	46	10	50	311	65	356	63
Women	n/a	n/a	2	50	9	44	6	50	332	61	352	60
Marquette U												
Men	0	0	31	65	23	57	24	63	919	73	997	72
Women	1	100	22	73	42	57	28	79	871	75	958	74
Marshall U												
Men	1	100	4	75	24	33	2	50	544	37	575	37
Women	1	0	2	0	22	27	1	100	605	42	631	41
McNeese State U †												
Memphis State U												
Men	0	0	10	10	125	22	2	50	656	34	793	32
Women	0	0	8	38	264	23	2	0	705	36	979	32
Mercer U												
Men	0	0	3	33	19	37	1	0	195	37	224	37
Women	0	0	1	0	55	33	2	100	210	40	270	39
Miami U												
Men	1	100	6	33	34	41	6	67	1,533	73	1,582	72
Women	2	50	15	80	52	50	7	57	1,865	78	1,942	77
Michigan State U												
Men	9	33	44	75	168	41	39	41	2,688	66	2,997	65
Women	16	56	47	75	347	47	25	48	3,057	70	3,521	67
Middle Tennessee State U												
Men	0	0	11	55	100	24	3	33	922	30	1,036	30
Women	1	100	14	21	133	38	2	50	962	38	1,112	38
Mississippi State U												
Men	2	0	16	69	98	22	4	100	711	54	832	50
Women	0	0	5	60	103	43	4	100	525	56	639	54
Mississippi Valley State U												
Men	0	0	0	0	150	33	0	0	n/a	n/a	150	33
Women	0	0	0	0	230	44	0	0	0	0	230	44
Monmouth C (NJ)												
Men	0	0	2	50	17	41	5	40	193	50	217	49
Women	2	0	2	100	24	29	5	100	209	53	241	52
Montana State U †												
Morehead State U												
Men	0	0	3	33	42	24	1	0	460	36	506	35
Women	1	0	1	100	16	19	2	50	451	42	472	41
Morgan State U †												
Mount Saint Mary's C (Md)												
Men	0	0	1	100	6	67	1	0	149	70	157	70
Women	0	0	0	0	3	67	2	100	169	70	174	71
Murray State U												
Men	1	0%	3	0%	53	21%	1	0%	549	41%	607	39%
Women	1	0	2	50	42	24	2	50	692	39	739	38
New Mexico State U												
Men	23	22	9	11	22	18	252	28	618	39	924	34
Women	21	14	2	100	13	23	241	39	499	41	776	40
Niagara U												
Men	1	100	0	0	27	26	3	100	199	70	285	54
Women	0	0	2	50	31	45	2	100	251	80	374	59
Nicholls State U												
Men	1	0	6	0	63	3	9	0	528	18	607	16
Women	1	0	7	14	127	9	8	13	635	22	780	21
North Carolina A&T State U †												
North Carolina State U												
Men	8	63	34	65	198	33	9	78	1,900	62	2,162	60
Women	3	0	18	72	184	46	8	75	1,033	61	1,252	59
Northeast Louisiana U												
Men	5	0	24	58	208	15	4	0	701	26	942	24
Women	13	15	30	73	380	14	7	0	990	33	1,420	28
Northeastern Illinois U †												
Northeastern U												
Men	1	0	39	54	107	17	22	59	1,832	46	2,403	45
Women	1	100	25	60	148	32	22	59	1,069	53	1,451	51
Northern Arizona U												
Men	49	20	6	67	8	25	39	31	525	36	627	34
Women	33	3	39	72	12	17	32	31	457	32	576	32
Northern Illinois U												
Men	6	50	63	25	112	20	36	33	1,369	54	1,597	50
Women	9	44	74	32	219	26	34	38	1,675	59	2,022	54
Northwestern State U (La)												
Men	10	0	8	13	206	11	18	0	533	10	796	10
Women	10	10	1	0	212	10	9	0	578	14	826	13
Northwestern U †												
Ohio State U												
Men	4	0	81	57	175	19	35	51	3,430	51	3,837	50
Women	4	25	50	68	213	30	19	32	2,947	58	3,287	55
Ohio U												
Men	4	25	6	33	120	37	5	80	1,308	52	1,586	50
Women	n/a	n/a	3	33	95	46	2	0	1,209	58	1,390	57
Oklahoma State U												
Men	32	31	12	83	41	17	10	30	1,358	40	1,539	41
Women	25	44	3	33	29	14	11	18	1,306	47	1,403	46
Old Dominion U												
Men	5	20	34	38	63	54	8	38	693	48	853	47
Women	7	14	36	58	114	47	5	40	652	50	837	49
Oregon State U												
Men	22	32	71	62	18	44	34	18	1,148	50	1,331	49
Women	14	14	37	46	11	36	21	24	984	53	1,081	51
Pennsylvania State U †												
Pepperdine U												
Men	1	0	13	54	8	25	7	43	151	66	223	57
Women	2	100	17	47	12	58	14	43	236	56	304	55
Prairie View A&M U †												
Princeton U												
Men	1	100	47	98	37	73	24	88	577	96	727	95
Women	3	33	27	93	44	86	22	96	317	98	427	96
Providence C												
Men	0	0	0	0	5	60	3	33	467	79	483	79
Women	0	0	0	0	6	67	4	100	492	84	511	84
Purdue U												
Men	9	67	83	83	92	50	45	60	2,717	69	2,985	68
Women	7	29	38	76	112	53	30	53	2,010	69	2,215	68
Radford U												
Men	0	0	9	44	18	28	7	29	417	47	451	46
Women	3	33	14	64	47	45	8	50	890	52	962	52
Rice U												
Men	1	100	16	100	18	89	10	88	257	78	308	81
Women	0	0	23	91	10	80	12	83	183	89	228	88
Rider C												
Men	1	0	1	0	9	67	5	60	275	61	348	55
Women	1	0	6	0	11	27	3	67	332	68	395	60
Robert Morris C (Pa)												
Men	1	0	2	0	9	22	1	100	206	55	219	53
Women	0	0	0	0	22	55	1	0	215	59	238	58
Rutgers U												
Men	4	50	190	71	154	51	127	50	1,607	73	2,139	70
Women	0	0	171	73	268	60	134	54	1,778	78	2,407	75
Saint Bonaventure U												
Men	0	0	1	0	2	100	1	100	328	66	335	66
Women	0	0	2	50	2	100	2	50	287	75	294	75
Saint Francis C (NY)												
Men	1	100	2	0	27	7	25	28	159	28	242	23
Women	0	n/a	1	100	29	24	31	26	113	45	189	36
Saint Francis C (Pa)												
Men	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	100	132	44	135	45
Women	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	124	57	126	56
Saint John's U (NY) †												
Saint Joseph's U												
Men	n/a	n/a	6	83	13	23	10	50	265	74	298	71
Women	n/a	n/a	6	83	13	69	7	28	274	76	302	75
Saint Louis U												
Men	1	100	15	60	54	61	24	58	412	60	520	60
Women	1	100	15	60	111	61	19	63	578	62	732	62
Saint Mary's C of California												
Men	1	100	2	50	6	67	11	46	158	74	194	71
Women	0	0	6	50	7	29	15	60	201	60	241	56
Saint Peter's C												
Men	0	0	17	35	12	33	28	46	194	42	252	42
Women	1	0	9	33	20	25	61	44	139	55	232	49
Sam Houston State U												
Men	2	0	5	0	38	32	32	25	506	28	584	27
Women	2	0	6	67	74	45	23	35	579	36	684	37
Samford U †												

	American Indian		Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.
San Diego State U †												
San Jose State U												
Men	7	14%	205	50%	34	12%	57	56%	390	30%	729	37%
Women	19	37	197	49	56	13	61	34	397	41	762	39
Santa Clara U												
Men	3	67	127	84	18	39	67	72	643	80	862	79
Women	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Seton Hall U †												
Siena C												
Men	n/a	n/a	3	100	4	75	2	100	293	79	303	80
Women	n/a	n/a	2	100	3	67	4	50	277	79	286	79
South Carolina State C												
Men	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	311	50	n/a	n/a	5	40	316	49
Women	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	389	53	n/a	n/a	4	0	394	53
Southeast Missouri State U †												
Southeastern Louisiana U												
Men	3	0	17	29	117	7	13	23	1,118	20	1,268	19
Women	12	17	2	100	154	12	12	8	1,249	22	1,426	21
Southern Illinois U at Carbondale												
Men	1	0	62	53	184	19	21	38	1,058	42	1,326	39
Women	0	0	27	48	184	34	7	86	700	47	918	45
Southern Methodist U												
Men	3	100	7	86	21	38	25	72	514	78	645	68
Women	0	0	9	89	14	71	15	80	541	82	682	70
Southern U †												
Southern Utah U												
Men	4	50	2	50	3	33	5	20	150	69	164	66
Women	6	50	2	0	1	0	0	0	190	68	199	67
Southwest Missouri State U												
Men	0	0	5	20	11	27	1	100	991	36	1,010	35
Women	2	0	8	25	8	13	3	33	1,240	35	1,265	35
Southwest Texas State U												
Men	5	20	12	33	67	25	163	23	1,411	24	1,611	24
Women	6	0	7	0	76	26	177	24	1,713	34	1,987	32
Stanford U												
Men	6	67	64	95	61	79	87	89	651	91	921	90
Women	4	25	71	93	66	88	76	93	448	96	694	94
State U of New York at Buffalo												
Men	9	56	86	53	89	20	31	42	1,457	50	1,800	48
Women	6	33	51	67	129	27	35	51	940	56	1,244	53
Stephen F Austin State U												
Men	1	0	4	0	34	21	13	23	810	38	866	37
Women	1	0	6	67	39	28	22	45	1,173	42	1,245	41
Stetson U												
Men	0	0	1	0	8	13	6	67	193	63	219	61
Women	1	100	2	50	8	38	6	67	243	60	269	61
Syracuse U												
Men	1	0	33	64	107	33	35	46	1,115	62	1,522	58
Women	7	29	26	69	159	44	45	44	1,090	70	1,545	65
Temple U †												
Tennessee State U †												
Tennessee Tech U												
Men	0	0	14	50	12	42	4	100	679	45	709	46
Women	0	0	7	71	8	25	0	0	494	53	509	53
Texas A&M U												
Men	3	67	70	63	77	39	194	60	2,623	64	3,035	63
Women	6	67	40	60	73	63	173	62	2,180	69	2,509	68
Texas Christian U												
Men	n/a	n/a	4	50	22	50	15	53	413	55	471	54
Women	2	n/a	2	50	22	50	20	45	554	61	611	59
Texas Southern U †												
Texas Tech U												
Men	4	0	20	25	77	17	149	27	1,750	37	2,050	36
Women	5	20	15	53	49	25	129	17	1,652	41	1,861	40
Towson State U †												
Tulane U												
Men	n/a	n/a	23	83	39	39	39	67	827	66	947	65
Women	n/a	n/a	17	88	29	55	26	77	66	69	746	69
US Air Force Academy												
Men	7	43	34	82	73	68	66	68	1,119	72	1,303	72
Women	2	50	6	67	12	83	12	58	177	63	209	64
US Military Academy												
Men	5	40	32	91	83	80	46	87	956	79	1,125	79
Women	1	0	5	100	10	50	6	100	118	70	140	71
US Naval Academy												
Men	2	50	38	82	55	60	71	66	1,091	80	1,257	78
Women	0	0	6	100	8	75	3	0	96	71	113	71
U of Akron												
Men	6	33	7	14	57	14	4	50	1,299	40	1,406	39
Women	3	67	10	50	97	28	5	20	1,115	48	1,258	46
U of Alabama												
Men	1	100	2	50	79	49	6	17	846	46	948	46
Women	2	50	10	70	131	55	5	80	891	57	1,051	57
at Birmingham												
Men	0	0	5	40	70	31	0	0	354	32	435	32
Women	1	100	7	71	178	24	2	0	417	44	608	39
U of Arizona												
Men	24	21	63	43	43	23	192	26	1,469	44	1,934	43
Women	28	25	52	44	26	50	189	32	1,499	49	1,821	47
U of Arkansas at Fayetteville												
Men	11	9	14	43	109	27	10	30	1,069	34	1,244	34
Women	8	25	4	50	71	21	7	14	868	39	970	38
at Little Rock †												
U of California												
Berkeley												
Men	14	43	498	71	125	48	188	54	1,263	74	2,222	70
Women	12	75	466	77	169	46	168	76	956	81	1,858	76
Irvine												
Men	7	29	374	58	25	32	90	48	599	57	1,171	56
Women	6	33	378	66	58	38	93	38	656	57	1,268	57
Los Angeles												
Men	8	25	381	72	98	43	247	53	922	77	1,743	69
Women	20	50	464	74	224	49	289	61	1,111	79	2,205	72
Santa Barbara												
Men	5	40%	88	68%	36	53%	99	48%	892	70%	1,164	67%
Women	7	57	107	54	71	42	114	49	1,295	64	1,648	61
U of Central Florida												
Men	1	0	22	50	49	22	29	38	534	39	649	38
Women	1	100	13	54	45	40	34	35	517	51	616	49
U of Cincinnati												
Men	1	0	37	43	73	14	5	40	1,246	44	1,377	43
Women	0	0	15	60	127	22	6	33	940	52	1,099	48
U of Colorado												
Men	9	44	85	61	27	41	76	32	1,513	63	1,774	61
Women	6	17	73	52	30	37	57	39	1,359	63	1,572	61
U of Connecticut												
Men	3	33	25	44	56	36	36	28	950	62	1,072	59
Women	5	40	30	40	62	36	27	63	1,163	74	1,288	71
U of Dayton												
Men	0	0	9	78	18	67	14	86	872	69	956	69
Women	0	0	4	75	29	52	7	71	692	73	745	71
U of Delaware												
Men	n/a	n/a	19	58	71	51	13	46	1,302	67	1,413	66
Women	2	0	20	75	73	45	9	89	1,875	71	1,981	70
U of Detroit †												
U of Evansville												
Men	0	0	2	50	12	25	2	50	223	53	267	54
Women	0	0	1	100	9	11	2	0	329	52	367	51
U of Florida												
Men	1	100	57	53	157	39	156	55	2,026	55	2,434	54
Women	1	0	36	83	247	43	96	56	1,798	60	2,193	58
U of Georgia												
Men	1	100	19	58	103	38	11	36	1,591	60	1,741	53
Women	0	0	11	82	183	47	15	47	1,877	62	2,095	61
U of Hartford												
Men	5	40	4	25	12	33	10	60	396	46	504	48
Women	1	0	6	50	16	31	5	60	378	56	453	55
U of Hawaii												
Men	0	0	768	81	8	100	5	60	172	89	1,045	82
Women	0	0	1,044	78	7	85	3	33	167	77	1,334	79
U of Houston **												
U of Idaho												
Men	6	17	9	67	7	14	4	25	650	41	688	41
Women	9	0	3	67	2	0	4	25	438	45	465	43
U of Illinois												
Chicago												
Men	3	0	208	34	82	5	116	15	915	32	1,367	28
Women	4	50	175	40	165	19	134	33	613	44	1,124	37
Urbana-Champaign												
Men	5	80	190	82	119	46	63	64	2,691	80	3,070	78
Women	8	63	156	77	146	50	45	60	2,572	80	2,932	78
U of Iowa												
Men	5	60	30	53	48	25	32	44	1,562	63	1,708	62
Women	8	50	35	69	50	32	19	63	1,752	65	1,891	64
U of Kansas												
Men	5	60	26	46	67	19	31	48	1,330	55	1,706	53
Women	2	0	27	56	96	41	9	33	1,391	58	1,697	56
U of Kentucky												
Men	1	0	8	75	45	31	7	29	1,223	45	1,296	44
Women	5	60	3	67	55	47	4	25	1,211	51	1,285	50
U of Louisville												
Men	1	0	8	38	118	10	5	40	1,078	28	1,215	26
Women	4	25	7	29	166	14	4	50	785	33	969	29
U of Maine												
Men	4	25	5	80	5	20	1	0	855	49	883	48
Women	7	14	3	33	0	0	0	0	690	53	706	53
U of Maryland												
Baltimore Co												
Men	n/a	n/a	24	25	39	23	4	25	469	38	545	37
Women	1	100	52	29	117	35	10	50	535	32	728	34
College Park												
Men	10	40	219	52	210	33	67	49	1,913	55	2,487	52
Women	6	33	173	56	261	40	43	51	1,842	66	2,392	62
Eastern Shore												
Men	0	0	0	0	99	14	1	0	26	4	146	14
Women	1	0	1	0	157	21	3	0	16	6	183	19
U of Massachusetts												
Men	2	100	48	46	85	28	48	40	1,371	63	2,042	60
Women	2	100	25	60	69	48	47	57	1,389	68	2,009	66
U of Miami												
Men	n/a	n/a	28	50	44	55	172	59	574	48	1,062	52
Women	n/a	n/a	10	40	53	51	196	71	363	64	802	63
U of Michigan												
Men	12	75	137	88	80	55	36	64	2,019	82	2,284	81
Women	10	80	111	84	129	64	40	68	1,878	85	2,168	84
U of Minnesota–Twin Cities												
Men	36	0	179	29	99	10	40	18	2,482	35	2,998	33
Women	29	10	103	42	91	11	27	19	2,011	36	2,381	34
U of Mississippi												
Men	0	0	15	73	41	37	3	33	737	47	796	47
Women	1	100	3	100	24	63	0	0	669	48	697	49
U of Missouri												
Columbia												
Men	6	17	13	31	49	29	12	42	1,525	53	1,709	50
Women	6	17	22	27	78	24	10	50	1,534	63	1,771	58
Kansas City												
Men	0	0	3	33	13	15	9	67	131	41	173	39
Women	1	0	9	100	26	35	7	57	164	56	224	51
U of Montana												
Men	26	8	6	17	9	0	8	13	643	29	692	27
Women	21	0	5	20	1	0	1	0	721	28	749	28
U of Nebraska–Lincoln												
Men	6	17	69	54	62	13	28	21	1,803	46	2,005	45
Women	4	50	27	59	35	26	16	44	1,596	52	1,701	51
U of Nevada												
Las Vegas												
Men	2	0	11	27	22	36	11	18	254	28	312	27
Women	5	40	12	50	12	8	14	21	263	31	313	30

Continued on Following Page

FACT FILE: Graduation Rates of Fall 1984 Freshmen at Colleges in NCAA's Division I CONTINUED

	American Indian		Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.	Total	Pct. grads.
U of Nevada Reno												
Men	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	523	37%
Women	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	543	28
U of New Hampshire												
Men	4	0	6	67	8	25	3	67	982	62	1,008	61
Women	1	0	5	40	5	80	3	0	1,234	70	1,251	69
U of New Mexico												
Men	47	6	29	35	53	13	341	21	629	28	1,113	25
Women	62	10	21	29	28	11	356	30	625	33	1,097	30
U of New Orleans												
Men	1	100	28	21	166	5	44	23	608	21	868	18
Women	1	0	26	35	333	7	41	22	633	25	1,042	19
U of North Carolina Asheville												
Men	0	0	2	0	19	21	0	0	257	35	278	34
Women	0	0	6	33	21	24	1	0	299	33	327	32
Chapel Hill												
Men	12	42	19	90	98	48	9	67	1,176	78	1,320	76
Women	11	46	28	75	238	56	7	86	1,779	80	2,068	77
Charlotte												
Men	0	0	9	44	56	30	2	0	557	51	643	49
Women	1	0	7	43	112	37	3	100	590	54	724	51
Greensboro †												
Wilmington												
Men	2	100	4	25	23	13	5	20	490	39	524	38
Women	2	0	6	50	48	29	2	50	567	47	625	45
U of North Texas												
Men	3	33	14	36	168	16	89	31	1,946	33	2,579	32
Women	4	0	15	27	236	26	113	41	2,271	38	2,789	37
U of Northern Iowa												
Men	0	0	4	25	11	18	6	33	611	58	720	57
Women	3	33	1	100	8	75	4	50	816	64	932	61
U of Notre Dame												
Men	4	75	30	87	23	78	41	95	1,165	93	1,288	93
Women	4	50	11	91	11	73	23	83	460	97	514	95
U of Oklahoma												
Men	33	21	39	51	63	19	16	25	1,078	39	1,244	38
Women	25	24	20	50	86	36	8	50	938	46	1,082	45
U of Oregon												
Men	8	13	49	55	25	28	14	21	779	44	979	45
Women	10	20	71	59	22	41	11	27	971	45	1,192	46
U of the Pacific												
Men	4	50	51	69	12	25	10	70	234	62	355	60
Women	0	0	53	60	13	39	18	44	278	64	386	60
U of Pennsylvania												
Men	1	100	83	89	76	70	48	81	927	90	1,226	89
Women	2	100	90	90	70	81	29	76	735	93	972	91
U of Pittsburgh												
Men	0	0	22	68	100	34	11	55	636	61	1,393	57
Women	0	0	10	60	142	35	1	0	615	69	1,286	63
U of Portland												
Men	1	0	9	78	3	0	6	17	145	58	190	57
Women	1	0	10	70	2	0	6	83	150	55	189	57
U of Rhode Island												
Men	2	50	23	61	17	41	10	50	817	53	972	54
Women	3	33	7	71	14	21	10	50	908	63	1,019	62
U of Richmond												
Men	n/a	n/a	3	33	6	67	1	100	346	82	359	82
Women	n/a	n/a	4	75	5	100	2	50	315	84	327	84
U of San Diego												
Men	1	0	13	77	3	33	15	87	263	56	303	58
Women	0	0	20	55	4	25	34	77	379	46	446	49
U of San Francisco												
Men	0	0	32	41	7	43	8	75	117	56	246	55
Women	0	0	33	55	12	50	18	67	121	53	261	57
U of South Alabama †												
U of South Carolina Coastal Carolina C												
Men	0	0	3	67	20	35	3	67	198	24	224	26
Women	0	0	0	0	20	20	2	0	242	29	264	28
Columbia												
Men	2	50	12	42	163	56	5	20	922	59	1,125	58
Women	0	0	22	59	275	53	12	83	892	65	1,222	62
U of South Florida												
Men	1	0	25	40	45	11	97	34	1,124	33	1,315	32
Women	2	50	16	38	76	34	92	40	1,129	39	1,334	39
U of Southern California												
Men	4	25	274	60	85	34	110	42	965	58	1,658	56
Women	5	60	230	70	107	42	114	54	871	61	1,425	61
U of Southern Mississippi												
Men	0	0	4	0	71	31	4	25	487	34	556	33
Women	2	50	7	71	107	52	4	25	496	45	616	46
U of Southwestern Louisiana												
Men	2	50	14	29	232	12	10	20	851	29	1,296	31
Women	2	50	4	0	337	17	7	29	832	36	1,239	31
U of Tennessee Chattanooga												
Men	1	0	6	0	53	17	1	100	380	27	442	25
Women	1	0	2	0	95	26	6	33	383	37	492	35
Knoxville												
Men	0	0	35	74	84	29	4	25	1,473	49	1,604	49
Women	6	33	17	53	90	48	4	0	1,464	54	1,586	54
U of Texas Arlington												
Men	7	57	62	34	60	12	50	18	885	25	1,111	24
Women	2	0	48	42	78	24	48	23	649	29	833	29
Austin												
Men	6	17	229	55	162	27	414	46	2,826	59	3,735	56
Women	4	75	168	66	246	46	328	52	2,611	62	3,403	60
El Paso												
Men	3	0	8	25	34	21	493	24	300	23	933	26
Women	2	0	5	20	30	17	540	29	300	22	915	27
Pan American												
Men	0	0	3	33	11	9	725	11	122	6	865	10
Women	5	20	2	0	7	0	1,126	15	167	10	1,310	14
San Antonio												
Men	1	0%	12	42%	11	9%	132	15%	380	14%	543	15%
Women	1	100	10	40	21	19	133	14	349	26	516	23
U of Toledo												
Men	5	20	11	27	58	10	19	37	1,122	42	1,471	36
Women	5	20	9	67	121	10	25	32	1,272	43	1,635	37
U of Tulsa												
Men	7	0	2	50	19	21	5	40	273	49	373	49
Women	8	50	8	63	9	33	2	50	232	50	274	49
U of Utah												
Men	5	0	29	41	6	33	28	36	1,137	29	1,358	31
Women	6	0	25	48	3	0	22	36	963	36	1,110	36
U of Vermont												
Men	n/a	n/a	15	67	3	67	7	71	784	74	820	73
Women	n/a	n/a	8	63	8	63	6	33	1,130	78	1,156	77
U of Virginia												
Men	1	100	36	78	69	68	4	100	1,194	91	1,319	89
Women	0	0	63	79	105	85	5	100	1,106	94	1,283	92
U of Washington												
Men	22	5	327	56	89	21	31	23	1,407	63	2,055	59
Women	26	15	284	61	114	23	48	50	1,297	67	1,917	62
U of Wisconsin Green Bay												
Men	8	12	1	0	4	0	2	0	304	30	330	28
Women	6	17	0	0	3	33	0	0	374	34	385	35
Madison												
Men	9	56	60	63	50	50	41	54	2,574	65	2,796	65
Women	7	43	57	68	70	43	26	65	2,626	69	2,821	68
Milwaukee												
Men	9	11	31	36	41	0	18	6	1,012	38	1,145	36
Women	6	50	18	44	89	11	23	13	1,140	39	1,294	37
U of Wyoming												
Men	5	0	4	25	14	14	16	38	626	40	733	39
Women	4	25	4	50	4	25	16	38	529	46	600	46
Utah State U †												
Valparaiso U												
Men	1	0	11	55	10	10	2	0	321	68	346	66
Women	1	0	2	0	5	40	4	50	381	72	393	71
Vanderbilt U												
Men	1	100	13	100	21	38	6	67	714	78	757	77
Women	1	100	13	85	16	75	1	100	662	77	694	78
Villanova U †												
Virginia Commonwealth U												
Men	3	67	13	46	71	31	5	60	466	36	573	36
Women	0	0	25	72	217	39	14	7	619	48	887	46
Virginia Military Institute												
Men	0	0	11	73	31	71	5	40	367	67	419	67
Women #												
Virginia Polytechnic Inst												
Men	3	100	75	71	104	45	15	73	2,022	72	2,233	70
Women	4	75	60	80	102	55	18	56	1,698	74	1,888	73
Wagner C												
Men	0	0	24	13	29	10	8	13	267	28	330	25
Women	0	0	10	0	42	31	9	44	200	45	262	41
Wake Forest U												
Men	n/a	n/a	6	100	19	42	1	100	484	79	510	78
Women	n/a	n/a	2	100	13	77	2	100	342	85	359	85
Washington State U												
Men	17	12	70	47	54	37	17	29	1,356	52	1,632	51
Women	17	18	49	47	61	23	13	46	1,205	52	1,421	50
Weber State U												
Men	0	0	4	25	6	0	5	0	291	13	709	11
Women	4	0	5	0	6	17	3	0	212	16	715	11
West Virginia U												
Men	0	0	20	65	51	29	5	40	1,273	54	1,349	53
Women	1	0	15	80	33	30	8	63	1,196	58	1,253	58
Western Carolina U												
Men	4	25	4	50	54	35	1	0	565	38	633	37
Women	6	50	2	50	48	50	4	50	476	44	537	45
Western Illinois U												
Men	2	50	7	29	111	23	14	29	796	43	1,038	40
Women	3	0	4	50	218	22	11	36	663	51	975	44
Western Kentucky U												
Men	1	0	0	0	87	18	4	75	792	14	890	32
Women	1	100	0	0	112	24	2	50	970	48	1,091	46
Western Michigan U												
Men	4	0	12	33	121	25	12	25	1,079	43	1,228	41
Women	2	50	4	50	156	20	7	43	1,168	50	1,337	47
Wichita State U												
Men	4	0	19	63	19	26	8	25	261	44	353	44
Women	9	11	22	55	12	42	2	100	294	44	355	46
Winthrop C												
Men	0	0	1	0	24	13	2	0	240	41	268	38
Women	1	0	1	0	116	57	3	67	509	47	630	49
Wright State U												
Men	1	100	9	22	50	12	4	25	793	27	869	26
Women	1	0	13	39	76	17	6	17	715	34	818	32
Xavier U												
Men	1	100	3	67	10	60	6	50	218	67	242	67
Women	0	0	0	0	23	30	8	50	199	60	234	56
Yale U												
Men	3	67	65	97	47	81	23	83	535	95	789	94
Women	n/a	n/a	52	96	53	85	25	88	359	95	560	94
Youngstown State U												
Men	1	0	2	50	75	15	10	10	872	38	983	36
Women	1	0	3	100	102	17	5	20	832	42	972	39

Note: The table shows the proportion of first-time, full-time freshmen in fall 1984 who earned bachelor's degrees by fall 1990. The total includes students who did not identify their racial or ethnic group.

† Did not supply information

Does not enroll women

* Includes freshmen at its two-year college

** Records destroyed

SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"To students, it's the three E's: the economy, education, and the environment."
A student and delegate to the Democratic National Convention, on the issues in the campaign: A20

"This is the fun part of democracy."
A professor, on being a delegate: A27

"It's like someone took the lid off, and there's been this explosion of very creative work."
An editor, on publishers' interest in gay and lesbian studies: A8

"I do not know of another forum in which such a judgment could be made and be more certain."
David Baltimore, on a prosecutor's decision not to seek the indictment of a researcher with whom he had written a disputed paper: A7

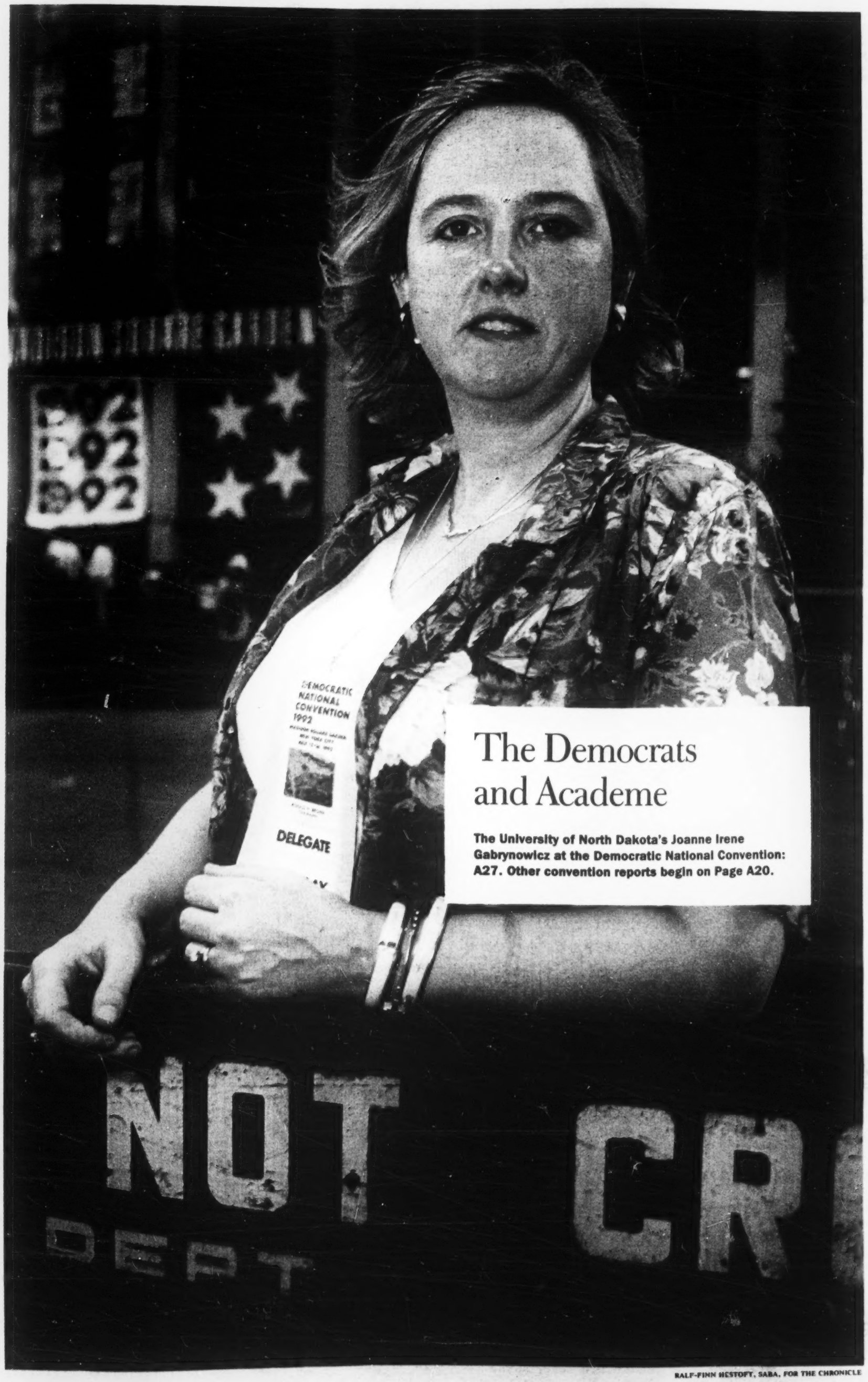
"Just because the U.S. Attorney's office doesn't want to take this carnival before a jury doesn't mean Baltimore and Imanishi-Kari were right all along."
A Congressional investigator: A7

"You don't pick out the worst in the world, and be a smidgen better than that, and say you're wonderful."
An academic adviser, on the fact that black athletes graduate at higher rates than other black students: A31

"I wish we could get rid of campaigns."
The president of CASE, on capital campaigns at colleges: A30

"A year ago, 37 Senators voted against the project when we only had fears there were problems. Now we have documented proof."
A New York Republican, on an audit critical of the SSC: A22

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-44
Athletics	A31-38
Business & Philanthropy	A30
Gazette	A41
Fact File	A33
Government & Politics	A20-29
Information Technology	A15-19
International	A39-40
Personal & Professional	A14
Publishing	A10-13
Scholarship	A7-9
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-36**
Bulletin Board	B5-35
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-4



RALF-FINN HESTOFT, SABA, FOR THE CHRONICLE

The Democrats and Academe

The University of North Dakota's Joanne Irene Gabrynowicz at the Democratic National Convention: A27. Other convention reports begin on Page A20.

This Week in The Chronicle

July 22, 1992

Scholarship

NEW PHASE FOR 'BALTIMORE CASE'
The U.S. will not seek the indictment for fraud of a researcher who, with the Nobel Laureate David Baltimore, was the co-author of a disputed paper: A7

GAY AND LESBIAN STUDIES
Scholarly publishers are rushing to sign up books in a field they once considered marginal and too risky: A8

ROLAND BARTHES'S JOURNALS
For the University of California Press, publishing the French critic's writings with an essay exploring his homosexuality proved complicated: A9

THEORETICAL FAILURES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE
The unpredicted end of the cold war dramatizes the inadequacy of efforts to treat politics as science. Point of View: A44

Conference to provide a 'fresh assessment' of Jefferson: A7
Institute to study role of melatonin in sleep cycles: A7
Psychologists come up with a theory on video games: A7
Publishing: A10
66 new scholarly books: A10

Personal & Professional

UNUSUAL APPROVAL
After two separate reviews, the American Psychological Association has accredited the psychology program at the U. of North Texas for two years: A14

FILLING THE BREACH AT YALE
Its new provost, the highest-ranking woman in the Ivy League, is familiar with the spotlight: A5

ANTHROPOLOGY AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY
The discipline's insights are ignored by most participants. Opinion: B1

Cameron U. campus damaged by big storm: A4
Suit charging bias at Harvard is dismissed: A5
Graffiti cover Berkeley's free-speech monument: A5
Twist for Goucher College's cognitive-studies major: A14
Master's program is offered in children's literature: A14
Nine new books on higher education: A14

Information Technology

VAST ELECTRONIC CATALOG OF THE 18TH CENTURY
A data base contains 315,000 machine-readable records of books, monographs, and ephemera, with materials that range from weighty to whimsical: A15

AN ELECTRONIC LIBRARY FOR THE SUNY SYSTEM
The university's Albany campus will start construction next year of a $45-million facility that will link the system's 64 campuses: A17

IMPROVING COMPUTER-SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS
A report from the National Research Council says undergraduate programs are narrow and disjointed: A18

U.S. team goes for the gold at computer Olympics: A15
Data base to provide information on nursing schools: A15
Internet Society offers report on its global network: A15
Eight new computer programs: A19

Government & Politics

AUDITORS CRITICIZE SUPERCOLLIDER
An Energy Department audit found that poor management practices could cost hundreds of millions of dollars in cost overruns: A22

UNIVERSITIES AND U.S. SCIENCE PROJECTS
Institutions pay a significant amount of the cost of federally supported academic research, preliminary results of a new study indicate: A23

REGULATIONS FOR 'RIGHT TO KNOW' LAW
The Education Department has proposed regulations that require colleges to make public their graduation and crime rates: A24

THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS

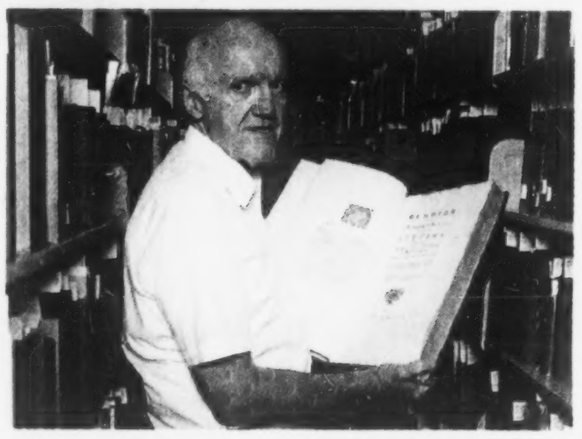
At the Democratic Convention

- The party's 1992 platform ignores grants for college students, but is seen as "fairly strong on education": A20
- Students and faculty members politick, plug books, and—surprise!—party: A20
- It was a simple sentence in the party platform, but to an associate professor from North Dakota it was a personal triumph: A27

A T-shirt vendor

1,500 Scientists in Eastern Germany Go Back to School

The government wants to put high-powered expertise back in the classrooms: A39



California's Henry L. Snyder

Plugging In to the 18th Century

A vast electronic catalog contains descriptions of almost all the materials printed in Great Britain and her colonies from 1701 to 1800: A15

U.S. Proposes Disclosure Rules

The Department of Education proposed regulations requiring colleges and universities to make public the graduation and crime rates: A24

Towson's Dorothy G. Siegel

$100 decrease seen in maximum Pell Grant: A20
Miss. legislator wants to close 'unproductive' colleges: A20
Some Cal. college employees will get money, not IOU's: A29
Mass. returns to campus-by-campus appropriations: A29
Va. might end tax exemption on some college property: A29
Illinois may change governing-board structure: A29

Business & Philanthropy

COLLEGE FUND-RAISING DRIVES ARE CRITICIZED
With universities competing to wage the largest capital campaign, the president of CASE calls the drives "the dumbest thing I've ever seen": A30

Foundation grants; gifts and bequests: A30

Students

Texas medical student sues for diploma: A4
Hundreds line up at community college for fall courses: A4
Black students criticize police presence at N.J. gathering: A4
Fraternity's secretary pleads guilty to embezzlement: A4
Advanced placement tests are lost in the mail: A5

Athletics

A CLOSER LOOK AT GRADUATION RATES
- A *Chronicle* survey of colleges in Division I of the NCAA suggests that many institutions have a long way to go to insure that black athletes get an education: A31
- Tracking the graduation rates of the NCAA's scholarship athletes is a confusing business: A32
- Fact File: Proportion of freshman athletes entering Division I colleges in 1983 and 1984 who graduated within six years of enrolling: A33

Bowl games get good news from a House panel: A31
Clemson says it unintentionally broke NCAA rules: A31
N.J. Athletic Conference bans tobacco at events: A31

International

SCIENTIFIC EXPERTISE FOR EASTERN GERMANY
Nearly 1,500 researchers from the former Academy of Sciences are working temporarily at universities as part of a plan to unite scholarship and teaching: A39

Israeli troops surround An-Najah U. in West Bank: A39

Arts

PLACE WITHOUT EQUAL
How an ornithologist embarked on his love affair with Antarctica: B36

Ferrum College exhibits handmade instruments: A5

Gazette

Name Dropping: A41
Appointments and resignations in academe: A41
Deaths: A42
Coming events: A43
Deadlines: A43

MARGINALIA

Flyer at Case Western Reserve University:

C.W.R.U. SECURITY OFFERS
"MAINTENANCE FREE"
ANTI/THEFT DEVICE
FOR YOUR AUTO

"As a CWRU parking permit holder, you are entitled to take part in our award winning VIN Etch Program.

"CWRU Security Officers will etch the VIN (Vehicle Identification Number), sometimes called the serial number of your auto, on all the large windows of your vehicle. . . .

"Drive your vehicle to the Lot 53 parking garage second level security booth. The Security Officer will etch your vehicle and your back on your way in about 20 minutes."

Ouch! That *hurts!*

■

Note in *Along the Walk*, a newsletter at Trinity College (Conn.):

"Honor Moore, a poet, playwright, editor, and biographer, will read from and explain why and how she wrote her biography of the painter Margarett Sargent at 4 p.m. in the English department building."

Speed writing?

■

From *University Employee*, a union publication at the California State University:

"CSEA recognizes the severe budget problems facing the CSU, but we firmly believe that there must be a much more equitable 'sharing' of the burden when it comes to potential layoffs, cutbacks in health benefits, etc. We need to ask why the Chancellor's Office just hired two new lawyers and three new administrators at a cost of approximately $500 million per year."

Good question!

■

We're not sure what to think about a "resource guide" from the Vermont Department of Education that has this title:

Keeping Pregnant and
Parenting Teens in School

■

A reader writes:

"A budget request at the University of Michigan–Dearborn asks for money 'to fund a reserve to replace 2 vans used for campus pickup/delivery every 4-5 years.'

"And *you* thought the U.S. mail was slow!"

■

From a story in *The Daily Reveille*, a newspaper at Louisiana State University:

"Imagine yourself in the middle of arid mountains 75,000 feet high. The night is very clear and you can see the stars shining furiously against the darkness of the sky. The silence of beating nature surrounds you. It is warm."

And our ears are popping. —C.G.

In Brief

Texas medical student sues for diploma

HOUSTON — A district-court judge has threatened to hold officials of two University of Texas health institutions in contempt if they do not issue a certificate stating that a student has completed his medical studies.

The student, Allan Than, needs the certificate to begin his medical residency this fall. In 1991, Mr. Than was expelled from the Medical School at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston. Then a third-year medical student, he was accused of cheating on an exam. Mr. Than denied the charge and sued the institution. A court later granted an order that allowed him to complete his studies.

Meanwhile, a judge ordered officials of the health-science center to release a temporary certificate saying Mr. Than has graduated. The certificate would allow him to start his residency while his lawsuit is pending. University officials would not comment on the case. ■

PHIL SKINNER, FORT LAUDERDALE SUN-SENTINEL

Students queue up to register for fall courses

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Hundreds of students at Broward Community College waited overnight to register for courses that begin this fall. Students at the college's three campuses slept on the ground or spent the night in lawn chairs. By dawn, dozens of others had begun queuing up (*above*) to avoid being closed out of courses. From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., more than 4,000 students registered for fall classes, shattering single-day enrollment records at the campuses.

College officials say state budget cuts caused students to worry about their ability to get the courses they need. The institution has received money from the state legislature that will allow it to add sections of popular courses. ■

MICHAEL GOLDFINGER, ASBURY PARK PRESS

Black students charge police are overzealous

BELMAR, N.J. — Members of black sororities and fraternities who gathered here last week for an annual party decried what they said was an overwhelming and intimidating police presence.

As many as 100 police officers from surrounding areas were called out to patrol the town's 20-block-long beach and boardwalk during the event, which attracted thousands of students (*left*).

A spokesman for the state police said 50 officers had later been removed from the patrol. The spokesman said the event had become violent in past years. This year, however, the scene was peaceful and only minor citations were issued. ■

Idaho Student pleads guilty to embezzling

MOSCOW, IDAHO—A student at the University of Idaho has pleaded guilty to embezzling more than $31,000 from his campus fraternity.

Douglas Baker, assistant secretary of the Delta Chi fraternity, admitted to forging five checks on the group's bank account and depositing them in his own.

Mr. Baker will be sentenced next month. Under a plea agreement that he reached with prosecutors, Mr. Baker would serve 30 days in jail and be placed on probation for three years. He also would repay the $31,000. ■

70-mile winds damage Oklahoma campus

LAWTON, OKLA.—Winds of 70 to 80 miles an hour hit the Cameron University campus, causing over $250,000 in damage to several buildings. Pelting rain added to the destruction.

The Fitness Center (*right*) was hardest hit. It lost part of its roof, some windows and doors, and a skylight. A building containing residence halls, classrooms, and offices lost almost 40 windows and much of its roof. The stadium, the baseball field, and the tennis complex also were damaged. No one was seriously injured. ■

JEFF DIXON

Corrections

■ An article about a court ruling on access to university meetings on animal research (*The Chronicle*, July 8) incorrectly identified the Oregon Court of Appeals as the state's highest judicial authority. The highest is the Oregon Supreme Court.

■ An article on a Supreme Court decision on segregation in Mississippi (*The Chronicle*, July 8) said that Stephen C. Halpern had written a brief for the Congressional Black Caucus and the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education. Mr. Halpern did not write the brief himself, but assisted a group of lawyers who prepared it. ■

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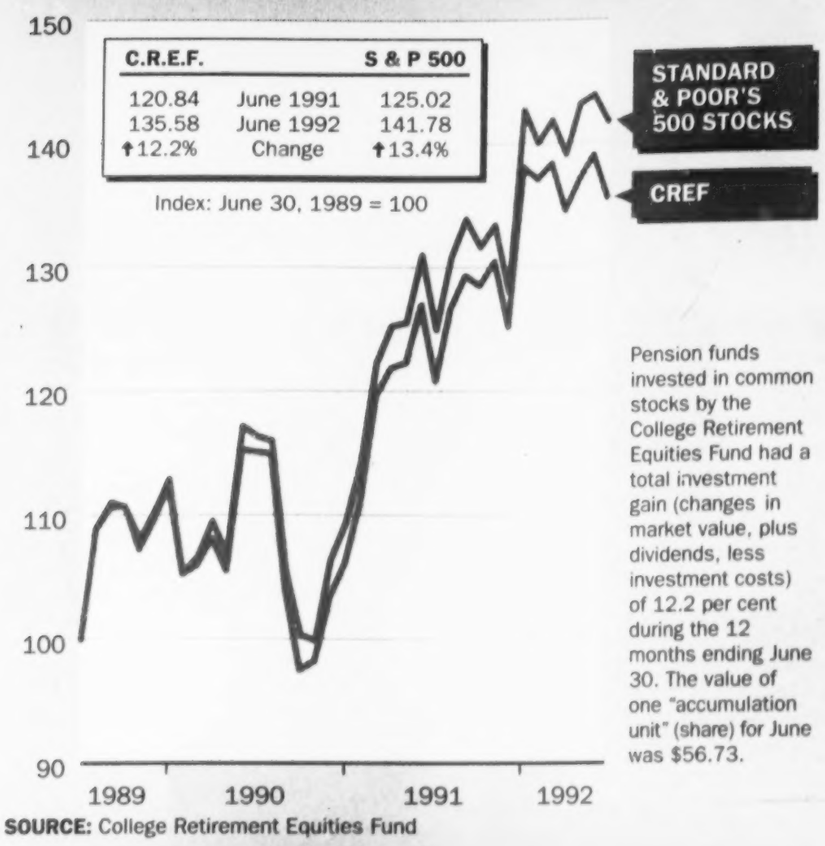
Trends and Indicators

Pension Money in the Stock Market



Pension funds invested in common stocks by the College Retirement Equities Fund had a total investment gain (changes in market value, plus dividends, less investment costs) of 12.2 per cent during the 12 months ending June 30. The value of one "accumulation unit" (share) for June was $56.73.

SOURCE: College Retirement Equities Fund

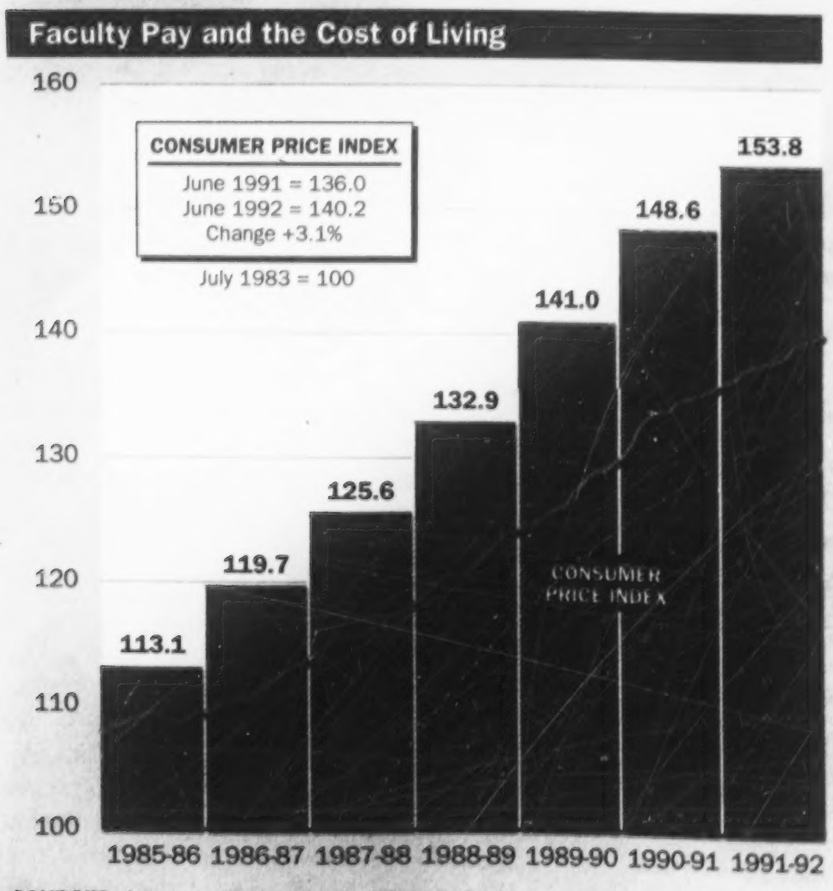
Employment Outlook, 1990 to 2005

Major occupations	1990	2005	15-year increase
Executive, administrative, managerial	12,451,000	15,866,000	27%
Professional specialty	15,800,000	20,907,000	32
Technicians	4,204,000	5,754,000	37
Marketing, sales	14,088,000	17,489,000	24
Administrative support, clerical	21,951,000	24,835,000	13
Service	19,204,000	24,806,000	29
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3,506,000	3,665,000	5
Precision production, craft, repair	14,124,000	15,909,000	13
Operators, fabricators, laborers	17,245,000	17,961,000	4
Total	122,573,000	147,191,000	20
Selected ocupations			
Education administrators	348,000	434,000	25%
Teachers			
Pre-school, kindergarten	425,000	598,000	41
Elementary	1,362,000	1,675,000	23
Secondary	1,280,000	1,717,000	34
Special education	332,000	467,000	41
College	712,000	846,000	19
Teacher aides	808,000	1,086,000	34

Note: The employment projections for 2005 are based on the assumption of "moderate" economic growth.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Faculty Pay and the Cost of Living



SOURCES: American Association of University Professors; U.S. Department of Labor

CHRONICLE CHARTS BY JOJO GRAGASIN

THE CURRICULUM

- **A twist for Goucher College's new cognitive-studies major**
- **Hollins College offers master's program in children's literature**

Goucher College gives a humanistic twist to its new cognitive-studies major, which it distinguishes from cognitive-science programs that emphasize psychology and computer science.

The college will urge majors to take courses on the sociology of knowledge, hermeneutics and deconstruction, and historical linguistics. Undergraduates will study the universal aspects of such cognitive processes as learning and memory, as well as their social and cultural dimensions, says Larry Bielawski, director of the new interdisciplinary program.

"We study epistemology, the acquisition of knowledge, more than cognition, the mind as computer," says Mr. Bielawski, professor of information technology.

Twelve core courses will be required for the new major, which will go into place this fall. Mr. Bielawski says the major will prepare students for graduate work. Students who want to work in software development and related fields are encouraged to major jointly in cognitive studies and computer science, he says.

■

During her lifetime, Margaret Wise Brown, an alumna of Hollins College, could hardly have imagined serious academic study of books like her children's classics "Goodnight Moon" and "The Runaway Bunny."

This summer her alma mater introduced the nation's first master's-degree program which includes both the study and writing of children's literature. Hollins is also home to *Children's Literature*, the leading scholarly journal in the field.

The Hollins Summer Institute in Children's Literature is made up of six-week sessions that include courses on the history and criticism of children's literature and film. Another course this summer deals with how to write novels for young adults.

To complete the master's degree, students will have to take eight courses and write a thesis or creative work.

This year, five full-time students are enrolled. Amanda Cockrell, who directs the institute, said the summer schedule would make it easier to draw teachers and children's librarians to the institute, which is modeled after the college's graduate program in creative writing.

—SCOTT HELLER

Psychology Association Accredits U. of North Texas Program

DENTON, TEX.

Although an accrediting team of the American Psychological Association recommended that the clinical-psychology program at the University of North Texas be placed on probation, the association last month granted it full accreditation for another two years.

The APA had delayed its final decision on the clinical program for three months to allow a second accrediting team to review it—an unusual action, some observers said.

Program in 'Turmoil'

The first team's report, which was obtained by *The Chronicle*, cited "considerable turmoil" in the program and recommended a two-year probation. The second team's report was not available.

Accreditation status was one of many controversies surrounding the program for the past year (*The Chronicle*, February 26). Some students and professors criticized the APA for continuing to accredit a program they said was plagued with problems. Some were particularly angry that the program's director had been demoted after completing a harsh assessment of the program for the accreditors.

Despite the APA's recent decision, it did not extend accreditation for the typical five-year period.

Blaine A. Brownell, the university's provost, said the APA's final decision was fair. "I can only thank the accrediting agency for not taking the easy path," he said, adding that the first team had been faced with an "intense campaign" by a group of students and faculty members who opposed the program's accreditation.

An Unusual Rejection

Other observers inside and outside the university suggested that the APA had indeed taken the easy way out by avoiding the issue of probation. Currently only one of 171 clinical-psychology programs accredited by the APA is on probation.

Elizabeth M. Altmaier, chairwoman of the APA's accreditation committee and a member of the second team that reviewed the North Texas program, said that while it was "unusual" for the committee to reject a site team's recommendation, it was not unheard of. At its March meeting, the committee deferred decisions until June on 4 of the 41 programs it had reviewed. Of those four, which included the North Texas program, the committee eventually rejected the site team's recommendations for two.

Sheila R. Deitz, a professor at the University of Denver's School of Professional Psychology and a member of the first visiting team, said she believed that her team had conducted a thorough review.

Nonetheless, she said she was "impressed" that the APA had sent in a second team to review the program, which she said was dealing with "a lot of complex issues."

Kenneth Polite, a professor at the Illinois School of Professional Psychology who headed the first visiting team, would not comment.

—COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

NEW BOOKS ON HIGHER EDUCATION

It may be necessary to add state tax to the cost of books listed below. Discounts may be available to scholars and to people who order in bulk.

Academia's Golden Age: Universities in Massachusetts, 1945-1970, by Richard M. Freeland (Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York 10016; 532 pages; $49.95). Traces the history of the state's colleges and universities during a period marked by such paradoxical phenomena as an increase in the diversity of student populations and a decrease in the differences among institutions; includes portraits of Boston, Brandeis, Harvard, Northeastern, and Tufts Universities, as well as Boston College, the University of Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Developing New and Junior Faculty (New Directions for Teaching and Learning No. 50), edited by Mary Deane Sorcinelli and Ann E. Austin (Jossey-Bass Publishers, 350 Sansome Street, San Francisco 94104; 104 pages; $14.95 prepaid). Presents essays on recent research concerning new and junior faculty members, and programs and strategies to support faculty development.

Directory of RN to BSN Programs: 1992 (American Association of Colleges of Nursing/American Nurses Association, available from American Nurses Publishing, Publications Distribution Center, P.O. Box 4100, Kearneysville, W.Va. 25430; 335 pages; $17.95, plus $3 for shipping). Includes state-by-state information on programs for registered nurses pursuing the bachelor's degree at 501 colleges and universities.

Graduate Curricula in Educational Communications and Technology: A Descriptive Directory, edited by Jenny K. Johnson (Association for Educational Communications and Technology, 1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 820, Washington 20005; 413 pages; $24 for AECT members, $36 for non-members, plus $3 for shipping). Discusses nearly 200 U.S. and foreign institutions that have master's and/or doctoral programs in educational communications and technology.

Higher Education in Israel: A Guide for Overseas Students (Council for Higher Education in Israel, available from University Student Department/American Zionist Youth Foundation, 110 East 59th Street, Third Floor, New York 10022; 160 pages; $5 prepaid). Offers information on degree and non-degree programs at Israeli colleges and universities.

Learning Skills for College and Career, by Paul I. Hettich (Brooks/Cole Publishing Company, 511 Forest Lodge Road, Pacific Grove, Cal. 93950; 343 pages; $25 prepaid). A guide for students.

Perspectives on Faculty Roles in Nursing Education, edited by Lynne Brodie Welch (Praeger Publishers, Greenwood Publishing Group, 88 Post Road West, Box 5007, Westport, Conn. 06881; 148 pages; $42.95 prepaid). Includes essays on such topics as minority-student recruitment, factors affecting tenure attainment for nursing-faculty members, and the roles of nursing-school deans.

Strengthening Research in Academic OB/GYN Departments, edited by Jessica Townsend (National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 20418; 309 pages; $30 prepaid). Discusses the need to recruit and support more researchers in obstetrics and gynecology, and to pursue new strategies for funding in those fields.

Wesleyan University, 1831-1910: Collegiate Enterprise in New England, by David B. Potts (Yale University Press, 92A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520; 383 pages; $35). Sets the Connecticut university's history in the context of economic, educational, religious, and urban developments in 19th- and early 20th-century America.

Athletics

Sidelines

The football bowl games got some good news from the House Ways and Means Committee this month.

The panel endorsed a bill that would exempt from taxation the revenues that bowl games and other amateur sporting events get from their corporate sponsors.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Ed Jenkins, a Georgia Democrat, was designed to combat a December 1991 ruling by the Internal Revenue Service that declared corporate contributions to be unrelated to the primary mission of bowl games, which is supposed to be education.

The IRS said the Cotton Bowl and the John Hancock Bowl had to pay unrelated-business income tax on the contributions they get from the Mobil Corporation and the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, respectively. It determined that the corporate contributions to the bowl games essentially were payment for the publicity the companies received by having their names attached to the games. The IRS issued new guidelines in January that signaled its intent to be more vigilant against such contributions in the future.

Bowl-game officials complained that the revenue service was exceeding its powers by creating tax policy, and vowed to seek redress in Congress. The bill from Representative Jenkins, if it becomes law, will protect the bowl games from IRS scrutiny on the unrelated-business issue.

■

Clemson University may have broken National Collegiate Athletic Association rules, but it did so unintentionally, a university official said this month.

Speaking at a meeting of Clemson's trustees, Manning N. Lomax, the vice-president for administration, said the university would admit to "honest mistakes" in its response this month to NCAA charges of rule breaking in the men's basketball program.

The NCAA has charged Clemson with several major violations of its rules, including an allegation that B. J. Skelton, the university's dean of admissions and registration, who is the NCAA's secretary-treasurer, declared a player eligible despite his being aware of discrepancies between two high-school transcripts submitted by the athlete.

■

The New Jersey Athletic Conference has voted to curb the use of tobacco products at its events, beginning this fall.

The league, which competes at the NCAA's Division III level, barred players, coaches, and other people associated with its members' teams from using tobacco at practices or games.

Although some league officials complained that the conference was dictating moral behavior to adult-age students, the vote against tobacco use was 19 to 1.

Survey Suggests Many Division I Colleges Fail to Graduate Their Black Athletes

Latest NCAA study said to paint too rosy a picture

By Douglas Lederman

A MOOD of self-congratulation surrounded the National Collegiate Athletic Association's release this month of a report showing that black athletes in Division I graduated at a higher rate than other full-time black students at their colleges.

But a survey of Division I colleges by *The Chronicle* suggests that many institutions have a long way to go toward insuring that black athletes—particularly the males—are getting an adequate education.

Among the findings:

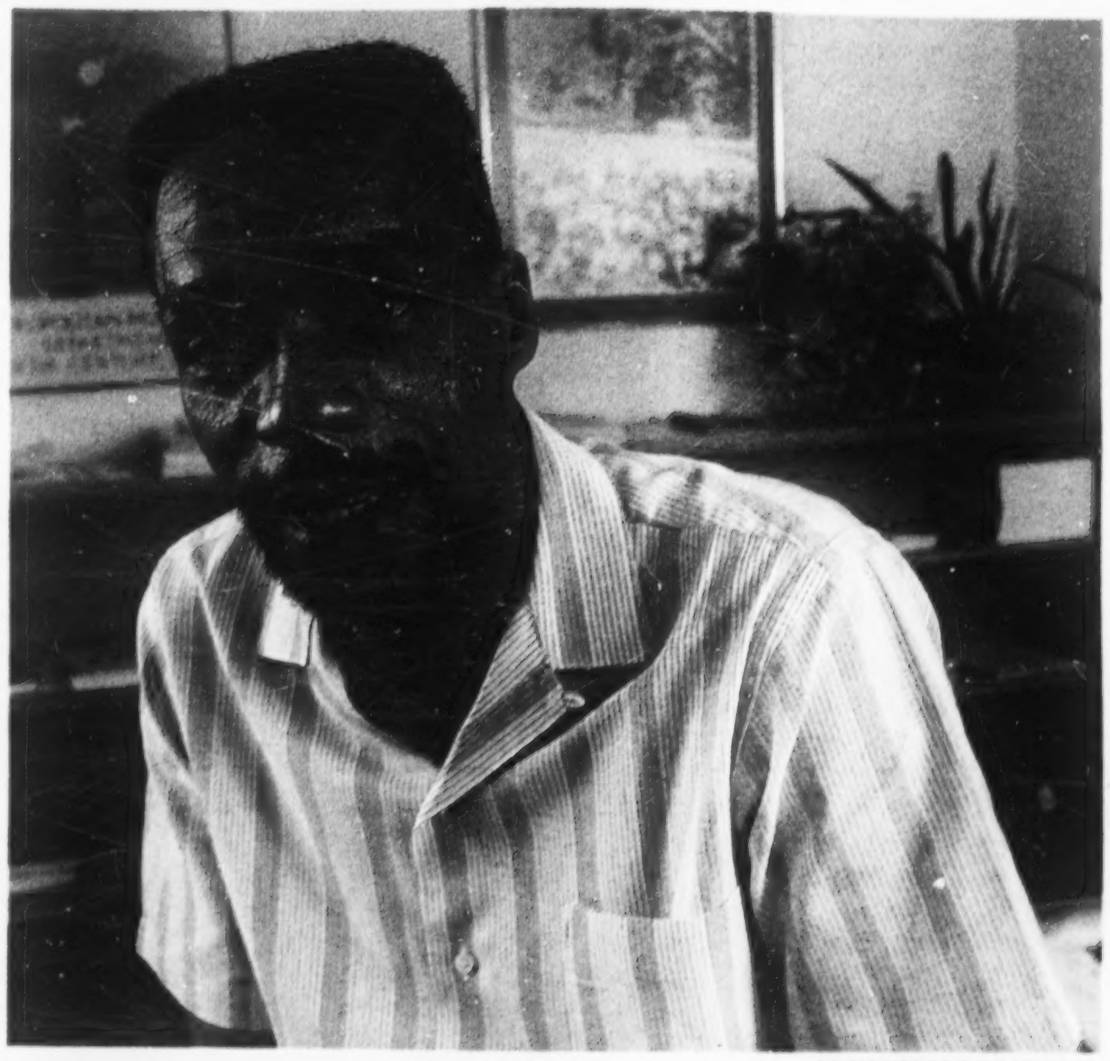
- At nearly half of the 248 Division I colleges that participated in *The Chronicle* survey, fewer than a third of the black male athletes who enrolled at the institutions in 1983 and 1984 had graduated within six years. At 80 of the colleges, fewer than one in every four black male athletes had received a degree within six years.
- Some institutions graduated tiny proportions of their black athletes. Two of the 46 black athletes who entered Lamar University in 1983 and 1984 graduated within six years, as did 7 of 62 black athletes at Northwestern State University of Louisiana and 6 of 48 black athletes at Arkansas State University.
- In three leagues that play big-time football, black male athletes had graduation rates below 25 per cent: the Big Eight Conference at 23.3 per cent, the Big West Conference at 15.7 per cent, and the Western Athletic Conference at 23.2 per cent. Two other conferences—the Southeastern and the Southwest Athletic—had graduation rates for black male athletes below 30 per cent.

'Safety Net' of Support

Black male athletes graduated at a higher rate than other black male students at 129 of the 248 institutions. Yet at many universities that play big-time football, the athletes' rates were lower: Black male students outperformed black male athletes at 8 of 12 institutions in the Southeastern Conference, 5 of the 8 Atlantic Coast colleges that participated in the survey, and 6 of 10 universities in the Pacific-10 Conference.

In announcing the results of the NCAA's study this month, the association's executive director, Richard D. Schultz, said he believed scholarship athletes should graduate at a higher rate than other students, since they are relatively free from the financial pressures that force many students to leave college or to go part time (*The Chronicle*, July 8).

Clifford Adelman, an Education Department researcher who has studied the graduation rates of athletes and other students, noted that athletes also have a "safety net" of support and tutoring that is not generally available to other students. Also, he said, athletes are much likelier than other students to go directly to college from high school—a move that he said is "one of the strongest predictors" of college success.



JAY PAT CARTER FOR THE CHRONICLE

Tom Hill, assistant athletics director at the U. of Oklahoma: "You don't pick out the worst in the world, and be a smidgen better than that, and say you're wonderful."

Those advantages notwithstanding, Mr. Schultz said he was heartened that athletes at many campuses were more likely to graduate than other students.

But Tom Hill, assistant athletics director for academics at the University of Oklahoma, said sports officials and college administrators had little to be proud of in that fact, given how low the graduation rates of all students are.

"This idea that 'neither one of us is successful, but you are less successful than me' is pure foolishness," Mr. Hill said. "You don't pick out the worst in the world, and be a smidgen better than that, and say you're wonderful."

Response to Congressional Pressure

The NCAA plans to release the graduation rates by race on a college-by-college basis next month.

It agreed to do so in response to pressure from Congress, which passed a law last year requiring all institutions that give athletic scholarships to make public the graduation rates of their athletes and other students.

The Chronicle asked all 297 Division I institutions for copies of the forms they submitted to the NCAA. Two hundred forty-eight of them provided the graduation-rates information. An additional 11 institutions—the eight Ivy League colleges and the three U.S. service academies—do not give athletic scholarships and hence did not fill out the portions of the form that relate to the graduation rate of scholarship athletes.

"We need to get out of this business of just paying lip service and keeping the status quo. These kids are keeping people in some pretty nice life styles, including myself."

'Refined' Data

The rest of the Division I members—38 of them—declined to provide the information or said they could not do so because of problems with the data. Among them were 11 of the 17 historically black colleges in Division I and several major sports powers including Duke, Georgetown, and Pennsylvania State Universities.

The information in the forms differs from previous graduation-rates surveys by the NCAA and *The Chronicle* in two major ways: It offers breakdowns by race, and it provides for each college a "refined" graduation rate that includes athletes who transferred in to the institution. But it excludes those who left the college in good academic standing. (For a discussion of the refined rates, see the story on Page A32.)

The new graduation-rates form also focuses on the entering classes of two consecutive years, 1983-84 and 1984-85, in response to criticism that past surveys were merely a "snapshot" of one instant in time and hence did not reflect patterns of performance. Eventually the NCAA will calcu-

Continued on Following Page

Athletes' Graduation Rates: Ask a Simple Question . . .

By DEBRA E. BLUM

Ask a simple question: What proportion of the scholarship athletes at the University of Central Florida graduate?

And get a not-so-simple answer: 36.4 per cent. Or 100 per cent. Both numbers. Neither number. Well, it depends.

The 36.4-per-cent rate accounts for all scholarship athletes who came to Central Florida as freshmen in 1983 and 1984 and graduated within six years. The higher rate, the so-called "refined" rate, includes in the calculation athletes who transferred to the university after freshman year, but excludes those who left the institution, in "good academic standing," before graduating and those who still attend it—and are in good standing—after six years of enrollment.

In football, for example, of the 58 players who came to Central Florida in 1983 and 1984, 20 graduated, for a non-adjusted rate of 34.5 per cent.

Adjusted Rate Is Perfect

But the football team for those years also has a refined graduation rate that adds in the 21 athletes who transferred to the institution and removes from the calculation the 47 who left in good standing before graduating and the four who returned to the institution in good standing after six years. All 28 of the athletes in that pool graduated, for an adjusted rate of 100 per cent.

"Both numbers have merit if they are sufficiently explained, understood, and compared to the proper data," says William G. Callarman, Central Florida's faculty representative to the National Collegiate Athletic Association. "There are so many people who ask about the graduation rates and my first question back to them is, What do you mean by grad rates? Because there are so many different definitions in athletics today."

Seeking Accuracy

Last year, like all other members of the NCAA's Division I, Central Florida gave the association the graduation data for its athletes and other students. The NCAA, prodded by federal legislation intended to help the public assess how well universities are educating their athletes, plans to publish the data next month for the first time on an institution-by-institution basis.

A study of the data by *The Chronicle* shows that the refined rate at most colleges is significantly higher than the overall rate. Florida A&M, Gonzaga, and Ohio State Universities are just a few of the institutions whose refined rates are at least 30 percentage points higher than the regular, unadjusted rates.

The large difference between the rates has divided college-sports officials, lawmakers, and others over which graduation rate—if either—accurately portrays the academic performance of athletes at various institutions.

Those who favor the refined rate as the sole indicator of a college's success in graduating athletes say institutions should not be held responsible for athletes who leave in good standing before they graduate. Athletes may transfer, they say, because a favorite coach leaves their institution or because they think they may get more playing time elsewhere.

Those who favor the adjusted rate also say an institution should be given credit when an athlete transfers to that institution and graduates from there.

Critics of the refined rate say the number does not accurately depict the academic performance of athletes who enter institutions as freshmen. Athletes who do not make it through the program—for whatever reason—should not be discounted, they say. Many athletes, they note, leave an institution after their four-year eligibility is up and do not go on to earn a degree. While some may transfer to other institutions and possibly graduate from them, many others will leave college altogether.

Opponents of the refined rate also say the rate is particularly misleading because few institutions keep or report a comparable rate for the overall student body that similarly takes into account transfers in and out of the college.

"We are often left with people comparing apples with oranges, and that's not a fair comparison," says James P. Olomon, director of institutional research at the University of Montana.

'Somewhere Between the Two'

Sara N. McNabb, assistant vice-president for enrollment services at Indiana University and head of the NCAA committee that oversaw the graduation-rates survey, says the truest graduation rate is probably somewhere between the unadjusted and the refined rates.

"The refined rate gives us the upper limit, the maximum graduation rate when you take X, Y, and Z into consideration," she says. "The freshmen-cohort rate is the low number. The significant number is somewhere between the two."

Ms. McNabb says the most troublesome aspect of the refined rate is that each institution is left to define for itself the term "good academic standing." The 35-page instruction booklet that accompanied the graduation-rate survey did not include any parameters or minimum standards on how an institution should determine whether a departing athlete is in good standing. (It does, however, include minimum standards for determining the class in which transfer students ought to be placed.)

"The element of subjectivity is the rate's biggest fallacy," Ms. McNabb says. "The only way to reconcile this is to take the institutions' word for it and to assume that, over all, institutions have the same general standards."

An examination of some of the disclosure forms reveals differing, but not widely varying, definitions of good academic standing. One major difference is that some institutions consider students who are on academic probation to be in good standing, while others do not.

Because of the doubts about the validity of both the refined and the unadjusted rates, the NCAA plans to require institutions to send prospective athletes and their parents, coaches, and guidance counselors a two-page fact sheet specially prepared by the NCAA for each institution.

The sheet will include a definition of both kinds of graduation rates and the institution's rates for groups broken down by race, sex, and sport. ■

DAVID REPP FOR THE CHRONICLE

Sara N. McNabb, who oversaw the graduation-rates survey: "The element of subjectivity is the rate's biggest fallacy."

Survey Suggests Many Division I Colleges Fail to Graduate Black Athletes

Continued From Preceding Page

late a four-year rolling average for each institution.

One sponsor of the disclosure legislation, Sen. Bill Bradley, the New Jersey Democrat, said he was deeply troubled by the low graduation rates of blacks—athletes and non-athletes alike. Black athletes, male and female, lag about 20 percentage points behind their white counterparts, on average, in Division I. Senator Bradley called for more research into the reasons for the gap.

'Just Playing Lip Service'

Many sports officials and academics agree that that is by far the most vexing finding in the graduation-rate data.

Mr. Hill of Oklahoma said: "We need to get out of this business of just paying lip service and keeping the *status quo*. These kids are keeping people in some pretty nice life styles, including myself.

"Some of these black males in football and basketball may be leaving before concluding their education for another opportunity, like professional sports," he added.

"But I will say this: The vast majority are not making their living in professional athletics."

To people like Harry Edwards, professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley, the low graduation rate of black athletes is evidence that colleges are primarily interested in blacks for their sports skills, not for their intellectual ability.

"Somewhere between 60 and 70 per cent of black athletes never graduate," Mr. Edwards said. "Under those circumstances there is no way to justify the set of arrangements" that find colleges recruiting black athletes more intensely than they pursue other black students.

Mr. Adelman of the Education Department said the explanation for the gap between blacks and whites was simply the difference in their educational preparation. "If you took kids with equal preparation, regardless of race and socioeconomic status, they would graduate at roughly the same rates," he said.

Sara N. McNabb, assistant vice-president for enrollment services at Indiana University and chairwoman of the NCAA committee created to decide how to gather the graduation data, said that *why* the gap exists is less significant than how to narrow it.

"What's important is, we need to improve," she said.

Optimism About Changes

Many college-sports officials believe that changes implemented by the NCAA since the athletes in this study entered college will raise graduation rates in the future. They note that the 1983 and 1984 classes started college before the association imposed Proposition 48, which in 1986 forced Division I athletes to meet minimum core-curriculum, grade-point-average, and standardized-test requirements to be eligible to participate as freshmen.

Athletes previously had been required only to attain a 2.0 high-school grade-point average to be eligible to play in their first year.

At last January's convention of the NCAA, the standards were further toughened; those rules will take effect in 1996.

"I'm worried that the more we play up the completion rate, the more everybody's going to graduate, whether they deserve to or not."

While many institutions still recruit and enroll athletes who do not meet the standards, others have stopped recruiting them or at least have tried harder to insure that the athletes they recruit have a chance of succeeding academically.

Said Rudy Davalos, athletics director at the University of Houston, which graduated just one of the 49 black male athletes who entered as freshmen in 1983 and 1984: "The NCAA rules that have come into play have made a big difference, and the rates are going to be better." He said the graduation rate of athletes who entered Houston in 1986 was 38 per cent, more than twice as high as the rate for all athletes at Houston for the 1983 and 1984 entering classes.

Others say that raising standards alone isn't enough. Richard Lapchick, director of the Center for the Study of Sport in Society at Northeastern University, said universities must improve their support services and make sure that blacks are made to feel at home on their campuses. The social isolation that many blacks feel at predominantly white colleges hurts their academic performance, he said.

Seen as Consumer Measure

The sponsors of the federal legislation requiring publication of the graduation rates portrayed it as a consumer measure that would help students and parents make a more educated choice about college.

Most sports officials and higher-education administrators agree that as part of the drive for more accountability for colleges and schools, publication of the rates is a good idea. But many of them worry that putting too much emphasis on graduation rates may result in people's getting meaningless degrees in useless programs.

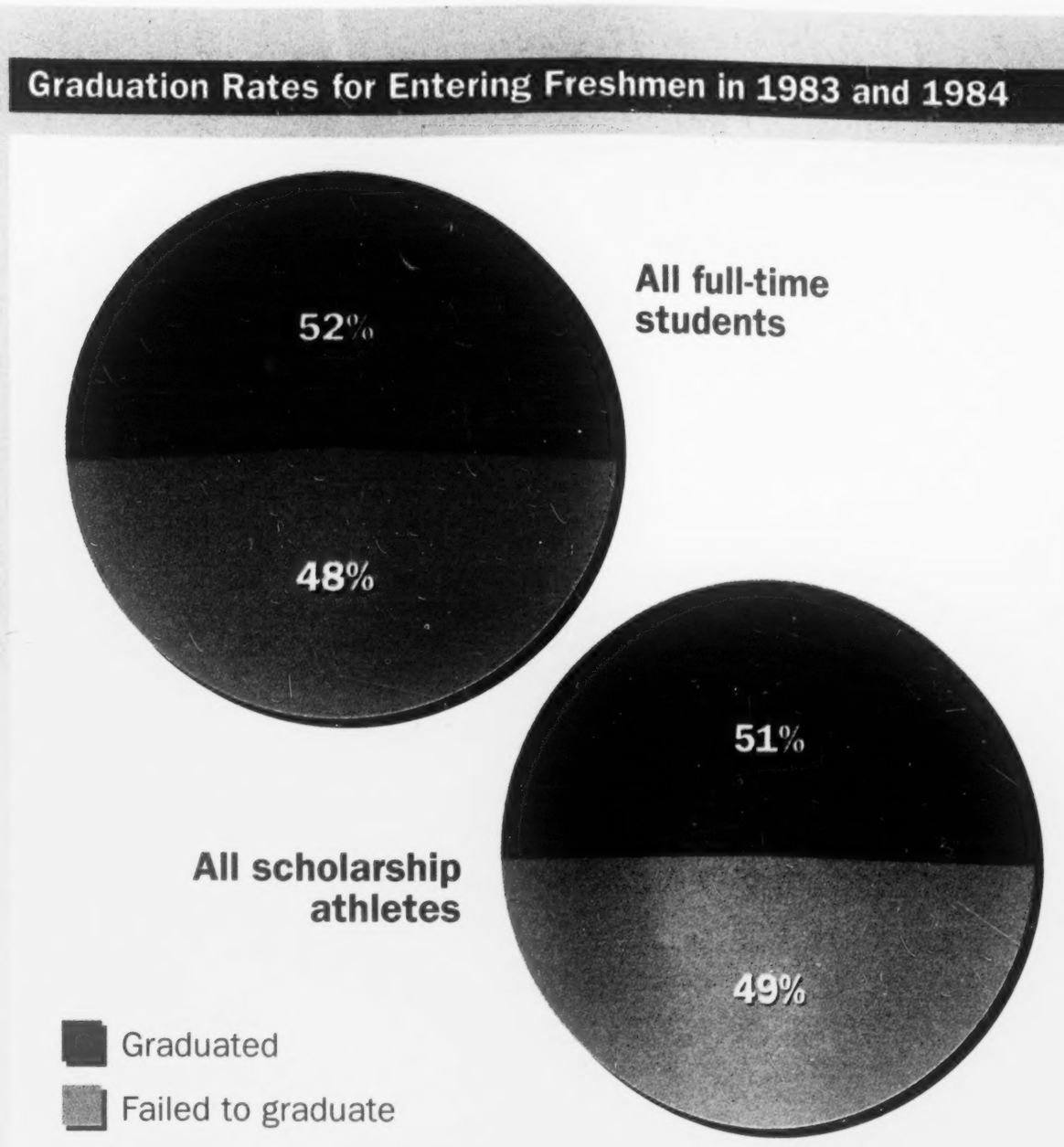
"I'm worried that the more we play up the completion rate, the more everybody's going to graduate, whether they deserve to or not," Mr. Adelman said.

"As one of several measures, it's fine," he said. "But, by itself, it isn't that helpful." ■

A CHRONICLE SURVEY

Graduation Rates of Scholarship Athletes in NCAA Division I

Proportion of freshmen entering college in 1983 and 1984 who graduated within 6 years of enrolling



	White male athletes		Black male athletes		White female athletes		Black female athletes		All athletes		Refined graduation rate ‡	
	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated
Alabama State U †												
Alcorn State U †												
American U	16	43.8%	5	100.0%	19	84.2%	2	50.0%	45	66.7%	41	75.6%
Appalachian State U	44	38.6	30	43.3	14	78.6	3	33.3	95	46.3	80	66.3
Arizona State U	49	40.8	41	24.4	48	60.4	6	16.7	153	39.9	181	47.5
Arkansas State U	38	39.5	43	11.6	11	54.5	5	20.0	100	28.0	80	36.3
Auburn U	55	61.8	47	25.5	28	78.6	12	50.0	148	50.7	113	69.9
Austin Peay State U	37	37.8	31	19.4	11	45.5	13	30.8	92	31.5	67	43.3
Ball State U	69	56.5	39	71.8	16	56.3	4	75.0	129	61.2	111	81.1
Baylor U	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	92	65.2	97	71.1
Bethune-Cookman C	0	—	55	32.7	0	—	0	—	56	32.1	18	77.8
Boise State U	40	35.0	9	11.1	23	39.1	8	40.0	86	34.9	84	59.5
Boston C	57	86.0	15	86.7	27	100.0	3	100.0	105	88.6	98	95.9
Boston U †												
Bowling Green State U	72	50.0	27	40.7	50	74.0	2	100.0	163	55.8	159	71.1
Bradley U	30	66.7	5	60.0	28	64.3	3	33.3	66	63.6	66	84.8
Brigham Young U †												
Brooklyn C	5	40.0	7	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	17	11.8	3	66.7
Bucknell U	51	92.2	6	100.0	12	100.0	0	—	79	93.7	77	94.8
Butler U †												
California State U at Fresno	40	22.5	11	18.2	27	44.4	4	50.0	93	34.4	112	48.2
California State U at Fullerton	36	27.8	16	6.3	13	61.5	1	0.0	81	27.2	84	39.3
California State U at Long Beach	26	15.4	13	7.7	18	55.6	8	0.0	82	23.2	55	34.5
California State U at Northridge	27	11.1	11	0.0	20	30.0	1	100.0	65	16.9	84	29.8
California State U at Sacramento	28	46.4	6	33.3	24	33.3	2	0.0	65	36.9	219	45.2
Campbell U †												
Canisius C	29	69.0	2	0.0	17	52.9	1	100.0	49	61.2	32	93.8
Centenary C	24	62.5	2	100.0	10	60.0	0	—	37	62.2	28	85.7
Central Connecticut State U	7	28.6	3	0.0	0	—	1	0.0	17	23.5	9	44.4
Central Michigan U	75	57.3	16	62.5	53	84.9	3	0.0	148	66.2	120	88.3
Charleston Southern U	35	28.6	30	26.7	18	44.4	11	27.3	95	31.6	37	89.2
Chicago State U	5	20.0	8	12.5	2	50.0	4	25.0	20	25.0	23	26.1
The Citadel	69	81.2	16	50.0	—	—	—	—	87	64.4	70	80.0
Clemson U	84	53.6	33	39.4	30	63.3	1	100.0	160	51.3	119	77.3
Cleveland State U	40	27.5	11	27.3	22	50.0	0	—	78	33.3	51	68.6

† Did not supply information

* Declined to provide this information, citing privacy concerns

— Information not available or not applicable

‡ The refined graduation rate adds to the number of incoming freshmen those athletes who transferred into an institution after their first year, but excludes from the calculation those athletes who left the institution in good academic standing before, or continued to be enrolled in good standing after, their sixth year.

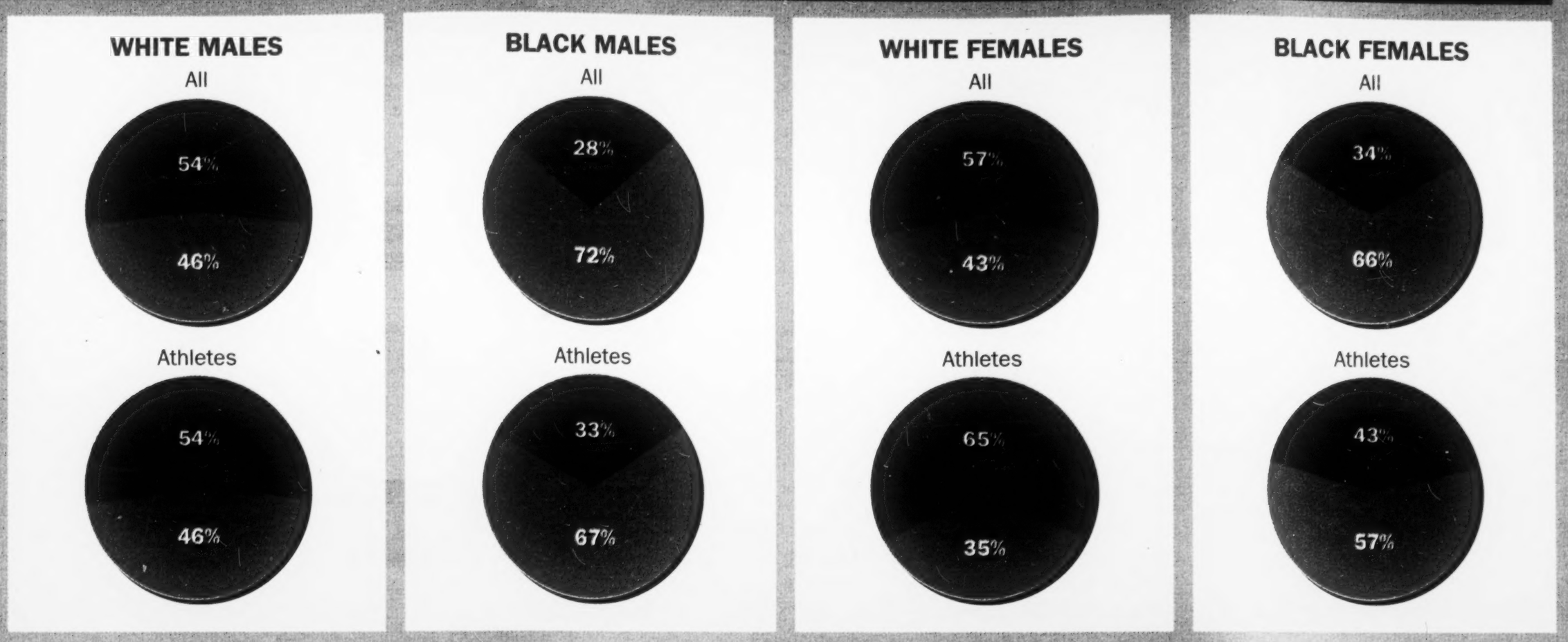
Note: The figures for all athletes include those of all racial and ethnic groups. The eight Ivy League colleges and three U. S. service academies do not give athletic scholarships, and hence did not fill out those sections of the graduation-rates form covering scholarship athletes.

Continued on Following Page

Graduation Rates of Scholarship Athletes at NCAA Division I CONTINUED

	White male athletes		Black male athletes		White female athletes		Black female athletes		All athletes		Refined graduation rate ‡	
	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated
Colgate U	84	84.5%	14	92.9%	40	90.0%	2	100.0%	144	86.1%	124	100.0%
C of Charleston †												
C of the Holy Cross	33	81.8	7	71.4	25	92.0	1	100.0	66	84.8	56	100.0
C of William and Mary	42	83.3	10	60.0	—	—	—	—	61	80.3	53	90.6
Colorado State U	43	65.1	11	45.5	24	62.5	0	—	82	61.0	81	70.4
Coppin State U †												
Creighton U	30	56.7	2	50.0	14	57.1	1	100.0	49	59.2	36	86.1
Davidson C	15	80.0	7	71.4	—	—	—	—	22	77.3	21	81.0
Delaware State U †												
De Paul U	20	85.0	5	20.0	16	75.0	3	66.7	45	71.1	34	94.1
Drake U	20	40.0	4	75.0	21	61.9	4	25.0	55	49.1	35	82.9
Drexel U	41	68.3	8	100.0	26	80.8	1	100.0	76	76.3	63	92.1
Duke U †												
Duquesne U	20	90.0	5	80.0	19	57.9	1	100.0	46	76.1	40	87.5
East Carolina U	46	54.3	48	47.9	26	57.7	7	57.1	127	52.8	106	72.6
East Tennessee State U	36	58.3	17	29.4	16	50.0	2	0.0	72	47.2	61	60.7
Eastern Illinois U	40	55.0	15	53.3	20	70.0	1	100.0	76	59.2	79	86.1
Eastern Kentucky U	55	61.8	42	14.3	29	44.8	14	28.6	140	40.7	127	56.7
Eastern Michigan U	57	50.9	13	15.4	48	56.3	3	0.0	131	45.8	91	67.0
Eastern Washington U	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	85	37.6	45	46.7
Fairfield U	11	54.5	1	0.0	9	100.0	2	100.0	24	75.0	22	86.4
Fairleigh Dickinson U	7	14.3	7	14.3	6	50.0	3	0.0	32	31.3	36	58.3
Florida A&M U	0	—	73	26.0	1	0.0	42	28.6	123	28.5	51	86.3
Florida International U	6	50.0	4	75.0	15	66.7	0	—	40	57.5	87	65.5
Florida State U	59	40.7	28	42.9	48	50.0	15	53.3	157	44.6	120	70.8
Fordham U	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	132	87.9	119	95.8
Furman U	76	80.3	14	92.9	28	60.7	2	50.0	120	76.7	115	86.1
George Mason U	21	47.6	7	42.9	17	70.6	8	37.5	56	55.4	48	66.7
George Washington	22	95.5	5	60.0	30	73.3	3	66.7	63	79.4	64	95.3
Georgetown U †												
Georgia Institute of Technology	69	59.4	36	58.3	11	72.7	3	33.3	121	60.3	104	75.0
Georgia Southern U	32	59.4	17	29.4	6	50.0	2	50.0	58	48.3	54	57.4
Georgia State U	10	30.0	3	0.0	9	33.3	3	0.0	25	24.0	21	76.2
Gonzaga U	12	50.0	0	—	13	46.2	0	—	25	56.0	28	92.9
Grambling State U †												
Hofstra U †												
Howard U	0	—	87	36.8	0	—	28	46.4	126	38.9	107	48.6
Idaho State U	42	38.1	10	10.0	18	44.4	3	33.3	80	35.0	79	64.6
Illinois State U	76	44.7	19	26.3	48	64.6	6	33.3	153	48.4	136	66.9
Indiana State U	43	58.1	19	26.3	29	65.5	5	0.0	101	50.5	101	62.4
Indiana U	92	56.5	26	46.2	44	68.2	4	50.0	180	58.3	156	73.7
Iona C	13	61.5	6	66.7	5	100.0	0	—	25	68.0	26	92.3
Iowa State U	94	43.6	25	16.0	58	74.1	8	50.0	194	48.5	190	58.4
Jackson State U †												
Jacksonville U	6	50.0	6	0.0	4	25.0	0	—	20	30.0	14	28.6
James Madison U	47	63.8	34	50.0	34	76.5	9	77.8	125	64.8	108	78.7
Kansas State U	50	52.0	16	25.0	21	66.7	5	60.0	94	51.1	155	56.8
Kent State U	66	48.5	23	30.4	53	66.0	13	46.2	156	50.6	147	61.2
Lafayette C	58	81.0	8	75.0	11	90.9	2	100.0	82	81.7	73	91.8
Lamar U	35	11.4	44	4.5	15	20.0	2	0.0	117	11.1	134	24.6
La Salle U	32	71.9	0	—	22	72.7	0	—	54	72.2	40	95.0
Lehigh U	73	79.5	12	50.0	38	92.1	0	—	124	79.8	109	90.8
Liberty U	70	44.3	16	56.3	26	46.2	1	100.0	115	47.0	93	84.9
Long Island U–Brooklyn Center	19	31.6	10	30.0	11	36.4	15	53.3	64	35.9	65	55.4
Louisiana State U	87	35.6	53	13.2	35	28.6	17	35.3	213	30.0	184	42.9
Louisiana Tech U	45	42.2	31	22.6	13	46.2	4	75.0	95	36.8	81	56.8
Loyola C (Md)	23	82.6	3	66.7	16	81.3	1	0.0	43	79.1	44	79.5
Loyola Marymount U	9	44.4	1	100.0	9	55.6	0	—	22	54.5	26	69.2
Loyola U of Chicago	26	73.1	3	66.7	14	100.0	0	—	44	81.8	41	92.7
Manhattan C	8	87.5	4	75.0	10	90.0	2	50.0	24	83.3	20	100.0
Marist C	1	0.0	5	40.0	3	66.7	1	0.0	14	50.0	9	77.8
Marquette U	29	79.3	3	33.3	28	92.9	1	100.0	62	83.9	51	96.1
Marshall U	62	48.4	20	35.0	14	35.7	2	50.0	98	43.9	53	81.1
McNeese State U †												
Memphis State U	61	47.5	28	21.4	16	68.8	8	0.0	113	40.7	86	74.4
Mercer U	8	25.0	4	50.0	0	—	1	100.0	13	38.5	11	72.7

Graduation Rates for Entering Freshmen in 1983 and 1984



	White male athletes		Black male athletes		White female athletes		Black female athletes		All athletes		Refined graduation rate ‡	
	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated
Miami U	94	67.0%	20	30.0%	51	74.5%	1	0.0%	168	63.7%	150	74.7%
Michigan State U	73	68.5	29	37.9	40	82.5	8	62.5	167	64.1	155	75.5
Middle Tennessee State U	26	34.6	32	25.0	15	60.0	3	33.3	78	34.6	73	46.6
Mississippi State U	63	65.1	37	27.0	31	58.1	2	50.0	133	52.6	99	79.8
Mississippi Valley State U	0	—	82	45.1	0	—	28	42.9	110	44.5	131	37.4
Monmouth C (NJ)	32	68.8	10	50.0	6	83.3	4	25.0	53	62.3	43	76.7
Montana State U	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	84	71.4
Morehead State U	43	55.8	23	13.0	11	63.6	0	—	82	41.5	78	71.8
Morgan State U †												
Mount Saint Mary's C	13	84.6	4	25.0	15	66.7	4	75.0	37	67.6	33	81.8
Murray State U	49	61.2	33	24.2	15	53.3	3	33.3	102	48.0	70	70.0
New Mexico State U	48	33.3	27	22.2	26	50.0	4	100.0	132	39.4	140	54.3
Niagara U	15	66.7	2	100.0	18	94.4	1	100.0	39	79.5	32	90.6
Nicholls State U	111	28.8	28	17.9	25	52.0	5	20.0	177	29.4	80	66.3
North Carolina A&T U †												
North Carolina State U	84	57.1	35	22.9	34	73.5	7	71.4	162	53.7	141	66.0
Northeast Louisiana U	69	39.1	37	27.0	13	38.5	11	54.5	131	36.6	117	57.3
Northeastern Illinois U †												
Northeastern U	60	71.7	18	38.9	40	77.5	8	50.0	129	67.4	103	84.5
Northern Arizona U	15	33.3	4	25.0	13	53.8	0	—	34	38.2	19	73.7
Northern Illinois U	59	57.6	19	36.8	46	50.0	2	0.0	127	50.4	112	65.2
Northwestern State U (La)	61	29.5	58	8.6	15	53.3	4	50.0	145	24.1	88	38.6
Northwestern U †												
Ohio State U	87	56.7	24	25.0	43	65.1	9	66.7	156	55.1	96	89.6
Ohio U	60	78.3	19	63.2	49	73.5	4	50.0	142	71.8	126	88.9
Oklahoma State U	48	25.0	31	22.6	17	41.2	1	0.0	102	25.5	92	43.5
Old Dominion U	43	37.2	3	66.7	19	57.9	3	33.3	80	42.5	63	60.3
Oregon State U	83	54.2	28	64.3	27	63.0	4	0.0	149	55.7	93	89.2
Pennsylvania State U †												
Pepperdine U	24	50.0	5	20.0	6	50.0	2	0.0	45	44.4	41	70.7
Prairie View A&M U †												
Providence C	31	83.9	2	100.0	82	93.6	1	0.0	66	87.9	54	100.0
Purdue U	77	61.0	31	32.2	43	79.1	9	55.6	160	59.6	164	70.1
Radford U	18	55.6	4	75.0	23	82.6	5	80.0	50	72.0	45	82.2
Rice U	70	54.3	26	73.1	26	67.9	7	100.0	134	63.4	122	85.2
Rider C	42	69.0	4	100.0	14	78.6	0	—	70	67.1	58	81.0
Robert Morris C (Pa)	24	50.0	5	20.0	12	75.0	0	—	41	53.7	39	71.8
Rutgers U	73	72.6	18	44.4	35	68.6	6	33.3	133	65.4	97	89.7
Saint Bonaventure U	18	72.2	6	83.3	14	92.9	0	—	38	81.6	31	100.0
Saint Francis C (NY)	11	36.4	8	50.0	7	100.0	1	100.0	27	59.3	33	51.5
Saint Francis C (Pa)	3	66.7	2	50.0	11	72.7	0	—	16	68.8	12	91.7

† Did not supply information

* Declined to provide this information, citing privacy concerns

— information not available or not applicable

‡ The refined graduation rate adds to the number of incoming freshmen those athletes who transferred into an institution after their first year, but excludes from the calculation those athletes who left the institution in good academic standing before, or continued to be enrolled in good standing after, their sixth year.

Note: The figures for all athletes include those of all racial and ethnic groups. The eight Ivy League colleges and three U. S. service academies do not give athletic scholarships, and hence did not fill out those sections of the graduation-rates form covering scholarship athletes.

Continued on Following Page

Graduation Rates of Scholarship Athletes in NCAA Division I CONTINUED

How Division I-A Leagues Compare

Atlantic Coast Conference
9 members, 8 responded

All full-time students	66.9%
All scholarship athletes	61.6
White male students	67.3
White male athletes	62.6
Black male students	41.0
Black male athletes	45.2

Big Eight Conference
8 members, all responded

All full-time students	51.8%
All scholarship athletes	47.1
White male students	51.2
White male athletes	50.3
Black male students	19.9
Black male athletes	23.3

Big East Football Conference
8 members, 6 responded

All full-time students	67.7%
All scholarship athletes	63.7
White male students	68.1
White male athletes	67.5
Black male students	42.5
Black male athletes	43.0

Big Ten Conference
11 members, 9 responded

All full-time students	52.7%
All scholarship athletes	59.3
White male students	62.6
White male athletes	60.6
Black male students	33.7
Black male athletes	43.2

Note: The proportions for athletes are based on scholarship holders who entered college in fall 1983 and fall 1984. The proportions for all students are based only on the entering class of 1984.

	White male athletes		Black male athletes		White female athletes		Black female athletes		All athletes		Refined graduation rate ‡	
	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated
Saint John's U †												
Saint Joseph's U	21	76.2%	4	100.0%	14	92.9%	2	100.0%	42	85.7%	40	92.5%
Saint Louis U	11	81.8	2	100.0	23	91.3	0	—	39	84.6	33	100.0
Saint Mary's C of California	37	70.3	6	33.3	—	—	—	—	46	67.4	47	85.1
Saint Peter's C	2	50.0	3	66.7	2	50.0	4	25.0	12	41.7	16	62.5
Samford U †												
Sam Houston State U	40	40.0	33	27.3	15	33.3	5	40.0	105	33.3	116	46.6
San Diego State U †												
San Jose State U	35	28.6	6	0.0	25	56.0	4	0.0	85	36.5	52	63.5
Santa Clara U	47	78.7	7	42.9	9	77.8	1	100.0	69	76.8	60	88.3
Seton Hall U †												
Siena C	5	80.0	3	66.7	5	60.0	0	—	13	69.2	10	90.0
South Carolina State C	1	0.0	89	42.7	0	—	29	58.6	119	46.2	104	52.9
Southeast Missouri State U †												
Southeastern Louisiana U	50	32.0	31	6.5	18	72.2	4	75.0	104	33.7	57	61.4
Southern Illinois U at Carbondale	75	52.0	39	35.9	65	64.6	9	66.7	189	54.0	135	74.8
Southern Methodist U	50	50.0	24	25.0	16	75.0	3	33.3	95	46.3	66	68.2
Southern U †												
Southern Utah U †												
Southwest Missouri State U	66	43.9	12	33.3	45	73.3	1	0.0	126	54.0	143	67.1
Southwest Texas State U	40	35.0	34	23.5	37	43.2	15	20.0	134	32.8	114	50.9
Stanford U	69	82.6	10	50.0	38	92.1	0	—	135	81.5	116	94.8
State U of New York at Buffalo †												
Stephen F Austin State U	59	52.5	36	22.2	26	38.5	8	37.5	136	40.4	99	55.6
Stetson U	38	65.8	5	20.0	21	61.9	9	11.1	75	54.7	60	78.3
Syracuse U	41	53.7	20	50.0	32	62.5	6	66.7	116	62.9	99	80.8
Temple U †												
Tennessee State U †												
Tennessee Technological U	46	54.3	10	100.0	11	54.5	1	100.0	68	61.8	83	66.3
Texas A&M U	70	52.9	43	11.6	29	37.9	8	12.5	155	37.4	148	46.6
Texas Christian U	59	54.2	27	51.9	18	61.1	0	—	115	56.5	85	82.4
Texas Southern U †												
Texas Tech U	62	32.3	27	11.1	47	55.3	4	0.0	151	36.4	107	57.0
Towson State U	34	55.9	8	62.5	13	92.3	0	—	55	65.5	51	92.2
Tulane U	45	66.7	20	20.0	22	86.4	5	100.0	94	63.8	115	77.4
U of Akron	43	67.4	12	33.3	23	69.6	2	0.0	89	62.9	110	71.8
U of Alabama	54	33.3	34	17.6	22	59.1	8	0.0	132	34.1	96	46.9
U of Alabama at Birmingham	27	18.5	7	0.0	14	57.1	8	12.5	59	23.7	65	49.2
U of Arizona	90	46.7	27	25.9	41	48.8	9	55.6	177	44.8	139	56.8
U of Arkansas at Fayetteville	75	42.7	40	40.0	24	45.8	6	50.0	148	41.9	99	62.6
U of Arkansas at Little Rock †												
U of California at Berkeley	51	72.5	32	68.8	36	72.2	5	60.0	141	70.2	141	78.7
U of California at Irvine	23	60.9	3	0.0	15	66.7	4	25.0	49	59.2	50	80.0

Big West Conference

10 members, 9 responded

All full-time students	46.3%
All scholarship athletes	38.3
White male students	47.3
White male athletes	35.3
Black male students	20.7
Black male athletes	15.7

Pacific-10 Conference

10 members, all responded

All full-time students	58.1%
All scholarship athletes	54.0
White male students	57.3
White male athletes	55.3
Black male students	39.4
Black male athletes	38.6

Southwest Athletic Conference

7 members, all responded

All full-time students	58.4%
All scholarship athletes	48.5
White male students	58.4
White male athletes	47.7
Black male students	32.6
Black male athletes	29.1

Mid-American Conference

9 members, all responded

All full-time students	49.2%
All scholarship athletes	56.8
White male students	48.3
White male athletes	56.8
Black male students	26.7
Black male athletes	45.1

Southeastern Conference

12 members, all responded

All full-time students	52.6%
All scholarship athletes	45.7
White male students	50.9
White male athletes	51.7
Black male students	33.1
Black male athletes	26.4

Western Athletic Conference

9 members, 8 responded

All full-time students	42.8%
All scholarship athletes	47.7
White male students	41.0
White male athletes	49.7
Black male students	23.4
Black male athletes	23.2

	White male athletes		Black male athletes		White female athletes		Black female athletes		All athletes		Refined graduation rate ‡	
	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated
U of California at Los Angeles	59	69.5%	24	41.7%	38	65.8%	6	83.3%	151	60.3%	163	65.0%
U of California at Santa Barbara	25	60.0	4	25.0	19	63.2	1	0.0	51	58.8	60	76.7
U of Central Florida	49	38.8	29	20.7	13	53.8	4	0.0	110	36.4	101	100.0
U of Cincinnati	56	53.6	33	15.2	21	66.7	5	40.0	116	44.0	103	58.3
U of Colorado at Boulder	49	67.3	16	50.0	19	26.3	1	0.0	99	55.6	90	71.1
U of Connecticut	49	51.0	17	47.1	36	77.8	0	—	104	58.7	108	76.9
U of Dayton	3	66.7	3	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	9	88.9	9	88.9
U of Delaware	32	56.3	17	35.3	9	100.0	2	100.0	60	58.3	49	71.4
U of Detroit †												
U of Evansville	36	69.4	4	25.0	38	47.4	0	—	81	56.8	69	88.4
U of Florida	60	48.3	34	17.6	32	62.5	6	50.0	143	44.1	102	81.4
U of Georgia	53	52.8	38	10.5	41	53.7	10	40.0	149	41.6	126	57.1
U of Hartford	24	58.3	4	100.0	26	88.5	1	100.0	66	78.8	58	94.8
U of Hawaii	25	72.0	16	50.0	14	85.7	2	100.0	106	74.5	108	78.7
U of Houston	56	23.2	49	2.0	21	28.6	15	20.0	168	16.1	143	22.4
U of Idaho	58	44.8	11	27.3	27	59.3	0	—	106	43.4	86	59.3
U of Illinois at Chicago	57	38.6	8	25.0	30	66.7	6	16.7	107	45.8	75	65.3
U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	72	63.9	23	65.2	38	73.7	3	66.7	141	66.7	130	86.2
U of Iowa	84	73.8	28	35.7	42	64.3	11	63.6	173	64.2	138	79.7
U of Kansas	65	50.8	17	29.4	50	62.0	8	50.0	157	50.3	152	63.8
U of Kentucky	58	58.6	26	46.2	36	52.8	6	50.0	129	53.5	93	88.2
U of Louisville	67	41.8	26	15.4	30	60.0	9	44.4	138	42.0	91	63.7
U of Maine	76	51.3	4	50.0	30	73.3	0	—	117	56.4	86	80.2
U of Maryland–Baltimore County	8	100.0	4	50.0	11	54.5	1	0.0	24	66.7	16	93.8
U of Maryland at College Park	90	63.3	26	23.1	39	76.9	6	0.0	167	56.9	174	69.5
U of Maryland–Eastern Shore	5	0.0	25	16.0	1	0.0	25	32.0	58	22.4	28	46.4
U of Massachusetts at Amherst	28	64.3	3	0.0	26	80.8	1	100.0	85	68.2	75	77.3
U of Miami	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	101	51.5	*	*
U of Michigan	97	64.9	29	44.8	*	*	*	*	126	60.3	148	83.1
U of Minnesota–Twin Cities	81	39.5	27	18.5	43	69.8	1	0.0	155	43.9	149	52.3
U of Mississippi	50	56.0	42	35.7	15	53.3	5	0.0	112	45.5	96	72.9
U of Missouri at Columbia	77	57.1	26	19.2	44	59.1	5	40.0	158	49.4	154	56.5
U of Missouri at Kansas City †												
U of Montana	67	31.3	9	0.0	42	42.9	0	—	119	32.8	71	71.8
U of Nebraska	71	62.0	25	16.0	46	63.0	9	44.4	156	52.6	168	56.5
U of Nevada at Las Vegas	37	35.1	35	20.0	11	54.5	11	36.4	100	33.0	116	42.2
U of Nevada at Reno	30	36.7	11	54.5	22	36.4	0	—	68	38.2	64	68.8
U of New Hampshire	44	70.5	11	36.4	31	80.6	0	—	86	69.8	73	82.2
U of New Mexico	64	37.5	33	21.2	28	35.7	2	0.0	156	35.3	107	73.0

† Did not supply information

* Declined to provide this information, citing privacy concerns

— information not available or not applicable

‡ The refined graduation rate adds to the number of incoming freshmen those athletes who transferred into an institution after their first year, but excludes from the calculation those athletes who left the institution in good academic standing before, or continued to be enrolled in good standing after, their sixth year.

Note: The figures for all athletes include those of all racial and ethnic groups. The eight Ivy League colleges and three U.S. service academies do not give athletic scholarships, and hence did not fill out those sections of the graduation-rates form covering scholarship athletes.

Continued on Following Page

Graduation Rates of Scholarship Athletes in NCAA Division I CONTINUED

	White male athletes		Black male athletes		White female athletes		Black female athletes		All athletes		Refined graduation rate ‡	
	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated
U of New Orleans	17	23.5%	6	0.0%	7	85.7%	1	0.0%	32	31.3%	51	33.3%
U of North Carolina at Asheville	14	35.7	2	50.0	11	63.6	4	25.0	33	45.5	25	88.0
U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	80	76.3	34	64.7	51	80.4	10	60.0	181	74.0	173	80.9
U of North Carolina at Charlotte	22	27.3	6	0.0	19	73.7	5	20.0	54	42.6	34	67.6
U of North Carolina at Greensboro †												
U of North Carolina at Wilmington	45	73.3	14	64.3	30	73.3	9	44.4	98	69.4	82	82.9
U of North Texas	54	31.5	35	14.3	12	50.0	7	14.3	114	27.2	101	54.5
U of Northern Iowa	33	75.8	17	29.4	35	62.9	0	—	102	58.8	101	70.3
U of Notre Dame	50	78.0	21	85.7	17	82.4	1	100.0	92	80.4	77	96.1
U of Oklahoma	67	37.3	33	21.2	30	46.7	8	50.0	175	34.9	151	51.0
U of Oregon	61	37.7	21	19.0	43	53.5	5	80.0	146	41.8	152	51.3
U of the Pacific	19	57.9	6	16.7	19	73.7	0	—	48	60.4	98	82.7
U of Pittsburgh	40	62.5	33	42.4	20	75.0	2	0.0	114	54.4	105	66.7
U of Portland	37	40.5	4	0.0	15	66.7	0	—	64	46.9	71	66.2
U of Rhode Island	52	65.4	9	33.3	29	55.2	3	0.0	103	58.3	90	74.4
U of Richmond	56	71.4	10	40.0	14	85.7	1	100.0	81	70.4	68	88.2
U of San Diego	12	83.3	0	—	17	64.7	0	—	30	73.3	37	91.9
U of San Francisco	7	57.1	1	100.0	7	85.7	1	100.0	27	70.4	32	84.4
U of South Alabama †												
U of South Carolina	67	55.2	35	34.3	42	69.0	0	—	148	54.1	144	63.9
U of South Carolina–Coastal Carolina C	24	41.7	6	33.3	15	60.0	5	0.0	54	40.7	60	80.0
U of South Florida	47	48.9	7	14.3	20	50.0	6	66.7	83	48.2	79	67.1
U of Southern California	43	48.8	28	32.1	27	70.3	7	57.1	115	50.4	112	58.0
U of Southern Mississippi	50	38.0	43	30.2	12	41.7	3	33.3	111	35.1	77	50.6
U of Southwestern Louisiana	38	34.2	38	26.3	9	22.2	9	33.3	95	29.5	63	44.4
U of Tennessee at Chattanooga	57	36.8	31	25.8	17	70.6	9	44.4	115	40.0	102	54.9
U of Tennessee at Knoxville	92	50.0	46	28.3	28	60.7	13	69.2	182	46.7	122	67.2
U of Texas at Arlington	18	16.7	10	20.0	22	18.2	2	0.0	54	18.5	59	32.2
U of Texas at Austin	83	41.0	34	11.8	49	73.5	4	25.0	193	44.0	174	58.0
U of Texas at El Paso	31	32.3	43	11.6	16	25.0	8	37.5	117	24.8	74	39.2
U of Texas–Pan American	15	6.7	4	25.0	3	33.3	1	0.0	66	25.8	67	38.8
U of Texas at San Antonio	12	41.7	8	12.5	16	31.3	8	12.5	53	30.2	59	54.2
U of Toledo	56	48.2	11	18.2	43	53.5	7	0.0	120	43.3	83	62.7
U of Tulsa	39	53.8	25	20.0	19	73.7	0	—	92	48.9	76	59.2
U of Utah	61	37.7	3	33.3	43	69.8	0	—	137	51.1	85	82.4
U of Vermont	17	76.5	0	—	17	82.4	2	100.0	45	75.6	37	91.9
U of Virginia	92	83.7	29	62.1	45	86.7	8	87.5	176	80.7	159	93.1
U of Washington	50	52.0	25	28.0	29	72.4	3	33.3	119	52.1	112	58.0
U of Wisconsin at Green Bay	18	38.9	3	0.0	16	43.8	0	—	37	37.8	27	55.6
U of Wisconsin at Madison	93	60.2	20	50.0	37	75.7	5	60.0	164	61.6	141	78.0
U of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	9	55.6	0	—	21	66.7	3	0.0	34	55.9	27	70.4
U of Wyoming	68	61.8	19	15.8	25	48.0	3	33.3	130	49.2	124	64.5
Utah State U †												
Valparaiso U	32	68.8	6	16.7	24	66.7	0	—	62	62.9	55	81.8
Vanderbilt U	67	68.7	16	37.5	13	76.9	3	100.0	102	66.7	90	83.3
Villanova U †												
Virginia Commonwealth U	27	44.4	5	0.0	34	70.6	5	40.0	80	51.3	85	70.6
Virginia Military Institute	81	60.5	30	63.3	—	—	—	—	112	61.6	79	91.1
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U	44	56.8	31	19.4	17	76.5	2	50.0	95	47.4	75	61.3
Wagner C	10	50.0	4	75.0	7	57.1	2	50.0	23	56.5	22	59.1
Wake Forest U	65	56.9	20	45.0	12	91.7	1	100.0	98	59.2	83	77.1
Washington State U	47	44.7	18	33.3	30	63.3	3	0.0	108	45.4	130	56.9
Weber State U	52	26.9	15	13.3	24	25.0	1	0.0	108	28.7	77	55.8
West Virginia U	53	64.2	18	38.9	17	94.1	2	50.0	93	62.4	75	75.7
Western Carolina U	44	36.4	29	27.6	13	84.6	1	0.0	91	41.8	50	74.0
Western Illinois U	74	51.4	9	33.3	44	56.8	3	100.0	133	52.6	104	68.3
Western Kentucky U	39	43.6	30	33.3	24	70.7	3	66.7	97	47.4	96	61.5
Western Michigan U	81	51.9	27	37.0	31	48.4	8	50.0	157	49.7	137	65.7
Wichita State U	33	24.2	30	16.7	18	22.2	10	20.0	106	25.5	113	42.5
Winthrop C	24	54.2	3	0.0	8	37.5	5	20.0	41	41.5	38	50.0
Wright State U	22	50.0	7	42.9	13	30.8	2	50.0	44	43.2	36	63.9
Xavier U (Ohio)	18	83.3	5	60.0	10	70.0	1	0.0	35	74.3	*	*
Youngstown State U	35	65.7	23	47.8	25	85.7	1	100.0	88	68.2	79	81.0
NCAA totals	11,736	54.0%	5,777	33.0%	6,088	65.0%	1,392	43.0%	26,589	51.0%	22,993	68.0%

† Did not supply information

* Declined to provide this information, citing privacy concerns

— information not available or not applicable

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"The bill just doesn't go far enough to address the broadening gulf of needs for lower- and middle-income students."
A student-aid official, on the new higher-education law: A15

"It's like firing a cannon into the crowd."
A benefits consultant, on early-retirement plans: A11

"You do it because it's pretty, not because it keeps airplanes in the sky or because it explains the economy."
A professor of mathematics, on research mathematics: A6

"It took years and years of being there, every single day for three meals a day."
A sociologist, on gaining the trust of a group of men in a Chicago cafeteria: A8

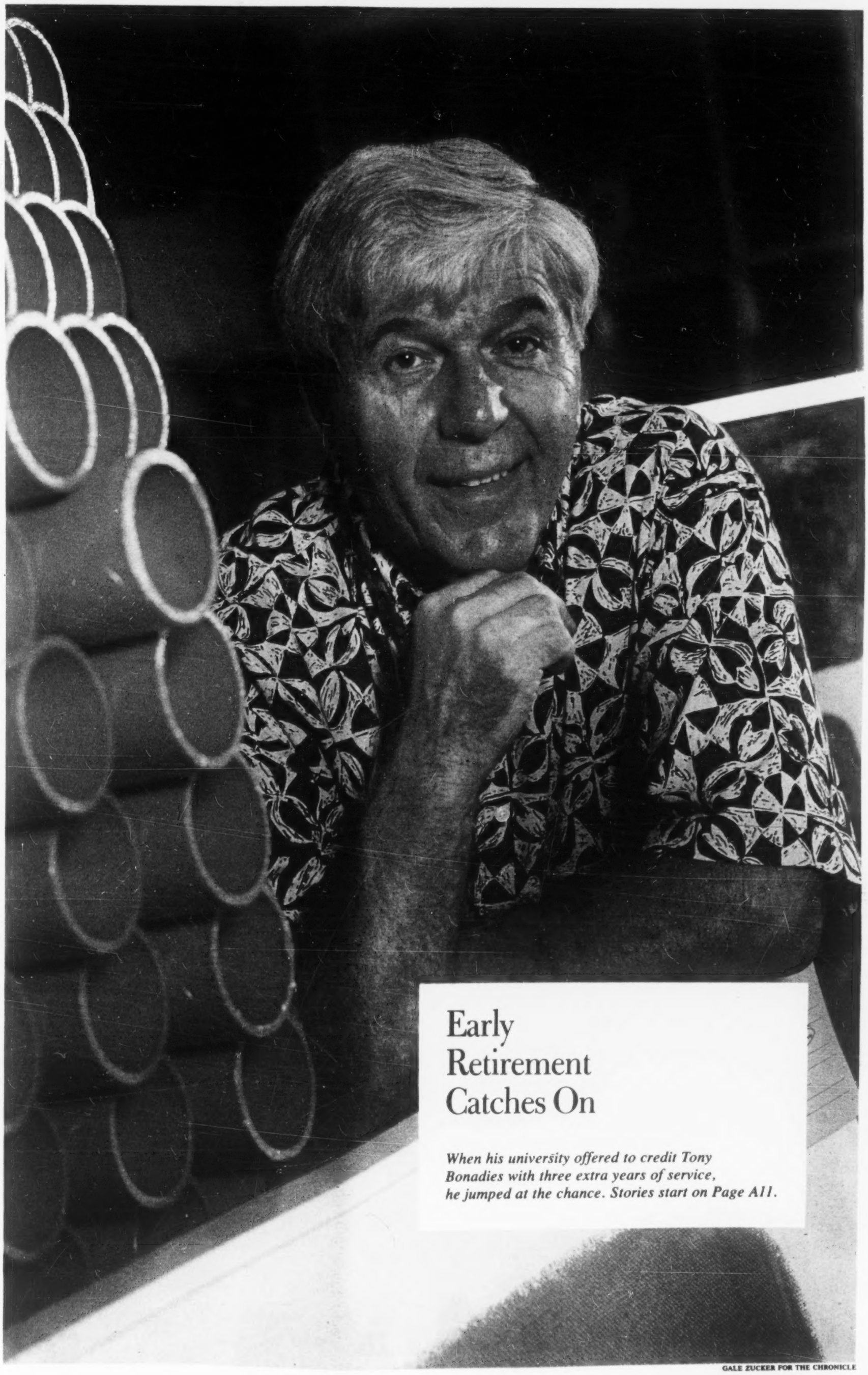
"The list of things that one ought to read grows like a blob in a horror movie."
A professor of history, on information overload: A32

"They are scared of retribution, that they will be unable to get future support."
A professor, on why few scholars appeal when their grant applications are rejected by U.S. agencies: A18

"Universities think it's poor politics to admit the dangers involved with having reactors on their campuses. Campus cops treat them the way they would treat the bowling alley next door."
The head of an anti-nuclear group, on research reactors at universities: A23

"There's no money for anything."
A student at the National U. in Nicaragua: A28

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-32
Athletics	A27
Business & Philanthropy	A23-25
Gazette	A29
Government & Politics	A15-22
Information Technology	A13-14
International	A28
Personal & Professional	A11-12
Scholarship	A6-10
Students	A26-27
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-32**
Bulletin Board	B4-31
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-3



Early Retirement Catches On

When his university offered to credit Tony Bonadies with three extra years of service, he jumped at the chance. Stories start on Page A11.

GALE ZUCKER FOR THE CHRONICLE

This Week in The Chronicle

July 29, 1992

Scholarship

'LOVELY' MATHEMATICS
A professor uses arguments drawn from philosophy and art to convince those who are not schooled in mathematics that the subject is attractive: A6

GIVING STATISTICS ON THE GHETTO A HUMAN FACE
A sociologist examines a group of working-class men who, he argues, have been damned to invisibility in typical accounts of black America: A8

Hoover gets archives of Socialist Workers Party: A6
Arts and sciences academy takes on Mideast peace: A6
Judge backs journal publishers in copyright case: A10
41 new scholarly books: A9

Personal & Professional

THE PROS AND CONS OF EARLY RETIREMENT
- Feeling the squeeze of reduced revenues, more colleges are offering early-retirement incentives as a way to shrink their operations: A11
- Many early-retirement plans offer professors enhanced benefits and the option of maintaining ties to their institutions: A12

NEW GROUP AIMS TO OVERHAUL COLLEGES
A small organization with big ambitions is being formed to help American colleges improve their academic quality while cutting costs: A12

MORE ON THE 'SUBVERSION' OF HIGHER EDUCATION
A new book assigns blame for the demise of higher education to virtually all of its constituencies: A5

Plan for multicultural college is ended: A4
Fire at Oregon State U. damages printing equipment: A4
U. of Cal. system to emphasize teaching and service: A5
Winthrop College makes itself a university: A5
A letter-writing campaign continues: A11
A vocabulary board game: A11

Information Technology

FCC PLAN COULD BRING NEW COLLEGE SERVICES
The agency's decision to allow telephone companies to carry television signals may lead to virtually universal access to high-speed computer networks: A13

Book sparks spirited exchange on Internet: A13
10 new computer programs: A14

Government & Politics

THE HIGHER-EDUCATION ACT REAUTHORIZED
- The renewal of the act, signed last week by the President, contains new benefits for some students, but could deny aid to others who now receive it: A15
- Student-aid directors talk about how the reauthorization law will affect their campuses: A16
- Students and their families try to figure out how new student-aid legislation can help them in the coming academic year: A17

RIFT OVER SUPPORT FOR ARTS AND SCIENCES
Scholars and government officials are increasingly at odds over federal peer-review systems: A18

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE SWINGS THE AX
The House Appropriations Committee voted to cut Pell Grants by at least $100 and reduce other aid programs by 1 per cent in the 1993-94 academic year: A20

STARTING NEW PROGRAMS IN TIGHT TIMES
- Even in this difficult budget era, public colleges are finding ways to win state approval for new academic enterprises: A22
- The U. of Maryland has eliminated a school and several academic departments to free up millions of dollars for existing activities: A22

Auditors want community college to repay $9.8-million: A5

THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS

H. SCOTT HEIST

Lehigh's Jerry P. King

The Beauty of Mathematics

A research mathematician, who says he is a member of a hidden subculture, argues that his subject is "the loveliest on the face of the earth": A6

Higher-Education Act Reauthorized

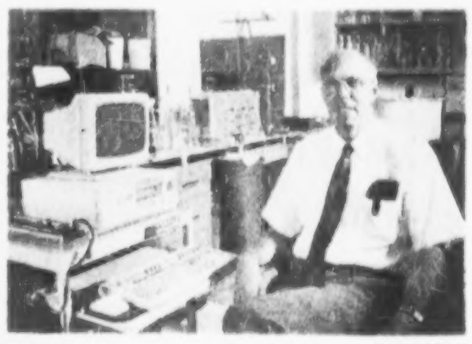
The law offers new benefits for some students, but could deny aid to others who are now eligible: A15

BILL WIEGAND

Students at U. of Illinois

Colleges Look for Ways to Dispose of Nuclear Waste

A federal law will limit access to U.S. dumps at the end of the year: A23


KEVIN CHAN

U. of Arizona's Peter J. Wierenga

Finding Room for New Enterprises

Even in a year of painful budget cuts and legislative demands for efficiency, some colleges are finding ways to win state approval for new academic programs: A22

College ties to foreign companies attacked in Congress: A15
NIH and NASA to collaborate on research: A15
Senate panel votes to continue supercollider: A18
U.S. to study economics of global change: A18

Business & Philanthropy

COLLEGES AND NUCLEAR WASTE
- A law that will make it harder to dispose of nuclear material has universities looking for ways to reduce the amount of waste they produce: A23
- People at or near universities that operate reactors are asking whether nuclear power and its attendant risks belong on college campuses: A24

22 INSTITUTIONS GET PRIZES FOR SAVING MONEY
The awards recognize successful projects that could be used by other colleges: A25

N.D. State receives Lawrence Welk memorabilia: A4
La. lets public groups guarantee anonymity to donors: A23
Championships help Duke to stave off deficit: A23
U. of Cal. at Davis changes foundation's name: A23
Foundation grants; gifts and bequests: A24

Students

WHAT NOW FOR CAMPUS SPEECH CODES?
The Supreme Court's decision to overturn a "hate crimes" law is said to offer little guidance to colleges trying to protect students from harassment: A26

CLARIFICATION OF AN AIDS POLICY
Hampton U. has revised a policy that banned students with the disease from attending the institution, winning both praise and criticism from civil-rights groups: A27

Police at U. of Wis. arrest 80 men for lewd behavior: A4
Piano competition ends without a winner: A4
Iowa blood donors hope to help foreign student: A5
What they're reading on college campuses: A27

Athletics

Rutgers and Wyoming review compliance with Title IX: A27
NCAA panel to examine fiscal status of college sports: A27

International

NEW FERVOR FOR NICARAGUAN STUDENTS
There is little interest on the campuses in furthering the Sandinista revolution. Students are preoccupied with keeping the universities open to the masses: A28

French academics look for ways to improve education: A28
Israeli Army ends siege of An-Najah U. in West Bank: A28

Opinion & Arts

INFORMATION OVERLOAD AND CULTURE WARS
Many complaints about multiculturalism stem from the fact that we have too much to read. Point of View: A32

FREEDOM AND STRUCTURE FOR 'PRE-ADULTS'
Students need more protection and supervision than many colleges have been providing. Opinion: B1

ART AND LIFE IN AFRICA
An exhibit at the University of Iowa Museum of Art examines the close relationship between the two: B32

Gazette: A29

MARGINALIA

You never know what will turn up on the Internet. We liked this announcement for a mythical new journal (which was labeled "This is a JOKE, slightly serious, from R. Wilk at Indiana"):

Pro Forma
The Magazine
for the Busy Academic

A new journal devoted to those who do not have time to read it.

No articles, no commentary, no book reviews!

All sections can be read in less time than it takes to advise the average undergraduate student.

Here are some of the topics and sections to appear in the first issue:

THE LEGAL ADVISOR

■ "Don't Publish, Don't Perish: Creative Litigation and Tenure"

THE ART OF THE CONFERENCE
Being a Discussant Without Reading the Papers

■ Opening remarks for every session:

"These papers admirably demonstrate both the strengths and weaknesses of the field today."

"It is nice to see that some people can still get interested in this topic."

■ 10 French names that intimidate

■ 10 all-purpose long summary sentences with no content

■ The art of academic flattery through easy key words: *seminal, pathbreaking, essential, fundamental . . .*

The All-Purpose Abstract

■ Just fill in five blanks and this abstract works in any discipline, for any conference.

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THE PRO FORMA BOOKSHELF
100 One-Line Book Summaries

■ Allows you to freely cite pages, without buying or reading the book!

Boilerplate—A New Computer Program That Writes Half of Your Monograph

■

There was more, but that's all we have room for. —C.G.

In Brief

Japanese drop plans to convert N.H. college

ANTRIM, N.H.—Financial problems have brought a halt to plans to convert the defunct Hawthorne College into an aviation school and a multicultural college for students from all over the world.

Maruzen Kensetsu, the Japanese real-estate company that bought the 478-acre campus more than a year ago, said it was facing financial difficulties and could not afford to complete the plan.

The company had spent $15-million dollars to renovate buildings for the college and operate the aviation school, which had 18 students and 30 employees. The company had promised $13-million more to expand the school and build the college, which had not yet opened. "We were in quite a growth mode," said Gene Benson, director of the aviation school and chief administration official of the college. He said it was unlikely that the project would be resumed. ■

DAVID GRUBBS, CORVALLIS GAZETTE-TIMES

Blaze at Oregon State U. damages sophisticated equipment

CORVALLIS, ORE.—A fire at Oregon State University damaged a building and some of the $4-million worth of mail and printing equipment it housed (*above*).

The blaze, which began when hot asphalt overflowed from a repair truck, destroyed sophisticated equipment in the building, 13 cars parked outside, and thousands of pieces of university mail, including letters notifying high-school students of their acceptance by the institution.

Among other items destroyed in the blaze were 1,500 books that were to be shipped to Syiah Kuala University, an institution on the island of Sumatra that specializes in the sciences.

A university spokeswoman said that local residents who learned of the fire had donated more books and equipment to send abroad. ■

Campus police arrest men for sexual acts

MILWAUKEE — Police at the University of Wisconsin's campus here have arrested 80 men over the past two months for lewd and improper behavior in campus restrooms.

The police began monitoring the restrooms after university employees complained they were being subjected to unwanted sexual advances. The police said they had made some of the arrests when men propositioned plainclothes officers.

Most of the arrests were made in Mitchell Hall, a building containing administrative offices and classrooms. Joseph Amodeo, a lieutenant with the campus police force, estimated that between 8 and 15 of those arrested were students. He said it was not yet clear how many were faculty or staff members. Each offender was fined $93.

Members of Queer Nation, a gay-activist group, accused the plainclothes officers of provoking the behavior by engaging in sexual activities themselves, a charge the police deny. ■

Lawrence Welk music given to N.D. State U.

FARGO, N.D.—More than 15,000 musical arrangements used on the Lawrence Welk television shows will be donated to North Dakota State University, along with the late band leader's office furniture, photographs, and other memorabilia. Mr. Welk (*right*), a North Dakota native and the father of "champagne music," died in May. ■

STAN BAROUH

Piano competition ends without a winner

COLLEGE PARK, MD.—The University of Maryland's William Kapell Piano Competition has wrapped up its 21st international competition without a first-place winner. The jury decided not to announce a top winner because none of the finalists had impressed them as outstanding, according to Janet Dowling-Hill, director of public relations for the university. Anthony Hewitt of Great Britain and Daniel Shapiro of the United States each received a $10,000 second prize.

Forty people participated in the nine-day competition, which was open to pianists aged 18 to 33. ■

Corrections

■ A table on graduation rates (*The Chronicle*, July 15) gave incorrect data for freshmen who entered Illinois State University in the fall of 1984 and graduated within six years. The table should have said that 32 per cent of the 22 Asian men and 42 per cent of the 24 Asian women graduated; 18 per cent of the 123 black men and 22 per cent of the 228 black women graduated; 29 per cent of the 24 Hispanic men and 46 per cent of the 26 Hispanic women graduated; and 45 per cent of the 1,570 white men and 53 per cent of the 2,018 white women graduated. Neither the one American Indian male nor the one American Indian female graduated.

Because of incorrect information supplied by Western Kentucky University, the table also erroneously reported the graduation rate for white men at that institution. Thirty-three per cent of the white men who entered in 1984 graduated within six years. ■

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Most colleges and universities are really taking it on the chin these days.'
A vice-president of the American Council on Education: A25

"Like all distinctive anthropological moments, conventions help us celebrate the comings and goings in our lives that give special delight, special pain."
A professor, on the annual rite of the scholarly meeting: C5

"We're being squeezed. We're faced now with closing facilities, dropping program directions."
An official at the Los Alamos National Laboratory: A6

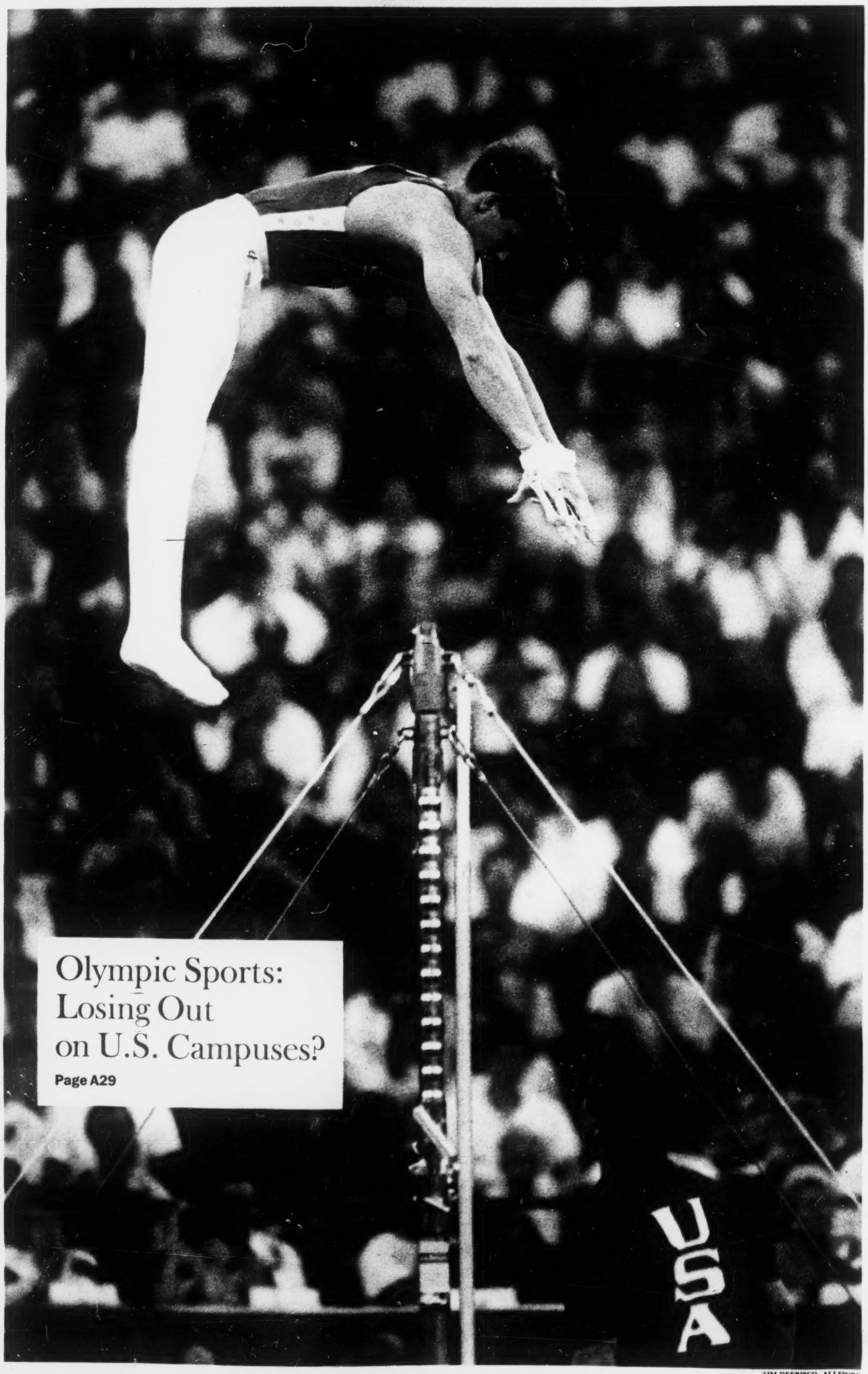
"We have done our best to fashion a good bill within the constraints of our budget allocations."
Rep. William H. Natcher, on a bill that will cut Pell Grants: A18

"We have always needed more places where students learn the bread and butter of life first, so they then can confront the tyranny of liberal arts on their own terms."
The president of the Fashion Institute of Technology: A5

"I can't imagine how many Nobel Prize winners have died unrewarded in the inner city."
A student, on a program helping him pursue a career as a teacher: A27

"If we have only a few billion dollars to spend on the next anti-poverty program, I'd put all of it into efforts at school reform and improvements in public education."
A professor of economics: B1

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-36
Athletics	A29-30
Business & Philanthropy	A25-26
Gazette	A34
Government & Politics	A14-24
Information Technology	A13
International	A31-33
Personal & Professional	A12
Scholarship	A6-11
Students	A27-28
SECTION 2	FOLLOWS PAGE A18
Bulletin Board	B7-35
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-6
SECTION 3	FOLLOWS PAGE B18
Coming Events	C22
Deadlines	C48



TIM DEFRISCO, ALLSPORT

Olympic Sports: Losing Out on U.S. Campuses?

Page A29

MARGINALIA

Announcement of the University of Alabama:

FACULTY FORUM
FERGUSON THEATER

"A faculty forum will be held to discuss the proposed changes in the grading policy and the proposed addition to the core curriculum. All interesting faculty are invited to attend."

The place was packed, we hope.

■

Memo to deans, department chairpeople, and administrative officers at the University of California at Berkeley, from the Committee on Public Ceremonies:

"The 1992-93 academic year is officially the 125th anniversary year of the University of California, and it is especially Berkeley's 125th anniversary. . . .

"The 125th Anniversary is an infrequent opportunity to highlight positive contributions of the University of California and the Berkeley campus in particular."

So infrequent, notes a reader, it will never happen again.

■

Headline over an editorial in the *Iowa State Daily:*

VOTE OR YOU WILL LOOSE OUT

To us, that sounds like a pretty nice alternative.

■

From our very own newspaper:

"One evening in July, a truck carrying about 25 guerrillas entered the archaeologists' compound and knocked on the windows of their quarters."

And after it knocked, it pinged?

■

From *Nature* magazine, as quoted in *The Chronicle:*

"[It] is important for understanding what precisely Galileo may have been able to see of the solar system in the late 17th century."

A reader notes that since Galileo died in 1642, he may have had an angel's eye view.

■

Picture caption in *The Auburn* [University] *Plainsman:*

"State workers donned protective gear to investigate a site in Opelika in which hazardous levels of lead, arsenic and acrimony were found."

Protective gear won't shield you from *that*.

■

From *The Syracuse* [University] *Record:*

"The Syracuse University Compact states that it is 'designed to prioritize the asperations of the institution in accordance with its central missions.' "

And make the rough places plain?

—C.G.

In Brief

Campus controversy over Sister Souljah

AP/WIDE WORLD

NORMAL, ALA.—Sister Souljah has sparked a controversy at Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University without even opening her mouth.

The 21st Century Youth Leadership Project, a community organization in Selma that runs a summer camp for black teen-agers on the A&M campus, had scheduled the rap singer to appear at the campus last month.

But the university said it had never approved her visit and decided she couldn't perform.

"We were alerted that she was coming two days before she was going to perform," said John T. Gibson, vice-president for business and finance. Mr. Gibson said it was too late for the university to buy insurance for a show.

The directors of 21st Century, however, said they had alerted the university to Sister Souljah's appearance several months ago. Officials of the group said the university was merely trying to stifle Sister Souljah's message.

The university eventually approved the visit, provided that Sister Souljah would speak, not sing. But, as it turned out, her van broke down and she never made it to the campus. ■

Landmark bias case is settled by Penn

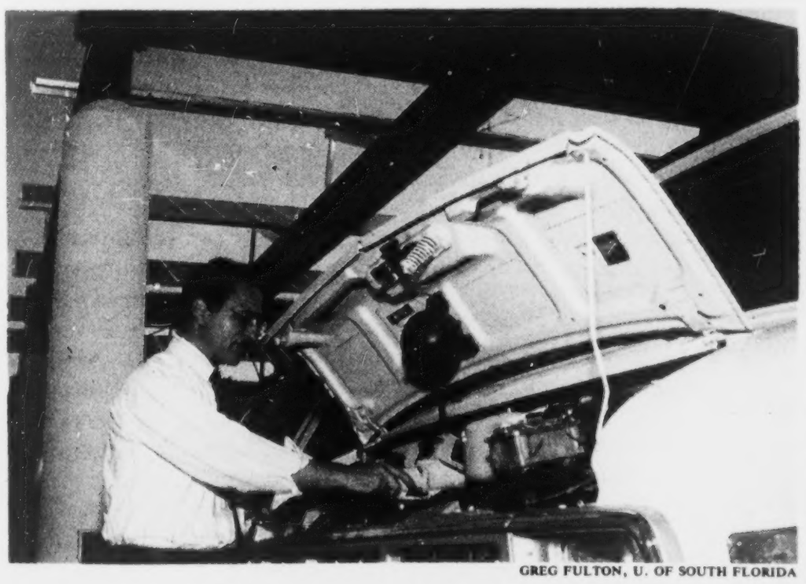
PHILADELPHIA — The woman whose discrimination complaint against the University of Pennsylvania led to a landmark Supreme Court decision has reached an out-of-court settlement with the university.

The case arose from a sex- and race-discrimination complaint filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 1986 by Rosalie Tung. A former associate professor at Pennsylvania's Wharton School, Ms. Tung was denied tenure there. When the EEOC subpoenaed peer-review files in the case, the university refused to release them, citing its policy of confidentiality. After a federal court ordered Pennsylvania to open its files, the university appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Court's ruling, which stated that universities could not withhold confidential peer-review documents from the EEOC, dealt a blow to a long-standing academic tradition. Ms. Tung, now a professor at Canada's Simon Fraser University, was pleased with the ruling. Her case, however, ended only with the recent settlement. Lawyers for both parties said that under the settlement terms, they had agreed not to discuss any financial award. The university also agreed to Ms. Tung's request that it publish a statement calling its review of her case "flawed." ■

Florida unveils first solar carport

TAMPA, FLA.—The University of South Florida's College of Engineering has unveiled the nation's first solar carport for electric vehicles. The 2,400-square-foot carport serves as a charging station for cars and vans. Financed in part by the U.S. Energy Department, it has panels on its roof that can produce up to 20,000 watts. Below, Elias K. Stefanakos, chairman of the electrical engineering department, plugs in an electrical cord to charge a van's battery. ■



GREG FULTON, U. OF SOUTH FLORIDA

WALLY NELSON, DAYTON DAILY NEWS

University allows bungee jumping on campus

DAYTON, OHIO—Wright State University has taken the plunge into the business of bungee jumping, the newest thrill for adrenalin junkies that is fast gaining popularity around the country.

Last month Bungee Over Ohio, a jumping company, began selling leaps on the campus to students and others who paid $69 to attach themselves to a giant rubber band and leap from a platform held 150 feet above a lake. The bungee-jumping company, owned by the son of the chairman of Wright State's governing board, is believed to be the first to operate on a college campus.

Wright State will receive 10 per cent of the gross receipts from the first 1,000 jumps each month and 20 per cent from all subsequent jumps.

All jumpers must sign a form waiving their right to sue the company or the university in the event they are injured. The company is licensed by the state, which inspects and regulates amusement rides. ■

Administrator stole $326,000 in aid

NEWARK, N.J.—The former director of graduate studies at the New Jersey Institute of Technology has pleaded guilty to stealing more than $326,000 in financial-aid funds by falsifying applications and extorting money from students.

Dino S. Sethi said he had received the bulk of the money by filling out phony financial-aid forms for students who had not applied for aid. Mr. Sethi, who left the institute in 1990, also extorted $46,000 from Pakistani and Indian graduate students by telling them an error had been made and they would have to return a portion of their grant money. Mr. Sethi then used the money to open bank accounts in 12 states and Switzerland. He faces three to four years in prison. ■

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House Appropriations Bill: Education Department

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House
STUDENT ASSISTANCE			
Pell Grants	$5,460,000,000	$6,637,637,000	$6,586,470,000
Supplemental Grants	577,000,000	358,000,000	571,230,000
College Work-Study	615,000,000	454,000,000	608,850,000
Income-contingent loans	4,900,000	5,000,000	0
State Student Incentive Grants	72,000,000	0	71,280,000
Perkins Loans	156,000,000	15,000,000	263,340,000
Stafford Student Loans	2,639,812,000	2,930,158,000	2,930,158,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	15,000,000	15,000,000	14,850,000
GRADUATE SUPPORT			
Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships	17,600,000	0*	17,424,000
Robert C. Byrd honors scholarships	9,600,000	9,600,000	9,546,000
Jacob K. Javits fellowships	8,000,000	0*	7,920,000
Patricia Roberts Harris public-service fellowships	3,200,000	0*	3,168,000
Minority participation graduate fellowships	6,000,000	0*	5,900,000
Areas of National Need fellowships	28,000,000	0*	27,720,000
INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE			
Developing institutions Aid for historically black colleges	111,700,000	111,700,000	110,594,000
Endowment challenge grants	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,425,000
Institutional support	87,800,000	87,800,000	87,000,000
Cooperative education	14,000,000	14,000,000	13,900,000
Facilities College-housing and academic-facilities loans	3,600,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Interest-subsidy grants	19,400,000	18,800,000	18,700,000
International education	40,000,000	40,000,000	44,500,000
Law School Clinical Experience	8,000,000	0	7,920,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,700,000	0	2,673,000
BILINGUAL EDUCATION			
Bilingual vocational training	3,000,000	0	2,970,000
Training grants	36,000,000	36,400,000	36,000,000

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House
LIBRARY RESOURCES			
Research libraries	$5,900,000	$0	$5,800,000
Training and demonstration	300,000	0	300,000
College-library technology grants	6,400,000	0	6,340,000
AID TO DISADVANTAGED			
College-aid migrant programs	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,240,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	3,045,000	3,045,000	3,015,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,940,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	385,100,000	412,000,000	381,300,000
EDUCATION RESEARCH AND STATISTICS			
Education research	71,000,000	115,000,000	70,290,000
Education statistics	47,300,000	63,600,000	63,000,000
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED			
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	61,000,000	68,400,000	61,000,000
Research and development	21,000,000	21,000,000	20,800,000
Personnel development	89,800,000	89,800,000	88,900,000
Rehabilitation training	36,700,000	36,700,000	36,700,000
Postsecondary programs	9,000,000	9,000,000	8,900,000
MISCELLANEOUS			
Adult education	287,300,000	303,800,000	309,600,000
Vocational education grants	950,000,000	990,500,000	980,600,000
Teacher training	253,500,000	261,600,000	258,900,000
Office for Civil Rights	53,600,000	61,400,000	56,900,000
Drug-abuse education, prevention at colleges, schools	62,100,000	72,100,000	71,400,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	15,000,000	16,000,000	14,850,000
Student Literacy Corps	5,367,000	0	5,313,000
Women's educational equity	500,000	0	1,980,000
School, College, and University Partnerships	4,200,000	4,000,000	3,960,000

Department of Health and Human Services

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH			
National Institutes of Health Cancer Institute	$1,951,541,000	$2,010,439,000	$1,998,616,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,191,500,000	1,245,396,000	1,228,455,000
Institute of Dental Research	159,057,000	166,742,000	163,269,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	662,678,000	699,809,000	688,633,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	581,847,000	615,190,000	605,100,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	960,914,000	1,010,845,000	990,055,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	819,134,000	862,069,000	842,229,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	519,724,000	545,238,000	534,094,000
Eye Institute	270,300,000	285,133,000	279,102,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	252,031,000	261,513,000	255,115,000
Institute on Aging	383,611,000	407,284,000	402,218,000

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	$203,913,000	$214,929,000	$214,619,000
Research Resources	314,551,000	330,231,000	314,351,000
Center for Nursing Research	44,970,000	48,568,000	47,363,000
Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	149,102,000	157,301,000	153,466,000
Center for Human-Genome Research	104,878,000	110,429,000	107,217,000
International Center	19,609,000	20,727,000	20,133,000
Library of Medicine	103,323,000	108,662,000	105,024,000
Total, N.I.H.	8,932,000,000	9,376,000,000	9,211,000,000
AIDS research, education, and prevention	1,968,000,000	2,069,000,000	1,980,000,000
HEALTH RESEARCH AND TRAINING			
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Research	962,522,000	1,018,000,000	980,795,000
Centers for Disease Control Occupational safety, health research and training	103,000,000	85,000,000	102,800,000

* President Bush proposed that these programs receive no money, but he also proposed the creation of new programs to encompass the purposes of these programs.

The Higher Education Amendments of 1992:

Student Aid

Eligibility Rules

- Combines Pell Grant needs-analysis formula with the Congressional Methodology formula that is used for other programs to create a single formula for all programs.
- Changes "independent student" definition to require most unmarried students to be at least 24 years old to qualify as independent, eliminating a provision that allowed younger students to qualify if they had income of $4,000 a year.
- Eliminates equity in home or farm from calculations of wealth.
- Adds state-approved tests to the pool of federally approved "ability to benefit" tests that students without high-school diplomas must pass to receive aid.

Federal Pell Grant Program

- Eliminates three-part formula for determining size of Pell Grant that currently limits grants at low-cost colleges to 60 per cent of costs. Replaces the formula with a single rule that specifies grant is equal to maximum grant minus the family contribution determined through needs analysis.
- Authorizes a maximum grant of $3,700 for the 1993-94 academic year; $3,900 for 1994-95; $4,100 for 1995-96; $4,300 for 1996-97; $4,500 for 1997-98.
- Increases the minimum grant to $400, from $200.
- Stipulates that half of funds in excess of $2,400 a year should be awarded to pay for living expenses and the other half for tuition costs.
- Provides for a child-care allowance of $750 to be included in Pell Grant calculations for eligible recipients.
- Extends eligibility for grants to students who attend college less than half time.
- Bans grants to incarcerated students facing death penalty or life in prison without possibility of parole.
- Limits grants for eligible prisoners to cost of instruction and an allowance for books and supplies, but not living expenses.
- Allows student-aid officers to increase size of Pell Grants for students in study-abroad programs when cost of program exceeds tuition at the home institution.
- Requires the Education Secretary to notify Congress "promptly" when funds are insufficient to finance grants.

Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant

- Reduces the federal share of the grants to 75 per cent from 85 per cent, thereby increasing the share that colleges must contribute.
- Maintains maximum grant at $4,000, but allows for an additional $400 for students in study-abroad programs that are more expensive than their college costs.
- Authorizes increased awards to institutions where at least half of the Pell Grant recipients graduate or transfer to four-year colleges, provided that appropriations for the program exceed $700-million.

Federal Work-Study Programs

- Allows the Education Department to provide extra funds to institutions where at least half of the Pell Grant recipients graduate or transfer to four-year colleges, provided that the appropriation for the program exceeds $700-million.
- Requires that all institutions, beginning in 1994, use at least 5 per cent of their work-study funds for community-service jobs unless the Education Department believes the requirement would cause financial hardship for students.
- Requires the Education Department to reallocate unused funds to those colleges that have used at least 10 per cent of their work-study funds for community-service jobs.
- Increases the amount by which students may exceed their work-study award to $300, from $200.
- Increases the federal share to 75 per cent for the 1993-94 academic year, from 70 per cent, thereby decreasing the portion that colleges must contribute.
- Eliminates federal payment of 90 per cent for community-service jobs, and specifies that community-service employer may pay up to 40 per cent of the institution's share of work-study funds.
- Authorizes the Education Department to allow institutions to use 10 per cent of their work-study funds or $50,000, whichever is less, to establish or expand a program that develops or locates jobs.
- Establishes a new "Work Colleges" program under which the federal government would pay half the cost of operating programs that are intended to integrate job opportunities into the curriculum.

State Student Incentive Grants

- Continues matching-grant program and increases maximum grant to $5,000 from $2,500.
- Specifies that students should not pay fees to application-processing companies to determine eligibility for the grants, but that such fees could be paid to the states.

Federal Perkins Loans

- Decreases the federal share from 90 per cent to 82.4 per cent in fiscal 1993 and to 66.7 per cent in subsequent years, thereby increasing the amount that colleges must contribute.
- Redefines the way default rates are to be calculated, beginning in fiscal 1994.
- Increases loan limits to $3,000 for undergraduates and $5,000 for graduate students at eligible institutions and to $4,000 and $6,000 respectively for students attending institutions that have low default rates and that have agreed to increase their contribution to the program.
- Continues to allow cancellation of loans for borrowers who become nurses, medical technicians, teachers in shortage areas, or workers in family-service agencies.

Federal Family Education Loans

- Continues the Robert T. Stafford Federal Student Loan, Supplemental Loans for Students, and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students programs.
- Increases Stafford loan limits to $3,500 for sophomores, $5,500 for other undergraduates effective on July 1, 1993, and to $8,500 for graduate students effective on October 1, 1993.
- Establishes total Stafford limits of $23,000 for undergraduates and $65,500 for graduate students, which includes debts they've incurred as undergraduates.
- Repeals the 8-per-cent rate on Stafford Student Loans for first-time borrowers in favor of a rate set annually on June 1 at 3.1 points above the rate on three-month Treasury bills, with a cap of 9 per cent.
- Reduces the interest rate on Supplemental Loans for Students to 3.1 points above the rate for one-year Treasury bills, with a cap of 11 per cent.
- Reduces the interest rate on Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students to 3.1 points above the rate for one-year Treasury bills, with a cap of 10 per cent.
- Retains $4,000 limit on Federal Supplemental Loans for Students for freshmen and sophomores, increases limit to $5,000 for other undergraduates, and to $10,000 for graduate students.
- Specifies that undergraduates are permitted to borrow a total of $23,000 under the supplemental-loan program and that graduate students are limited to a total of $73,000, which includes their undergraduate debts.
- Eliminates $4,000 limit on Federal Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students, but specifies that loans cannot exceed the difference between college costs and other forms of aid received.
- Requires that checks in the parent-loan program be made payable to the institution as well as to the parent.
- Establishes a 5-per-cent origination fee on supplemental and parent loans.
- Prohibits lender from charging interest or collecting subsidies on a loan until the loan check has been cashed or an electronic transfer has been completed.
- Requires that lenders offer borrowers the option of a graduated or income-sensitive repayment schedule.
- Eliminates provision that allowed married people who both have loans to pay a minimum of $600 a year combined, rather than the $600 a person required of single borrowers.
- Increases length of time an unemployed person who is seeking work can defer loan repayments to three years, from two years.
- Eliminates long list of reasons why borrowers may defer repaying loans and specifies that borrowers may defer payments for three years because of "economic hardship."
- Increases the minimum debt required to be eligible for a Federal Consolidation Loan to $7,500, from $5,000.
- Allows borrowers who marry to consolidate their loans, provided they agree to be held jointly liable if their marital status should change.
- Establishes Unsubsidized Stafford Loans for Middle-Income Borrowers with the same loan limits and interest rate as need-based Stafford loans, but the government would not pay the interest on the unsubsidized loans while the borrowers are in college.
- Establishes a loan-origination fee of 6.5 per cent to be deducted by the federal government from the unsubsidized loans, but bars guarantee agencies from charging an insurance fee.
- Requires the Education Secretary to study in fiscal 1995 defaults in the program during the previous two years to decide if the origination fee should be lowered.
- Requires that guarantee agencies use a single application for regular and unsubsidized Stafford loans.

Federal Direct Loan Demonstration Program

- Creates program of loans made by the federal government through colleges and trade schools beginning on July 1, 1994, and terminating on June 30, 1998.
- Requires the Education Department to select a "cross-section" of institutions that have received a total of $500-million in Stafford, supplemental, and parent loans in the most recent year for which data are available.
- Specifies that participating institutions cannot represent more than 15 per cent of the guaranteed-student-loan volume of one guarantee agency.
- Requires the Education Department to select 35 per cent of the program participants to offer income-sensitive repayments to borrowers.
- Specifies that higher-education institutions will act as agents of the Education Department and must accept liability stemming from failure to perform its functions.
- Makes students at participating institutions ineligible for Stafford loans, supplemental, or parent loans.
- Requires the Education Department to issue at least five contracts for servicing direct loans.
- Requires the Education Department to make an annual report on the status of the demonstration project and the General Accounting Office to do a final report in 1998 that compares the operation of the program with a control group of similar size in the guaranteed-student-loan programs.
- Authorizes funds for administrative costs of $10-million in fiscal 1993, $17-million in 1994, $37-million in 1995, $54-million in 1996, and $65-million in 1997.

Scholarships and Fellowships

- Continues the Byrd Honors Scholarship Program to provide awards of $1,500 a year to high-achieving high-school students.
- Continues the National Science Scholars Program to provide scholarships to high-school students interested in science.
- Reauthorizes the United States Institute of Peace and creates the Spark M Matsunaga Scholars Program to provide scholarships in international peace to high school and college students.
- Creates a program to provide scholarships to athletes in college who are training at the United States Olympic Education Center or the United States Olympic Training Center.
- Continues the Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships for outstanding high-school graduates who want to become teachers.
- Continues the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program for schoolteachers who take sabbaticals for study, research, or academic improvement.
- Continues the following graduate programs and increases the size of stipends to make them equal to National Science Foundation fellowships, which are now $14,000:

—Patricia Roberts Harris Fellowship Program for women and minority-group members.

What They Mean for Colleges and Students

—Jacob K. Javits Fellowship Program for graduate students in the arts, humanities, and social sciences.

—Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need fellowships in biology, chemistry, engineering, mathematics, and other fields.

■ Creates the Faculty Development Fellowship Program of grants to colleges or higher-education groups to help minority faculty members or undergraduates finance the education they need to advance their careers in academe.

■ Continues a program to provide annual grants to the Council on Legal Education Opportunity to help low-income, minority-group, or educationally disadvantaged college graduates pursue law degrees.

■ Continues a program that provides grants to law schools to pay 90 per cent of the cost of programs that provide students with clinical experience.

■ Creates a program to provide grants to colleges or consortia of colleges to involve undergraduates who are female or are members of minority groups in research activities designed to interest them in graduate education.

Other aid programs

■ Repeals the Income-Contingent Loan Program in existence on 10 campuses since 1986, allows the outstanding loans to be converted to Perkins Loans, and permits institutions to transfer any remaining funds to work-study, Perkins loans, or Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants.

■ Establishes a demonstration program under which the government would repay the Stafford loans made after October 1, 1992, for borrowers who teach full time in shortage areas, who volunteer for the Peace Corps or other non-profit agencies, or who serve as full-time nurses in public hospitals, rural health clinics, or acute-care facilities.

■ Requires the Education Secretary to begin a program to encourage employers to assist employees in repaying student loans through means that may include payroll deductions or cash assistance for loan payments.

■ Creates a program that allows the Education Department to offer alternative repayment options to high-risk borrowers who request them.

■ Creates the National Student Savings Demonstration Program to provide grants to five states to operate college-savings programs, which may include some contribution from the state and up to $50 a child from the federal government.

■ Continues the High School Equivalency Program and the College Assistance Migrant Program to educate migrant workers and their children about college opportunities and to help them succeed when they enroll.

■ Repeals the Veterans Education Outreach Program, which provided grants to institutions that enrolled more than 100 veterans.

■ Increases the authorization for payments to colleges that provide child-care services for disadvantaged students.

New Spending Ceilings

Program	1992 Appropriation	1993 Ceiling
Pell Grant	$2,400/year	$3,700/year
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	$577,000,000	$675,000,000
College Work-Study	$618,000,000	$800,000,000
Perkins Loans	$171,000,000	$250,000,000
Income Contingent Loans	$5,000,000	0
State Student Incentive Grants	$72,000,000	$105,000,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	$15,000,000	$26,000,000
Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program	$2,000,000	$20,000,000
Patricia Roberts Harris Fellowship Program	$18,000,000	$60,000,000
Jacob K. Javits Fellowship Program	$8,000,000	$30,000,000
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	$28,000,000	$40,000,000
Urban Community Service Grants	$8,000,000	$20,000,000
Grants for Academic Facilities *	0	$350,000,000
National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership Program *	0	$200,000,000
Presidential Access Scholarships *	0	$200,000,000

* New program

Changes in application process and other procedures

■ Expands the pool of people eligible to use a simple aid application to include those who file 1040A or 1040EZ federal tax forms and whose families earn less than $50,000.

■ Requires the use of a single, free application for federal aid programs that may include up to eight questions that states may use to award state aid.

■ Permits colleges and states to require a second application for state or institutional aid, but requires that fees for such applications be "reasonable."

■ Specifies that data are owned by the Education Department and that processors cannot enter exclusive arrangements with banks, guarantee agencies, or others without the Education Secretary's written approval.

■ Requires the Education Department to develop within 240 days of enacting the law a re-application system that allows students to update data from the previous year without filing a whole new application.

■ Requires preparers of aid applications to include their name, signature, address, Social Security number, and organizational affiliation on the application.

■ Prohibits institutions from assessing late fees or other penalties against students whose loan checks are delayed because of the government's requirement that checks not be cashed until 30 days after the start of instruction.

■ Requires eligible institutions to have refund policies that repay aid recipients for unearned tuition, fees, room and board, and other charges if they withdraw up to 60 per cent of the way into the enrollment period.

■ Decreases the default-rate threshold for making institutions ineligible for student loans to three consecutive years of default rates above 25 per cent.

■ Eliminates the requirement that borrowers older than 21 have a good credit record or a co-signer to receive loans.

■ Requires that institutions allocate at least 5 per cent of supplemental grants, work-study, or Perkins Loans to part-time students if their need level represents 5 per cent of the institution's total need.

■ Requires institutions that enroll "a significant number" of part-time or independent students to use "a reasonable proportion" of administrative fees received from the government to provide student-aid services at times and places that would be convenient for those students.

■ Requires institutions that return more than 10 per cent of their aid funds in a year to have their allotment reduced in the subsequent year.

■ Provides that borrowers whose student-loan debts exceed 20 per cent of their gross income may request and be granted the right to cease payments or make smaller payments for 12-month intervals, not to exceed three years.

■ Requires borrowers to be notified within 45 days if their loans are transferred, thus requiring them to make payments to a different party.

■ Requires guarantee agencies to provide colleges with lists at a reasonable fee of former students who are delinquent in loan payments so the colleges may encourage them to repay their loans.

■ Allows guarantee agencies to refuse to make loans to students if their institutions have student-loan default rates above 25 per cent, have not participated in the loan programs for the previous 18 months, or are the subject of a suspension or termination proceeding—provided that the Education Secretary does not require the agency to make the loans.

■ Requires the Education Department to offer income-contingent repayment schedules to borrowers whose loans have been assigned to the department for collection.

■ Requires guarantee agencies to establish policies that allow defaulters to regain eligibility for student aid if they make six consecutive monthly payments on defaulted loans.

■ Requires the Education Secretary to publish default rates for lenders, guarantee agencies, and servicers of student loans.

■ Requires the Education Secretary to prescribe a standard loan application and promissory note as well as standardized forms for processing and servicing loans.

■ Authorizes $25-million in fiscal 1993 for the Education Secretary to reduce student-loan defaults by 5 per cent from the prior year under a plan developed by the department.

■ Requires employees of and consultants to postsecondary-education institutions, lenders, guarantee agencies, servicers, accrediting agencies, and state licensing boards to report to the Secretary any financial interest they may have in any other entity participating in the aid programs.

■ Requires the Education Department to repay loans made after January 1, 1986, if the loan was falsely certified or if the borrower was unable to complete the program because the institution closed.

■ Limits loan eligibility for foreign medical schools to those whose programs are approved by a state government or where Americans make up less than 40 per cent of the student body and where at least 60 per cent of its most recent graduates passed a specified test.

■ Eliminates from the aid programs institutions that offer more than half of their courses as correspondence programs or who enroll more than half of their students in such courses.

■ Eliminates from aid eligibility institutions that enroll more than a quarter of their students from prisons, but provides for a waiver if the students are at a nonprofit institution and are pursuing an associate's or bachelor's degree.

■ Eliminates from aid eligibility institutions that have filed for bankruptcy or whose owner or chief executive officer has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to improper use of federal aid funds.

■ Makes proprietary schools ineligible for aid if they receive more than 85 per cent of their revenue from federal-aid programs.

■ Makes short-term courses ineligible for aid programs unless they meet quality standards to be developed by the Education Department.

■ Makes students in correspondence courses ineligible for aid unless they are pursuing an associate's, bachelor's, or graduate degree.

■ Permits aid officers to reduce aid for students in courses offered through telecommunications if the officers determine the cost is substantially lower than other courses.

■ Specifies that students who are pursuing a second bachelor's degree or second graduate degree are eligible for aid.

■ Requires the Education Department to match data with the Selective Service System to block aid to men who have not registered for the draft.

■ Requires the Education Department to verify the Social Security numbers of all aid recipients and to terminate a student's aid if the number proves incorrect.

■ Requires, to the extent practicable, that a guarantee agency insure that borrowers have only one lender, guarantee agency, or loan servicer for all their loans.

■ Eliminates the requirement that the Education Department provide a recorded hearing for institutions that dispute the results of a department audit or program review, but allows the institution to record the hearing at its expense.

■ Requires that an institution's aid programs be audited annually, not biennially.

■ Increases penalties for student-aid fraud to a fine of up to $20,000 and/or five years in prison and, for cases involving less than $200, a fine of up to $5,000 and/or a year in prison.

Continued on Following Page

The Higher Education Amendments of 1992:

Continued From Preceding Page

■ Requires the Education Department to hold regional meetings with participants in student-aid programs during the process of developing student-aid regulations.

Oversight of Eligible Institutions

■ Retains the three requirements of state licensing, private accreditation, and federal certification for institutions participating in aid programs.

■ Requires each state to identify a single entity to be responsible for reviewing post-secondary-education institutions and authorizes $75-million in fiscal 1993 for federal payments to the entities.

■ Requires states to review institutions identified by the Education Department that have met one or more of the following criteria:

1) Its default rate is greater than or equal to 25 per cent.

2) Its default rate is greater than or equal to 20 per cent and either more than two-thirds of its students receive federal aid or more than two-thirds of its expenditures are paid with federal aid.

3) More than two-thirds of its expenditures are paid with Pell Grants.

4) The Education Secretary has taken action against it in the past five years.

5) A finding in one of its two most recent audits required it to return more than 5 per cent of its aid funds to the government.

6) The Education Secretary cited it for failing to submit audits in a timely fashion.

7) It has a year-to-year fluctuation of 25 per cent in amounts received under the Pell Grant, Stafford loan, or supplemental-loan programs.

8) It has failed to meet financial-responsibility standards set by the Secretary.

9) It has had a change in ownership.

10) It is a non-public institution that has participated in student-aid programs for less than five years.

11) It is subject to "a pattern of student complaints" related to its management of student-aid programs or its misleading advertising or promotion.

■ Permits state entities to review institutions that the entities have "reason to believe are engaged in fraudulent practices."

■ Specifies that reviews conducted by state entities should, among other things, assure that institutions give students accurate information about courses and tuition, have standards of academic progress, comply with fire safety and health codes, have sufficient financial and administrative capacities, have adequate procedures for resolving student complaints, and have provisions for educating students if the institution closes.

■ Requires that state entities conducting reviews contract with a private accrediting association or another peer-review system to assess the quality of the institutions' courses, including the adequacy of the space, equipment, instructional materials, staff, and student-support services.

■ Requires that accrediting agencies expand their reviews to include student-loan default rates and compliance with student-aid rules, and to make public a summary of reviews that result in an institution's accreditation being denied, terminated, or suspended.

■ Requires that accrediting agencies be composed of one public member for every six members representing institutions accredited by the agency.

■ Bars the Education Secretary from establishing standards not included in the legislation, and prohibits the Secretary from basing decisions on approving agencies on standards that are not related to federal law.

■ Allows the Secretary to permit an institution to remain eligible while it searches for a new accrediting agency if the institution lost its accreditation or voluntarily withdrew because its religious mission conflicted with an accrediting standard not relevant to federal law.

■ Requires the Education Department to prescribe financial and administrative-capacity standards that institutions must meet to be eligible for aid.

■ Requires every institution participating in aid programs to be considered for re-certification within the next five years, with certifications lasting no more than four years.

■ Requires Education Department personnel to visit every institution that is to be certified or recertified and permits the department to charge the institution for the cost of the visit.

■ Requires the Education Department to establish a data base that contains information about an institution that has been compiled by the department, state licensing agencies, guarantee agencies, accreditors, and the Department of Veteran's Affairs.

Requirements Not Related To Aid Programs

■ Requires institutions to report crime statistics for the two preceding calendar years on murder, sex offenses (forcible or non-forcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor-vehicle theft and to make students aware of crime-prevention programs and procedures for reporting crimes.

■ Requires institutions that offer athletic scholarships to report annually the revenues and expenses of their sports programs.

■ Requires that institutions disclose grants from a foreign source or contracts made with such a source if they total $250,000 or more in a calendar year.

■ Allows colleges to release crime records maintained by their law-enforcement units.

Federal Outreach and Student-Service Programs

■ Continues Trio programs for disadvantaged high-school and college students and imposes new minimum grant levels.

■ Requires the Education Secretary to notify applicants for Trio grants of a decision at least eight months before their programs are to begin.

■ Bars the Education Secretary from requiring a separate director for any of the Trio programs if doing so would hinder coordination among the programs.

■ Requires that at least one-third of disabled students in the Student Support Services program on a campus be low-income individuals.

■ Creates the National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership Program to help states operate programs that educate low-income schoolchildren about college and that provide them scholarships if they attend college.

■ Requires that the early-intervention scholarships be equal to the maximum Pell Grant or 75 per cent of the in-state costs of four-year public universities, whichever is less.

■ Requires that recipients be less than 22 years old and have received a high-school diploma or its equivalent after Jan. 1, 1993.

■ Creates Presidential Access Scholarships for students who are eligible for Pell Grants, have completed college-preparatory programs, and have demonstrated academic achievement.

■ Specifies that a Presidential scholarship be equal to one-quarter of a student's Pell Grant or $400, whichever is greater.

■ Requires that a scholarship recipient be in a two-year college program and have completed the following courses in high school: four years of English, three years of science, three years of mathematics, three years of history (which may include one of social studies), and either two years of a foreign language or one year of computer science and one year of a foreign language.

■ Requires that scholarship recipients be ranked in the top tenth of their high-school class or have participated for at least 36 months in early-intervention program.

■ Creates Model Program Community Partnership and Counseling Grants for local education agencies that work with businesses, labor organizations, or community groups to counsel schoolchildren about college admissions requirements, admissions procedures, and student-aid opportunities.

■ Requires the Education Secretary to award a contract to create a computerized data base of all public and private student-aid programs that would be accessible to schools and libraries using telephone lines.

■ Continues the toll-free telephone line that the Education Department operates for students or parents with questions about student aid.

■ Establishes the Early Awareness Information Program to use advertising and other means to encourage people to attend postsecondary institutions and to make them aware of student-aid opportunities.

■ Authorizes the Education Secretary to contract with companies that process student-aid applications to process a pre-eligibility form at no cost to students that would advise them of how much aid they could expect to receive when they attend college.

■ Creates a program to provide two-year grants to local educational organizations to educate teachers, principals, and counselors about college admissions and student-aid procedures so that they may counsel students.

Institutional Aid

■ Continues a grant program for institutions that enroll a large proportion of needy students.

■ Creates a program to provide grants to institutions where Hispanics represent more than one-quarter of the undergraduate enrollment.

■ Continues grant programs to strengthen historically black colleges and universities.

■ Adds the following institutions to the list of those eligible for aid to historically black graduate schools: Alabama A&M University, Florida A&M University College of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hampton University, Jackson State University, Morgan State University, North Carolina A&T University, North Carolina Central University School of Law, Southern University School of Law, Texas Southern University School of Law and College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, University of Maryland Eastern Shore, and Xavier University of Louisiana College of Pharmacy.

■ Continues the Endowment Challenge Grant program to provide federal matching grants to encourage institutional fund raising.

Facilities

■ Creates a program to provide states with matching funds that they are to award on a competitive basis to institutions seeking to improve academic and library facilities, but declares ineligible any institution that has received a direct, non-competitive award from the federal government within the two preceding fiscal years.

■ Creates a program that provides guarantees on loans received by historically black colleges for the repair or renovation of campus facilities, but specifies that the government will not guarantee more than $375-million at a time, of which $250-million may be for private black colleges and $125-million for public black colleges.

■ Consolidates a loan program for academic facilities and a loan program for housing facilities.

Teacher Education

■ Creates a program to provide grants to state education agencies for teacher-education efforts, and provides that the size of the grant be determined by the state's portion of the nation's 5-to-17-year-olds and its portion of Chapter 1 funds for disadvantaged children.

■ Establishes at least one, and as many as three, National Teacher Academies to help teachers stay up to date in each of the following subjects: English, mathematics, science, history, geography, civics and government, and foreign language.

■ Creates a Teacher Corps Program to help states provide three-year scholarships of up to $5,000 a year to highly qualified individuals who are interested in teaching, and to direct them to jobs in schools where student achievement is poor and poverty is severe.

■ Creates a teacher-certification program to provide grants to states to develop or expand programs that enable "qualified professionals who have demonstrated a high level of subject area competence" become certified to teach.

■ Creates a demonstration program to provide grants to local school districts to pay half the cost of demonstrating ways to reduce class size.

■ Creates a middle-school demonstration program to provide grants to colleges and universities to develop model programs for training or retraining teachers who teach grades six through nine.

What They Mean for Colleges and Students

SAM KITTNER FOR THE CHRONICLE

In one of the last steps of the the 17-month reauthorization process, House and Senate conferees gather to draft the final version of the Higher Education Act.

■ Creates a program to help states provide scholarships and other aid to minority-group school employees who want to become teachers.

■ Creates a program to help states or local agencies provide tutoring, counseling, and other services that are intended to prepare minority high-school students for teaching careers.

■ Creates a program to help colleges support teacher-education programs that lead to the placement of teachers in schools where minority children account for at least half of the population.

■ Creates the National Mini Corps Program to provide grants to colleges to encourage low-income and first-generation students to tutor and counsel disadvantaged schoolchildren.

■ Creates a program to provide grants to consortia of colleges and schools to improve foreign-language and area-studies instruction in schools.

■ Creates a program to provide grants to colleges or education agencies to encourage the use of technology in teaching foreign languages in elementary or secondary schools.

■ Creates a program to provide grants to states with fewer than 1,108,500 residents to develop model programs for education reform and teacher training.

■ Creates a program to award grants to colleges to develop model faculty-development programs that are designed to show high-school teachers and college faculty members how to teach students with disabilities.

■ Creates a program to award grants to colleges to enable them to prepare students for work in preschool programs or as counselors for young children who have been affected by violence.

■ Creates a program to provide grants to states to improve the education of staff members working in early-childhood development.

■ Authorizes the Education Department to contract with entities to develop a national or regional job bank for teachers.

■ Authorizes the Education Department to make grants to consortia of school districts and colleges to provide training for "school-based decision makers."

■ Reauthorizes the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

International Education

■ Continues a program that provides grants to universities that operate centers for research on foreign language or area studies.

■ Continues a program that provides grants to universities that operate Language Resource Centers that are intended to improve the teaching of foreign languages.

■ Continues a program that pays half the cost of undergraduate international-studies and foreign-language programs.

■ Continues a program that provides grants to colleges that operate Intensive Summer Language Institutes for advanced foreign-language students or for teachers of foreign languages.

■ Continues a program that assists colleges and non-profit libraries to acquire periodicals and other research materials published outside the United States.

■ Creates a program of grants to campuses for international business centers that provide research and instruction that is intended to improve the nation's international competitiveness.

■ Continues a program that provides grants to colleges to foster links with the business community for purposes of educating business owners and improving the college's international curricula.

■ Creates an Institute for International Public Policy at a historically black college to be selected by the Education Department. The institute would be designed to increase the number of blacks and other minority-group members in international service by encouraging study abroad, language training, internships, and graduate work.

Libraries

■ Repeals the College Library Resources program that provided grants to institutions where library spending was below average.

■ Continues the College Library Technology and Cooperation Grants program to provide grants of up to $25,000 to libraries or consortia of libraries to support acquisition and sharing of technology.

■ Continues the Library Education and Human Resource Development program to provide grants to libraries or library organizations for professional development programs and for research on improving libraries.

■ Continues a program to provide grants to "major research libraries" to make them more accessible to scholars.

■ Creates a program to provide aid to historically black colleges and others with large numbers of minority students to strengthen their library and information-science programs.

Miscellaneous Programs

■ Reauthorizes the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges Act.

■ Continues a cooperative education program to provide grants to colleges that encourage work experience for students.

■ Continues the School, College, and University Partnerships program to provide grants to partnerships that help educate secondary-school students.

■ Creates the Articulation Agreement program to provide funds to states to promote agreements that help students at two-year colleges transfer to four-year institutions.

■ Creates a program to provide funds to partnerships involving colleges, local governments, and public-television stations to encourage the use of telecommunications to educate disabled college students and others.

■ Creates the Women and Minorities Science and Engineering Outreach Demonstration Program to provide matching grants to colleges to work with elementary and secondary schools in attracting female and minority-group students to undergraduate and graduate science and engineering programs.

■ Creates the Dwight D. Eisenhower Leadership Program to provide grants to colleges to teach leadership skills and to provide for internships in national and international organizations.

■ Continues Urban Community Service Grants to provide urban institutions with matching grants to work with private and civic organizations on solutions to urban problems.

■ Continues the Innovative Projects for Community Service program to provide grants to colleges to support community-service activities.

■ Creates the Literacy Corps Program and the Mentoring Corps Program to provide grants to colleges to establish for-credit courses in which students are required to provide literacy training for disadvantaged children and their parents or to act as mentors to disadvantaged children.

■ Creates a program to award a grant to a consortium of colleges to operate the National Center for the Workplace for research on problems in the workplace.

■ Authorizes the Education Department to award a grant for a National Clearinghouse for Postsecondary Education Materials that would make educational materials available to students with disabilities.

■ Authorizes the Education Department to make grants to colleges to help them develop and distribute information about disciplinary policies regarding sexual offenses and about aid available to victims.

■ Creates a program to enable states to reimburse needy students for the cost of taking Advanced Placement tests.

■ Allows colleges and universities to agree with each other to award aid based on need and to adopt "defined principles of professional judgment for determining student financial need."

■ Requires the Education Secretary to create within six months the post of Liaison for Community and Junior Colleges and to appoint someone who has graduated from and worked for a two-year college.

Committees and Commissions

■ Reauthorizes the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education and requires it to finance grants to colleges to improve international exchanges and campus climate and culture.

■ Reauthorizes Congress's Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance and requires it to study the impact of the reauthorization bill and ways to simplify the student-loan programs.

■ Reauthorizes the National Advisory Committee on Accreditation and Institutional Eligibility.

■ Establishes the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity to be composed of 15 members knowledgeable about postsecondary education who will be charged with assessing the procedures by which institutions become eligible for student aid.

■ Establishes a nine-member National Commission on Independent Higher Education to report within three years on state and federal policies that affect private colleges.

■ Establishes a 12-member National Commission on the Cost of Higher Education to report within two years on tuition trends, and to develop a standardized form for reporting annually the administrative, instructional, and capital costs of colleges.

Studies

■ Requires the Education Department to report on the following subjects:

The role of guarantee agencies in student loans.

"The advisability of statutorily protecting officials of accrediting agencies" that are evaluating institutions for federal aid eligibility.

The number of students who refuse to repay their loans because an institution defrauded them.

Programs designed to make higher education more accessible to non-traditional students.

How student aid is coordinated with other federal benefit programs.

Factors that affect the college-going rates of disabled students, minority-group students, and other at-risk groups.

The effectiveness of programs that guarantee schoolchildren aid for postsecondary education.

The quality of information that it now collects about graduate education.

The extent to which asbestos, radon gas, and lead in drinking water are problems on college campuses (with the help of the Environmental Protection Agency).

The use of Pell Grants by prisoners.

—COMPILED BY THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

Give & Take

A donor to the University of Houston says he has learned that $51.4-million speaks louder than $2-million. So he asked for his gift back.

In May 1991, LeRoy Melcher, a Houston investor, promised $2-million toward the cost of a new building for the UH Alumni Organization, which now occupies cramped quarters. The new building was to have large offices and meeting rooms and was expected to cost about $5-million.

Then, last fall, John and Rebecca Moores gave the university $51.4-million, with $25-million earmarked for a new athletics and recreation center. Soon after, the university decided the alumni organization would be housed in the new state-of-the-art center and scrapped plans for a separate alumni office.

The new plan, however, angered Mr. Melcher, a 1933 alumnus who says he has given the campus more than $5-million over the years.

"I don't think too much of anyone making a deal—and then making another deal when someone else with more money comes along," Mr. Melcher says.

The university returned $1-million he had already paid on his $2-million pledge. Asked in an interview if the incident will affect his future donations to the campus, Mr. Melcher didn't say Yes or No. But he did name other places to which he plans to give money.

University officials say the campus had problems raising enough money to pay for the alumni building. Mr. Melcher's gift was all that had been designated for the project.

The gift from the Moores, on the other hand, could easily cover the cost of incorporating the alumni offices in the new center, they say.

"Mr. Melcher's done a lot of good for the university over the years," says Richard A. Levy, director of communications for the Houston system. "It's a shame this had to happen."

■

Looking to capitalize on the popularity of its affable leader, the University of California at Berkeley has made Chancellor Chang-Lin Tien the star of its latest fund-raising appeal.

Seeking $3-million in unrestricted gifts for a fund known as the Chancellor's University Fund, the Berkeley campus has sent brochures and letters to alumni and friends that describe Mr. Tien's efforts to improve undergraduate education and help the institution remain accessible despite deep cuts in state support.

One brochure features a cover picture of the beaming chancellor beneath the text: "Q. Who's making sure that Cal stays affordable? A. Chancellor Tien."

University officials say the appeals are designed not to promote the chancellor personally, but to take advantage of his reputation around the state and on the campus. Mr. Tien has taught at Berkeley since 1959.

Business & Philanthropy

60% of All Colleges Hit by Cuts in Operating Budgets, Survey Shows

Many raise tuition, freeze hiring, or delay repairs

By Julie L. Nicklin

WASHINGTON

THE MOST SEVERE financial pressures in a decade were the dominant concern of higher-education leaders last year as they scrambled to keep their institutions fiscally stable.

Nearly 60 per cent of all colleges and universities experienced cuts in their operating budgets in 1991-92, forcing many to raise tuition, freeze faculty hiring, offer fewer sections of courses, or delay building repairs.

Those findings come from a report of a survey, *Campus Trends, 1992*, released here this week by the American Council on Education. The survey, which is conducted annually, tracks academic and administrative changes at colleges and universities.

Administrators of 411 institutions responded to the survey, which covered issues ranging from financial problems to student enrollment to faculty hiring. The results were then adjusted statistically to represent nationwide trends.

Administrators at only 36 per cent of the nation's colleges and universities rated their institutions' financial health as "excellent" or "very good."

"Most colleges and universities are really taking it on the chin these days," said Elaine El-Khawas, the council's vice-president for policy analysis and research, who conducted the survey. "It's very serious when the majority of higher-education institutions are having financial problems at the same time."

Public Colleges Feel the Brunt

Public colleges have felt the brunt of the recession more than their private counterparts, the report says.

Nearly 50 per cent of all four-year public institutions worked in 1991-92 with operating budgets that were the same as, or lower than, those of the previous year. In contrast, only 33 per cent of all private institutions worked with reduced budgets in the same period. In fact, the report says most private colleges increased their budgets by 5 to 10 per cent.

Administrators at both public and private colleges fear that if the financial problems continue, institutions will not be able to afford as much faculty research as in the past, that their institutions' growth will slow, and that more money will have to go to financial aid to make sure that students can afford a college education.

The budget problems aren't keeping students away, however. Last fall, higher education experienced a record high enrollment of 14.2-million students, the report says. Over the past five years, two-year colleges experienced the greatest growth, with 9 out of 10 reporting increased enrollments. And the number of students over the age of 25 continued to grow on most campuses.

Ms. El-Khawas said the findings also showed that the decline in the number of high-school graduates had not hurt college enrollments as much as some had predicted.

'Beginning of a Turnaround'

In 1991-92, more than half of all institutions admitted a larger freshman class than they had the previous year. The higher enrollments followed two years in which the number of institutions reporting increases in freshmen had dropped, the report says.

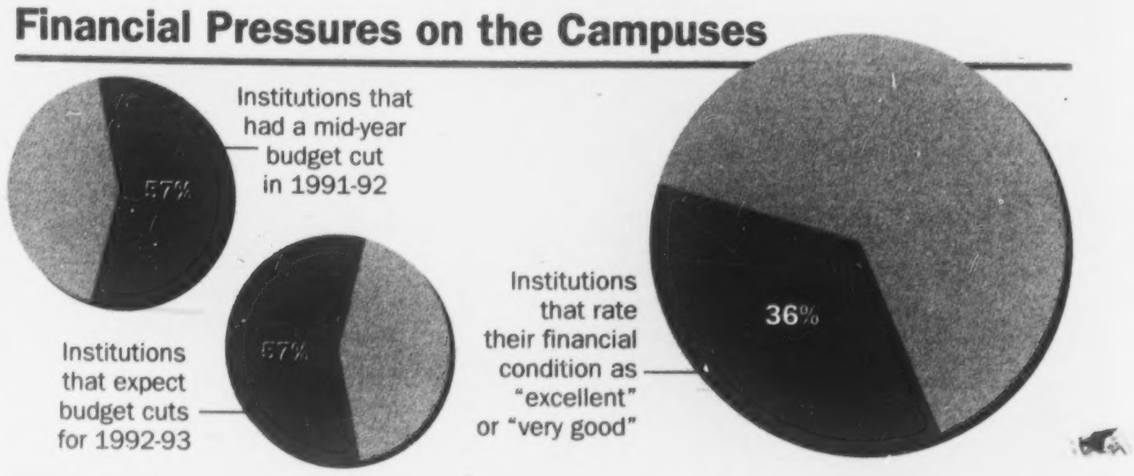
Ms. El-Khawas said most of the new freshmen were of traditional college age. "That's a signal of the beginning of a turnaround," she said.

But as more students entered college, hiring freezes and layoffs provoked by budget constraints reduced faculty size. About 20 per cent of the colleges said they had cut full-time faculty numbers, up from 5 per cent in 1990.

The survey indicates, however, that the trend will reverse. Over half of all institutions expect to step up their faculty hiring, largely because of retirements and increased enrollments.

Copies of the report are available for $13, prepaid, from the ACE, Division of Policy Analysis and Research, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. ■

Financial Pressures on the Campuses


57%
Institutions that had a mid-year budget cut in 1991-92
57%
Institutions that expect budget cuts for 1992-93
36%
Institutions that rate their financial condition as "excellent" or "very good"

	Total	Public 2-year	Public 4-year	All private
SHORT-TERM IMPACT				
Most frequently cited responses:				
Increased student fees	65%	67%	81%	55%
Achieved greater efficiency in some operations	58	55	50	66
Postponed spending for buildings and equipment	57	61	66	47
Re-allocated resources productively	46	48	40	47
Reduced library acquisitions	40	36	58	34
Increased class size in introductory courses	37	45	52	21
Imposed a freeze on hiring in regular faculty positions	35	45	48	17
Reduced administrative staff	35	29	46	34
Reduced number of courses or sections	33	33	49	25
Delayed or reduced salary increases	32	32	36	31
Held off on introducing new programs	32	46	43	10
Provided no salary increases for administrators and staff	30	37	48	14
Made new, creative decisions	28	23	27	35
Provided no salary increases for faculty members	27	32	42	13
POSSIBLE LONG-TERM IMPACT				
Most frequently cited responses:				
Increased reliance on tuition revenue	50%	62%	59%	30%
Re-allocation of resources among departments	48	57	57	31
Labs and equipment will be more dated	47	60	55	24
More maintenance will be deferred	46	59	58	22
Slower expansion of new technology	44	53	45	31
More programs will be revenue generating	37	39	26	42
Slower growth than planned	35	46	33	24
More institutional money for student aid	27	15	15	50
Fewer programs and courses	25	30	30	14

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 510 colleges and universities in the spring of 1992. The response rate was 81 per cent.

SOURCE: American Council on Education

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

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Quote, Unquote

NOTICE
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will be mailed August 21

News Summary: Page A3

"It's like an issue to win with, rather than an issue to do anything about."
A dean, on President Bush's education agenda: A19

"Who else ever stood up before and said: 'Education is important and I feel responsible even though I'm responsible for only 5 per cent of the funding.' "
A university president, who is an adviser to the President: A19

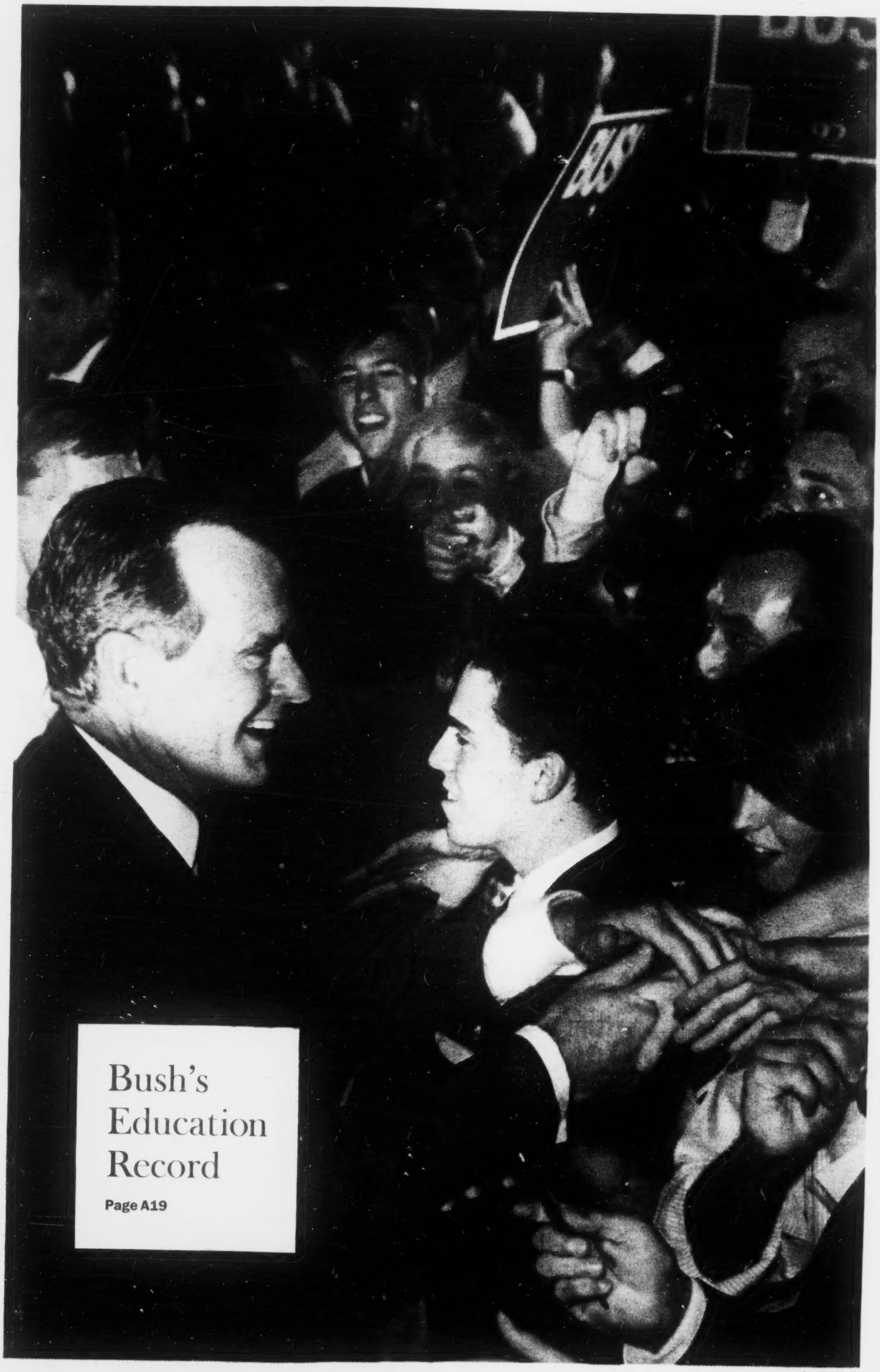
"Many of my students know more about President Bush via Dana Carvey's 'Saturday Night Live' impersonations than they do from news accounts."
A communications professor, on TV's effect on politics: B1

"People are realizing that when we get to the other side of this recession, it isn't going to be business as usual."
Vice-president of the American Association for Higher Education: A25

"Every summer I wonder what is the fate of the African-American males on my campus. I tell the young men to be careful and come back. Anybody could want to take them out."
An assistant dean of freshmen: A27

"There's no life there. I didn't want to get caught in the crossfire. It's not too exciting here, but at least I'm not dodging bullets."
A senior at the U. of Iowa: A27

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-40
Athletics	A30
Business & Philanthropy	A25-26
Gazette	A33
Fact File	A30
Government & Politics	A18-23
Information Technology	A15-17
International	A31-32
Personal & Professional	A13-14
Scholarship	A6-12
Students	A27-29
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-40**
Bulletin Board	B4-39
Opinion, Letters	B1-3



Bush's Education Record

Page A19

AP/WIDE WORLD

MARGINALIA

If we write it, this will be the final "Marginalia" column in the current volume of *The Chronicle*.

Then, after time out for our "Almanac" issue, we'll start all over again.

How tempting it is to take the week off!

Our desk is a mess. Letters lie in our in-basket, unanswered. Eleven members of our staff have asked for just a minute of our time. Decisions, large and small, are as yet unmade. (Should we continue our summertime practice of printing a big picture on Page 1 of this newspaper, or go back to a more conventional design? Should we rename our "Business & Philanthropy" section? Should we print our reporters' bylines in boldface type or italic?)

■

The weather outside our office is superb.

Our garden needs weeding.

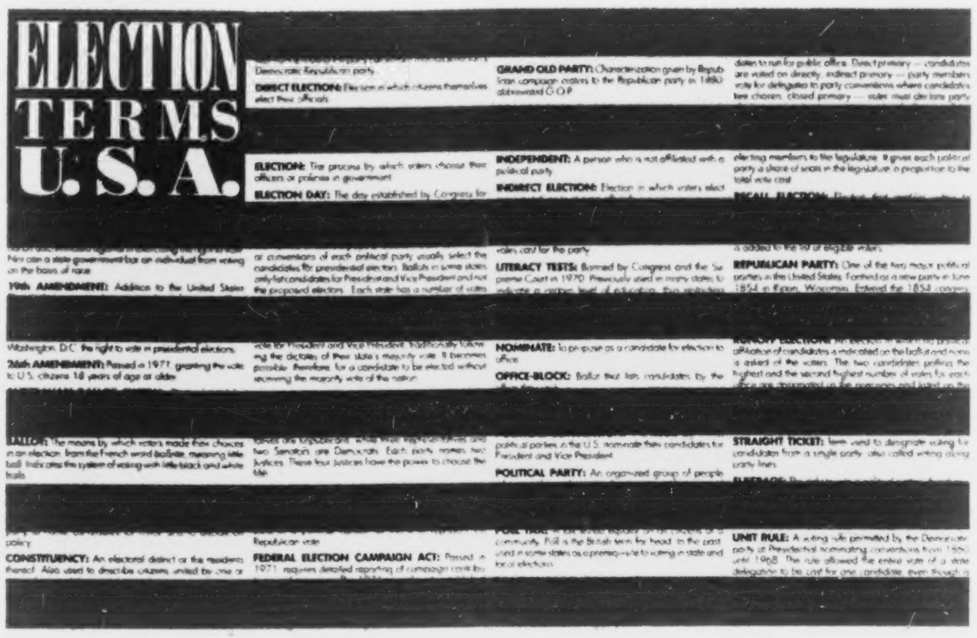
We have six new books to read.

We . . .

We'll be back in September.

—C.G.

In Brief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U. OF TULSA

University of Tulsa teaches students about political elections

TULSA, OKLA.—The University of Tulsa has produced a poster called "Election Terms U.S.A.," which it plans to distribute to high-school history and social-studies classes in Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The poster (*above*) includes definitions of 48 terms and explanations of the four Constitutional amendments that guarantee citizens the right to vote. The definitions explain the origins of the Republican and Democratic parties and their symbols, the elephant and the donkey. Tulsa spent $2,500 to produce the posters. ■

Bookstore officials are arrested

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.—Two former Pennsylvania State University bookstore officials were charged last week with stealing $37,742 in money and services from the institution.

Following a five-month investigation, university police arrested John S. Bischoff, director of auxiliary services for the university, and William A. McVicker, director of the bookstore here. Both men, who had resigned from their posts last month, were arraigned in state court.

Police said the arrests completed their investigation as well as an internal audit of the bookstore that the university had been conducting.

Mr. Bischoff, who had worked at the university for more than 20 years, oversaw the system's 22 bookstores as well as its ice rink, bowling alley, and tennis club. Mr. McVicker reported to Mr. Bischoff. The charges against both men include submitting false vouchers and failing to deposit money earned at special sales events that the bookstore held. If found guilty, each man could be charged up to $15,000 and sentenced to as many as seven years in prison. ■

Bank merger is boon to college

EVERETT, WASH. — The nation's largest bank merger has proved to be a boon to Everett Community College. When Bank of America merged with Security Pacific Bank, company officials determined they did not need the corporate library housed at the Security Pacific headquarters in Seattle. So Security Pacific donated its 3,000-volume library to the college, which has been struggling to rebuild its collection since a fire destroyed its library in 1987. The collection includes books on business and the stock market. ■

Students use Lego castle to learn engineering

CINCINNATI — The University of Cincinnati College of Engineering and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sponsored two week-long programs to give middle-school students insights into engineering and the environment.

The students took a series of field trips to learn how drinking water is treated and what happens to garbage. They also learned principles of engineering by using a computerized program to build labor-saving devices for characters inside a 12,000-block Lego castle (*right*). ■

LISA SOUDERS

MIKE GRYNIEWICZ

Students take 'Sun Warrior' to Japan

MILWAUKEE—Marquette University engineering students will enter their 19-foot *Sun Warrior* in a solar-powered boat race to be held in Japan this month. The craft is one of 50 that will be competing in the Mikata Grand Solar Challenge and is the only boat entered by a team from an American university.

Seventeen students worked on the *Sun Warrior* (*left*), a catamaran, as a senior design project. Sixteen solar panels provide power for the boat's two engines, but it could run on conventional batteries if necessary.

Solar-powered boats may be the wave of the future because they don't emit pollutants and do not make the noise that many fishing and pleasure boats do, said Robert L. Reid, dean of Marquette's College of Engineering. ■

Teach for America faces deficit

NEW YORK—Teach for America, which has enjoyed remarkable success in fund raising since it was founded in 1989, is now facing a $2.5-million deficit in its operating budget of $6.9-million. The group was started by Wendy Kopp, a graduate of Princeton University, to recruit college graduates without education degrees to become teachers in some of the nation's toughest schools.

But the soured economy has left corporations and foundations unable to give as much money this year, a spokesman for the group said. Funds are raised to cover the group's training institute, regional offices, and administration.

Teach for America officials hope to bring in more money before the fiscal year ends next month. Despite the deficit, the group plans to add two teaching sites this fall. Last year it had 10. ■

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NCAA Releases Data on Graduation Rates of Individual Colleges

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

For the first time ever, the National Collegiate Athletic Association has released information about the graduation rates of its member colleges' athletes on a campus-by-campus basis.

In past years the association published only a summary of the graduation rates for all colleges in Division I, its top competitive level. But prodded by federal lawmakers who sought more complete disclosure about the academic success of athletes and other students, NCAA members agreed to make the data public beginning this year.

A federal law that requires the publication of graduation rates at all colleges that receive federal aid will take effect next year.

Last week the association released a 625-page report featuring two pages on each of the 297 colleges in Division I.

Among other things, the NCAA's report provided a look at how many scholarship athletes and other full-time students had earned their degrees within six years after they enrolled. The information on students and athletes was broken down by sex and race; the data on athletes also include some breakdown by sport.

But in response to the concern of college officials that individual athletes on teams with small numbers of players might be identified, the NCAA provided, for each sport, a graduation rate and an estimate of the number of athletes in the pool.

Counselors and Coaches

The federal law requires colleges to provide the form to prospective athletes and their parents, to guidance counselors, and to high-school coaches.

Like a survey last month by *The Chronicle*, the NCAA report did not provide information about the graduation rates of athletes at the eight Ivy League colleges and the three U.S. service academies, since they do not give athletic scholarships. The data below include graduation-rate information for 32 of the 39 Division I colleges that did not participate in *The Chronicle* survey (July 22).

Seven institutions—the College of Charleston, Coppin State, Northeastern Illinois, and Southern Utah Universities, the State University of New York at Buffalo, and the Universities of Missouri at Kansas City and North Carolina at Greensboro, did not provide information because they had not joined Division I at the time the players in the pool enrolled. ■

ATHLETICS NOTES

- **NCAA puts U. of Texas–Pan American on 3 years' probation**
- **Football coach at Newberry College resigns over his résumé**

The National Collegiate Athletic Association last week put the University of Texas–Pan American on three years' probation because of major rules violations in its men's basketball program.

Because the university's women's basketball team had been punished for major violations two years ago, the NCAA's infractions committee hit Texas–Pan American with some of the association's penalties for major repeat violators—the so-called death penalty.

The panel stopped short of the complete ban on competition that it imposed on Southern Methodist University's football team in 1987. But it cut short Pan American's 1992-93 basketball season by five games, barred the team from appearing on television or in postseason play next year, and cut its scholarships to 10 in 1992-93 and 12 in 1993-94.

The infractions panel said Pan American officials had failed to maintain control over the basketball program, resulting in a "pattern of violations" that "flourished" for several years. The violations included unethical conduct by the former basketball coach.

■

Newberry College's football coach has quit amid reports of discrepancies between his résumé and his work experience.

Brad Senter said he had quit because *The State* newspaper of Columbia, S. C., was set to run a story showing that he had exaggerated his duties in prior jobs. *The State* also reported a former coach's claim that Newberry's president knew about the divergence. —D.L.

PEOPLE IN ATHLETICS

Elizabeth Alden, graduate assistant to the associate director of men's athletics at U. of Iowa, to director of athletics at Webster U.

Bill Byrne, athletics director at U. of Oregon, to athletics director at U. of Nebraska.

Barbara Camp, associate director of athletics at U. of California at Irvine, to acting director.

Tom Collins, assistant commissioner of Big South Conference, to athletics director at Campbell U.

Rick Creehan, associate director of athletics and baseball coach at Allegheny College, to athletics director.

Peter Dees, men's basketball coach at Truett-McConnell College, to athletics director and men's soccer coach.

Patricia Dolan, director of women's athletics at U. of Wisconsin at Superior, also to acting director of men's athletics.

Leon Drury, athletics director at Bryant College, has been dismissed.

Dennis Farrell, associate commissioner of the Big West Conference, to commissioner.

Thomas Ford, athletics director at U. of California at Irvine, to assistant executive director of the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

Bruce A. Grimes, former athletics director at West Texas State U., to athletics director at Fort Lewis College.

Ted Kissell, associate director of athletics for sports programs and external operations at U. of Arizona, to athletics director at U. of Dayton.

Roger Sayers, president of U. of Alabama, has been named chairman of the College Football Association's Board of Directors.

Robert J. Talbot, dean of admissions and financial aid at Catholic U. of America, to athletics director.

Jeff Thompson, athletics director at U. of Colorado at Colorado Springs, has announced his resignation, effective September 30.

Charles E. Young, chancellor of the U. of California at Los Angeles, has been named Division I chair of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's presidents' commission.

Graduation Rates of Scholarship Athletes at 32 NCAA Division I Colleges

	White male athletes		Black male athletes		White female athletes		Black female athletes		All athletes		Refined graduation rate ‡	
	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated	Total	Proportion graduated
Alabama State U	0	—	117	28.2%	0	—	30	46.7%	147	32.0%	47	100.0%
Alcorn State U	0	—	87	27.6	0	—	19	63.2	106	34.0	86	40.7
Boston U	54	66.7	9	77.8	27	77.8	3	100.0	114	72.8	96	88.0
Brigham Young U	90	30.0	7	0.0	38	60.5	1	0.0	160	36.3	115	49.6
Butler U	40	77.5	2	0.0	20	70.0	0	—	62	72.6	57	89.5
Campbell U	38	52.1	8	25.0	7	85.7	3	33.3	57	52.6	44	100.0
Delaware State U	3	33.3	47	42.6	0	—	13	61.5	64	46.9	48	68.8
Duke U	68	91.2	13	84.6	17	100.0	1	100.0	103	92.2	103	96.1
Georgetown U	9	77.8	10	70.0	12	83.3	3	66.7	35	77.1	29	93.1
Grambling State U	3	33.3	132	39.0	4	100.0	47	59.6	198	48.0	93	95.7
Hofstra U	15	66.7	2	50.0	19	84.2	0	—	55	60.0	34	97.1
Jackson State U	0	—	105	31.4	0	—	20	50.0	125	34.0	64	70.3
McNeese State U	83	38.6	40	10.0	17	47.1	9	33.3	157	31.8	108	50.0
Morgan State U	1	100.0	92	38.0	0	—	32	37.5	125	38.0	102	44.1
North Carolina A&T State U	0	—	60	31.7	0	—	13	61.5	73	37.0	35	77.1
Northwestern U	68	83.8	20	75.0	34	79.4	3	66.7	129	81.0	131	93.1
Pennsylvania State U	80	57.0	20	60.0	41	73.2	4	75.0	155	63.0	151	76.0
Prairie View A&M U †												
Saint John's U	54	75.9	8	75.0	20	85.0	3	66.7	89	78.7	107	93.0
Samford U	4	75.0	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	5	80.0	11	81.8 *
San Diego State U	40	27.5	18	22.2	21	33.3	9	22.2	92	26.1	90	32.2
Seton Hall U	18	66.7	10	60.0	15	33.3	2	50.0	46	52.2	34	79.4
Southeast Missouri State U	43	32.6	34	32.4	25	48.0	10	20.0	116	36.2	82	51.2
Southern U	0	—	79	29.1	0	—	29	31.0	114	29.8	78	43.6
Temple U	80	55.0	48	37.5	37	81.1	17	70.6	191	56.0	172	66.9
Tennessee State U	0	—	75	26.7	0	—	19	42.1	94	29.8	73	41.1
Texas Southern U	0	—	47	12.8	0	—	23	8.7	81	11.1	31	29.0
U of Arkansas at Little Rock †												
U of Detroit	31	61.3	7	14.3	17	35.3	5	40.0	64	46.9	43	72.1
U of South Alabama	14	42.9	7	0.0	9	44.4	8	37.5	45	40.0	25	84.0
Utah State U	41	29.3	8	37.5	32	37.5	4	0.0	96	31.3	68	67.6
Villanova U	27	81.5	3	100.0	31	90.3	0	—	63	85.7	65	86.2

† Prairie View A&M U. did not provide the NCAA with a copy of its Graduation Rates Disclosure Form, while the U. of Arkansas at Little Rock told the NCAA that it was unable to provide the information because of problems in its record keeping.

*Samford provided only partial information to the NCAA.

‡ The refined graduation rate adds to the number of incoming freshmen those athletes who transferred into an institution after their first year, but excludes from the calculation those athletes who left the institution in good academic standing before, or continued to be enrolled in good standing after, their sixth year.

SOURCE: NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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THE CHRONICLE

OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Almanac

The Cover
University of Virginia
Photograph by Robert Llewellyn

FACTS ABOUT THE U.S., EACH OF THE 50 STATES, AND D.C.

Demographics
Population; age distribution; racial and ethnic distribution; educational attainment of adults; use of English language at home; per-capita personal income; poverty rate of children and adults; new high-school graduates, 1992-93 and 2001-02; new GED diploma recipients; high-school dropout rate

★

Political Leadership
Governor; governor's higher-education aide; U.S. Senators; U.S. Representatives; legislature

★

Colleges and Universities
Number of institutions by type; statewide coordinating board; private-college association; institutions censured by the AAUP; institutions under NCAA sanctions

★

Faculty Members
Number of full-time faculty members by rank; number of full-time faculty members with tenure; average pay of full-time professors

★

Students
Enrollment by type of institution, level of study, and racial and ethnic group; proportion of female students, of full-time students, of minority students, and of foreign students; minority students by type of institution; degrees awarded; residence of new students; test-score averages; graduation rates at NCAA institutions

★

Money
Average tuition and fees; expenditures; state funds for operating expenses and student aid; salary of chief executive of largest public four-year campus; spending on research and development by universities; federal spending on research and development; largest endowment; top fund raisers

Almanac illustrations by Max-Karl Winkler

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THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Almanac

Vol. XXXIX, No. 1 ★ August 26, 1992

★ The Nation **3-37**

9 Issues Affecting Higher Education: a Roll Call of the States **8**

STUDENTS

Average ACT and SAT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group **9**
Student Financial Aid **9**
Educational Attainment of 1980 High-School Seniors by 1986 **9**
Number of Colleges by Enrollment **9**
Colleges With Most Freshman National Merit Scholars **10**
Financial Aid to Full-Time Students **10**
Campuses With the Largest Enrollments **10**
College Enrollment by Age of Students **11**
Administrators' Views of Changes in Enrollment and Student Characteristics **11**
College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group **11**
Projections of College Enrollment, Degrees, and High-School Graduates **12**
Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population **12**
Proportion of 18-to-24-Year-Olds Enrolled in College **12**
Attitudes and Characteristics of Freshmen **13**
Characteristics of Recipients of Doctorates **14**
Foreign Students' Countries of Origin **14**
Institutions Enrolling the Most Foreign Students **14**
Earned Degrees Conferred **15**
Universities Awarding the Most Earned Doctorates **15**
Number of Institutions Conferring Degrees **15**
Degrees Conferred by Racial and Ethnic Group **15**

FACULTY AND STAFF

Full-Time Employees by Race **16**
Median Salaries of Administrators **16**
Faculty Workloads **16**
Changes in the Size of the Full-Time Faculty **28**
Employment Status of Faculty Members **28**
Characteristics of Full-Time College Professors **28**
Average Faculty Salaries **28**
Attitudes and Activities of Full-Time Faculty Members **30**
Average Faculty Salaries by Rank and Field **32**
Median Salaries of Chief Executive and Academic Officers **32**
Employment Policies and Perquisites for College Presidents **32**

RESOURCES

Top Fund Raisers **34**
Sources of Voluntary Support for Higher Education **34**
College Revenues and Expenditures **34**
Average College Costs **34**
Range of Tuition at 4-Year Institutions **34**
Defense Department Contracts **34**
Total Return on College Endowments **35**
College and University Endowments Over $65-Million **35**
Largest Endowments per Student **35**
Holdings of University Research Libraries **36**
Top Institutions in Research-and-Development Spending **36**

INSTITUTIONS

Administrators' Views of Campus Issues **37**
Selective Liberal-Arts Colleges **37**
Campus Responses to Financial Pressures **37**
Changes in Campus Operating Budgets **37**
Leading Research Universities **37**

★ Maps **4-8**

Proportion of Adults With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher **4**
Projected Change in the Number of Public High-School Graduates **4**
High-School Dropout Rates **5**
Number of Colleges and Universities **5**
Proportion of College Students Who Are Minority-Group Members **6**
Proportion of College Students Who Are Enrolled Full Time **6**
Proportion of First-Time College Freshmen Enrolled in Their Home States **7**
States' Share of Total U.S. College Enrollment **7**
Percentage Change in College Enrollment **8**
Percentage Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education **8**

★ The 50 States & D.C. **39-111**

★ Sources & Notes **112**

THE NATION

CONCERNS ABOUT MONEY—where to find more and how to spend what's available—are likely to dominate higher education's agenda in academic 1992-93.

After months of bad news about budget shortfalls, layoffs, and program cuts, the nation's 3,500 colleges and universities are approaching their new year warily.

Many institutions hope the worst financial pressures in nearly half a century are behind them. Others, such as the public institutions in economically troubled California, fear the worst is yet to come.

The challenge that institutions now face is how to insure student access and academic quality at a time when state appropriations, tuition revenues, and federal student aid are not likely to grow significantly.

"We're in for some very tough times for a fair number of years ahead," says Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education. "State fiscal problems will continue. To the extent that the states address those problems through tax increases, the line of competitors for those dollars is very long—and we're not necessarily at the front of it."

Such fiscal realities are driving what may be the most profound review of institutional priorities that many colleges have seen in a long time. Some will look inward, considering how they can be better by becoming smaller. They will continue to review basic questions about their campuses: How many students can we afford to educate? How many doctoral and undergraduate programs can we afford to offer?

Some critics, however, say institutions are not going far enough in their efforts to cut costs and restructure their operations. They are calling for fundamental changes and are challenging such sacred cows as how faculty workloads are determined.

Many in academe say the problem is not faculty productivity but a rigid faculty-reward system that values research over teaching and service. On individual campuses the debate is likely to intensify this year over ways to reform the system of hiring and promoting faculty members.

Academics will be reassessing the way they do business on a variety of fronts. Accreditation is expected to receive heightened scrutiny. More and more people, from the U.S. Education Department to the campuses, are raising questions about the value of accreditation.

Concerns about the quality of undergraduate education are expected to receive renewed attention. Reformers have called for smaller classes and more contact between tenured professors and students. Some campuses have announced plans to improve undergraduate education, but whether such efforts will be gutted by budget problems remains to be seen.

In this era of economic uncertainty, community colleges are taking on an increasingly important role in higher education. State cutbacks will bring lower enrollment at many four-year public institutions. Two-year colleges, which are already under stress as they deal with large numbers of "underprepared" and non–English-speaking students, will become the only option available to many people.

The outlook for significant increases in the federal government's student-aid programs is bleak. In reauthorizing the Higher Education Act, Congress agreed to increase the maximum Pell Grant that students can receive in 1993-94—if more funds become available. This year, however, the maximum size of grants will remain at $2,400 a year.

A lack of money is the common thread running through other issues affecting higher education at the federal level. Competition for scarce government dollars will continue to heat up this year among scientists. Some in Congress are trying to kill the $8.25-billion Superconducting Supercollider. Critics fear that spending billions of dollars on "big science" projects like the supercollider will siphon away money from smaller science programs.

TWO RECENT Supreme Court decisions will resonate deeply on college campuses this academic year.

The court set the stage for renewed political and judicial battles over desegregation in 19 Southern and border states when it ruled that Mississippi's public colleges were still illegally segregated. Educators and civil-rights leaders say the decision may force predominantly white institutions to take more steps to attract black students and faculty members. As for public black colleges, legal experts differ on whether the language in the decision will lead states to close some of these institutions or give them more financial support.

Meanwhile, a decision by the Supreme Court on "fighting words" will give rise to new debates about whether limits can and should be set on what people may say on college campuses. The Court ruled that it was unconstitutional for public entities to ban specific kinds of fighting words, defined as forms of speech that inflict injury or incite immediate violence. Many colleges have adopted "hate speech" codes in recent years following racial incidents on their campuses. College officials are just beginning to consider whether they need to rewrite their codes to comply with the Court's decision.

College sports programs face a different set of legal issues: how to comply with a law requiring them to provide equitable treatment for female athletes. The National Collegiate Athletic Association has created a special panel to determine what the NCAA and its member institutions should do to improve sports opportunities for women.

The dim fiscal outlook across academe will continue to put pressure on campus fund-raising staffs. At many colleges, the recession has affected the gifts of alumni to their annual funds. Such gifts have grown little, if at all. No similar dropoff has been seen in major gifts from wealthy donors.

The 1990's have proved a dynamic time for curricular and scholarly innovations. Multiculturalism will continue to influence scholars in the humanities and social sciences. The academic and publishing worlds are also seeing a surge of interest in the field of gay and lesbian studies.

Among scientists, debate is raging over genetic research that makes connections between biology and aspects of human behavior, such as intelligence.

Despite some intriguing debates in both the humanities and the sciences, many administrators fear that sustaining faculty interest and vitality at a time of retrenchment will be a major challenge in 1992-93.

"Even if we've reached the trough nationally, there's no indication there's going to be any significant upswing," says Robert M. Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities, "unless there are some large resources hidden somewhere that nobody knows about."

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 252,177,000

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 44	32.6%
45 and older	31.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	2.9%
Black	12.1%
White	80.3%
Other and unknown	3.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	9.0%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	10.4%
Some high school, no diploma	14.4%
High-school diploma	30.0%
Some college, no degree	18.7%
Associate degree	6.2%
Bachelor's degree	13.1%
Graduate or professional degree	7.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 13.8%

Per-capita personal income: $19,082

Poverty rate:

All	13.1%
Under age 18	18.3%
Age 18 and older	11.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	2,215,070
2001-02 (estimate)	2,583,990

New GED diploma recipients: 461,849

High-school dropout rate: 11.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

President:
George Bush (R), term ends 1993

Vice-President:
Dan Quayle (R), term ends 1993

Secretary of Education:
Lamar Alexander

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	595
Public 2-year institutions	972
Private 4-year institutions	1,546
Private 2-year institutions	446
Total	3,559

Vocational institutions: 6,455

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	114,315
Associate professor	90,593
Assistant professor	90,841
Instructor	22,739
Lecturer	7,790
No rank	53,095
Total	379,373

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	161,765
Women	50,207
Total	211,972

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$56,658
Associate professor	$42,732
Assistant professor	$35,511
Instructor	$26,129
No rank	$32,307
Total	$44,497

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$45,412
Associate professor	$38,040
Assistant professor	$32,671
Instructor	$28,637
No rank	$37,086
Total	$37,064

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$56,107
Associate professor	$40,064
Assistant professor	$33,208
Instructor	$25,095
No rank	$31,140
Total	$42,183

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	5,802,877
At public 2-year institutions	4,937,663
At private 4-year institutions	2,726,255
At private 2-year institutions	243,355
Undergraduate	11,862,910
Graduate	1,573,637
Professional	273,603
American Indian	102,618
Asian	554,803
Black	1,223,303
Hispanic	758,054
White	10,674,784
Foreign	396,588
Total	13,710,150

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.4%
Full-time	56.7%
Minority	19.8%
Foreign	2.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 13.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	17.3%
At public 2-year institutions	22.5%
At private 4-year institutions	15.4%
At private 2-year institutions	26.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	454,679
Bachelor's	1,049,657
Master's	323,844
Doctorate	38,238
Professional	70,980

Residence of new students: 81% of all freshmen attended colleges in their home states.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.6 on the A.C.T. and 896 on the S.A.T.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions: 53%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,888
At public 2-year institutions	$824
At private 4-year institutions	$9,083
At private 2-year institutions	$5,570

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$85,770,530,000
Private institutions	$48,885,041,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $40,066,823,000
Two-year change: Up 3%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,773,990,000
Non–need-based: $219,954,000
Other: $341,195,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $16,057,003,000

Sources:

Federal government	58.9%
State and local governments	8.1%
Industry	6.9%
The institution itself	18.6%
Other	7.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $9,031,047,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$4,774,514,000
National Science Foundation	$1,304,613,000
Department of Defense	$1,196,888,000
Department of Agriculture	$349,121,000
Department of Energy	$512,376,000

The Nation

- Population
- Educational attainment of adults
- Per-capita income
- Poverty rate
- Public high-school graduates
- High-school dropout rate

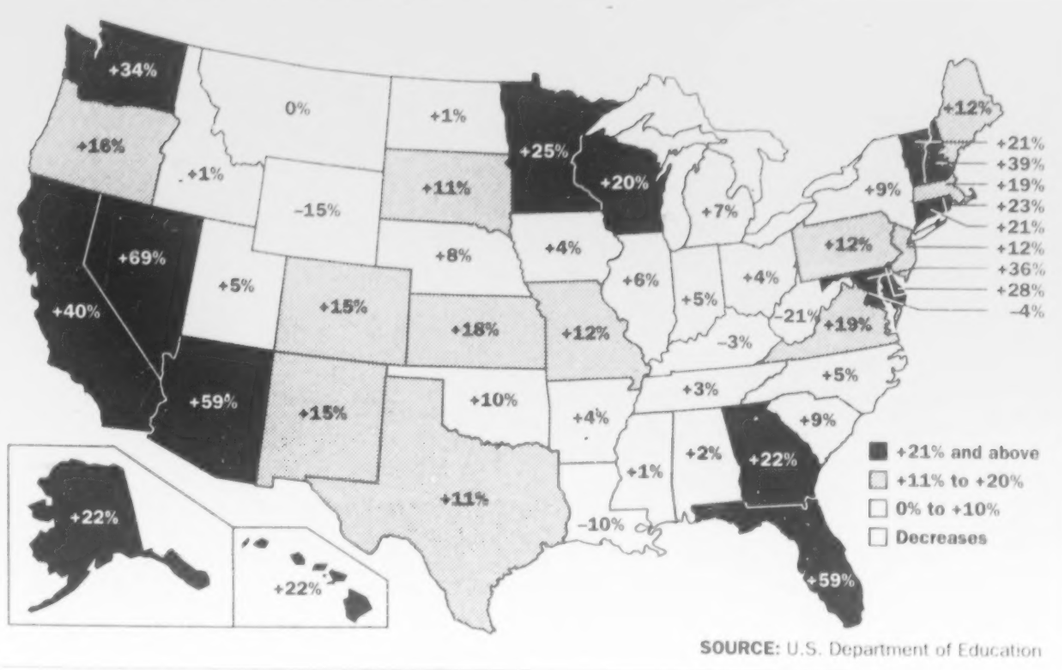
	1991 population	Rank	Educational attainment of adults in 1990 (highest level): 9th grade or less	Some high school no diploma	High-school diploma	Some college no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	1991 per-capita income	1990 poverty rate	1992-93 public high-school graduates	High-school dropout rate in 1990
Alabama	4,089,000	22	13.7%	19.4%	29.4%	16.8%	5.0%	10.1%	5.5%	$15,567	18.3%	38,940	12.6%
Alaska	570,000	49	5.1%	8.2%	28.7%	27.6%	7.2%	15.0%	8.0%	$21,932	9.0%	5,260	10.9%
Arizona	3,750,000	23	9.0%	12.3%	26.1%	25.4%	6.8%	13.3%	7.0%	$16,401	15.7%	29,690	14.4%
Arkansas	2,372,000	33	15.2%	18.4%	32.7%	16.6%	3.7%	8.9%	4.5%	$14,753	19.1%	25,500	11.4%
California	30,380,000	1	11.2%	12.6%	22.3%	22.6%	7.9%	15.3%	8.1%	$20,952	12.5%	243,550	14.2%
Colorado	3,377,000	26	5.6%	10.0%	26.5%	24.0%	6.9%	18.0%	9.0%	$19,440	11.7%	31,400	9.8%
Connecticut	3,291,000	27	8.4%	12.4%	29.5%	15.9%	6.6%	16.2%	11.0%	$25,881	6.8%	25,670	9.0%
Delaware	680,000	46	7.2%	15.3%	32.7%	16.9%	6.5%	13.7%	7.7%	$20,349	8.7%	5,440	10.4%
District of Columbia	598,000	48	9.6%	17.3%	21.2%	15.6%	3.1%	16.1%	17.2%	$24,439	16.9%	2,790	13.9%
Florida	13,277,000	4	9.5%	16.1%	30.1%	19.4%	6.6%	12.0%	6.3%	$18,880	12.7%	78,640	14.3%
Georgia	6,623,000	11	12.0%	17.1%	29.6%	17.0%	5.0%	12.9%	6.4%	$17,364	14.7%	58,580	14.1%
Hawaii	1,135,000	40	10.1%	9.8%	28.7%	20.1%	8.3%	15.8%	7.1%	$21,306	8.3%	9,490	7.5%
Idaho	1,039,000	42	7.4%	12.9%	30.4%	24.2%	7.5%	12.4%	5.3%	$15,401	13.3%	12,280	10.4%
Illinois	11,543,000	6	10.3%	13.5%	30.0%	19.4%	5.8%	13.6%	7.5%	$20,824	11.9%	102,330	10.6%
Indiana	5,610,000	14	8.5%	15.8%	38.2%	16.6%	5.3%	9.2%	6.4%	$17,217	10.7%	56,790	11.4%
Iowa	2,795,000	30	9.2%	10.7%	38.5%	17.0%	7.7%	11.7%	5.2%	$17,505	11.5%	30,890	6.6%
Kansas	2,495,000	32	7.7%	11.0%	32.8%	21.9%	5.4%	14.1%	7.0%	$18,511	11.5%	25,160	8.7%
Kentucky	3,713,000	24	19.0%	16.4%	31.8%	15.2%	4.1%	8.1%	5.5%	$15,539	19.0%	34,080	13.3%
Louisiana	4,252,000	21	14.7%	17.0%	31.7%	17.2%	3.3%	10.5%	5.6%	$15,143	23.6%	33,600	12.5%
Maine	1,235,000	39	8.8%	12.4%	37.1%	16.1%	6.9%	12.7%	6.1%	$17,306	10.8%	12,280	8.3%
Maryland	4,860,000	19	7.9%	13.7%	28.1%	18.6%	5.2%	15.6%	10.9%	$22,080	8.3%	38,690	10.9%
Massachusetts	5,996,000	13	8.0%	12.0%	29.7%	15.8%	7.2%	16.6%	10.6%	$22,897	8.9%	46,260	8.5%
Michigan	9,368,000	8	7.8%	15.5%	32.3%	20.4%	6.7%	10.9%	6.4%	$18,679	13.1%	85,960	10.0%
Minnesota	4,432,000	20	8.6%	9.0%	33.0%	19.0%	8.6%	15.6%	6.3%	$19,107	10.2%	48,530	6.4%
Mississippi	2,592,000	31	15.6%	20.1%	27.5%	16.9%	5.2%	9.7%	5.1%	$13,343	25.2%	23,180	11.8%
Missouri	5,158,000	15	11.6%	14.5%	33.1%	18.4%	4.5%	11.7%	6.1%	$17,842	13.3%	46,930	11.4%
Montana	808,000	44	8.1%	10.9%	33.5%	22.1%	5.6%	14.1%	5.7%	$16,043	16.1%	9,220	8.1%
Nebraska	1,593,000	36	8.0%	10.2%	34.7%	21.1%	7.1%	13.1%	5.9%	$17,852	11.1%	17,390	7.0%
Nevada	1,284,000	38	6.0%	15.2%	31.5%	25.8%	6.2%	10.1%	5.2%	$19,175	10.2%	9,890	15.2%
New Hampshire	1,105,000	41	6.7%	11.2%	31.7%	18.0%	8.1%	16.4%	7.9%	$20,951	6.4%	9,440	9.4%
New Jersey	7,760,000	9	9.4%	13.9%	31.1%	15.5%	5.2%	16.0%	8.8%	$25,372	7.6%	62,070	9.6%
New Mexico	1,548,000	37	11.4%	13.5%	28.7%	20.9%	5.0%	12.1%	8.3%	$14,844	20.6%	15,400	11.7%
New York	18,058,000	2	10.2%	15.0%	29.5%	15.7%	6.5%	13.2%	9.9%	$22,456	13.0%	131,610	9.9%
North Carolina	6,737,000	10	12.7%	17.3%	29.0%	16.8%	6.8%	12.0%	5.4%	$16,642	13.0%	60,720	12.5%
North Dakota	635,000	47	15.0%	8.3%	28.0%	20.5%	10.0%	13.5%	4.5%	$16,088	14.4%	7,470	4.6%
Ohio	10,939,000	7	7.9%	16.4%	36.3%	17.0%	5.3%	11.1%	5.9%	$17,916	12.5%	107,060	8.9%
Oklahoma	3,175,000	28	9.8%	15.6%	30.5%	21.3%	5.0%	11.8%	6.0%	$15,827	16.7%	30,300	10.4%
Oregon	2,922,000	29	6.2%	12.3%	28.9%	25.0%	6.9%	13.6%	7.0%	$17,592	12.4%	25,530	11.8%
Pennsylvania	11,961,000	5	9.4%	15.9%	38.6%	12.9%	5.2%	11.3%	6.6%	$19,128	11.1%	101,700	9.1%
Rhode Island	1,004,000	43	11.1%	16.9%	29.5%	15.0%	6.3%	13.5%	7.8%	$18,840	9.6%	7,280	11.1%
South Carolina	3,560,000	25	13.6%	18.1%	29.5%	15.8%	6.3%	11.2%	5.4%	$15,420	15.4%	33,130	11.7%
South Dakota	703,000	45	13.4%	9.5%	33.7%	18.8%	7.4%	12.3%	4.9%	$16,392	15.9%	7,700	7.7%
Tennessee	4,953,000	18	16.0%	17.0%	30.0%	16.9%	4.2%	10.5%	5.4%	$16,325	15.7%	43,710	13.4%
Texas	17,349,000	3	13.5%	14.4%	25.6%	21.1%	5.2%	13.9%	6.5%	$17,305	18.1%	174,660	12.9%
Utah	1,770,000	35	3.4%	11.5%	27.2%	27.9%	7.8%	15.4%	6.8%	$14,529	11.4%	24,860	8.7%
Vermont	567,000	50	8.7%	10.6%	34.6%	14.7%	7.2%	15.4%	8.9%	$17,747	9.9%	5,180	8.0%
Virginia	6,286,000	12	11.2%	13.7%	26.6%	18.5%	5.5%	15.4%	9.1%	$19,976	10.2%	56,520	10.0%
Washington	5,018,000	16	5.5%	10.7%	27.9%	25.0%	7.9%	15.9%	7.0%	$19,442	10.9%	46,340	10.6%
West Virginia	1,801,000	34	16.8%	17.3%	36.6%	13.2%	3.8%	7.5%	4.8%	$14,174	19.7%	20,340	10.9%
Wisconsin	4,955,000	17	9.5%	11.9%	37.1%	16.7%	7.1%	12.1%	5.6%	$18,046	10.7%	49,970	7.1%
Wyoming	460,000	51	5.7%	11.2%	33.2%	24.2%	6.9%	13.1%	5.7%	$17,118	11.9%	5,670	6.9%
U. S.	**252,177,000**		**10.4%**	**14.4%**	**30.0%**	**18.7%**	**6.2%**	**13.1%**	**7.2%**	**$19,082**	**13.1%**	**2,215,070**	**11.2%**

Note: U.S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 112.

Proportion of Adults With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 1990

SOURCE: Census Bureau

Projected Change in the Number of Public High-School Graduates, 1992-93 to 2001-02



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

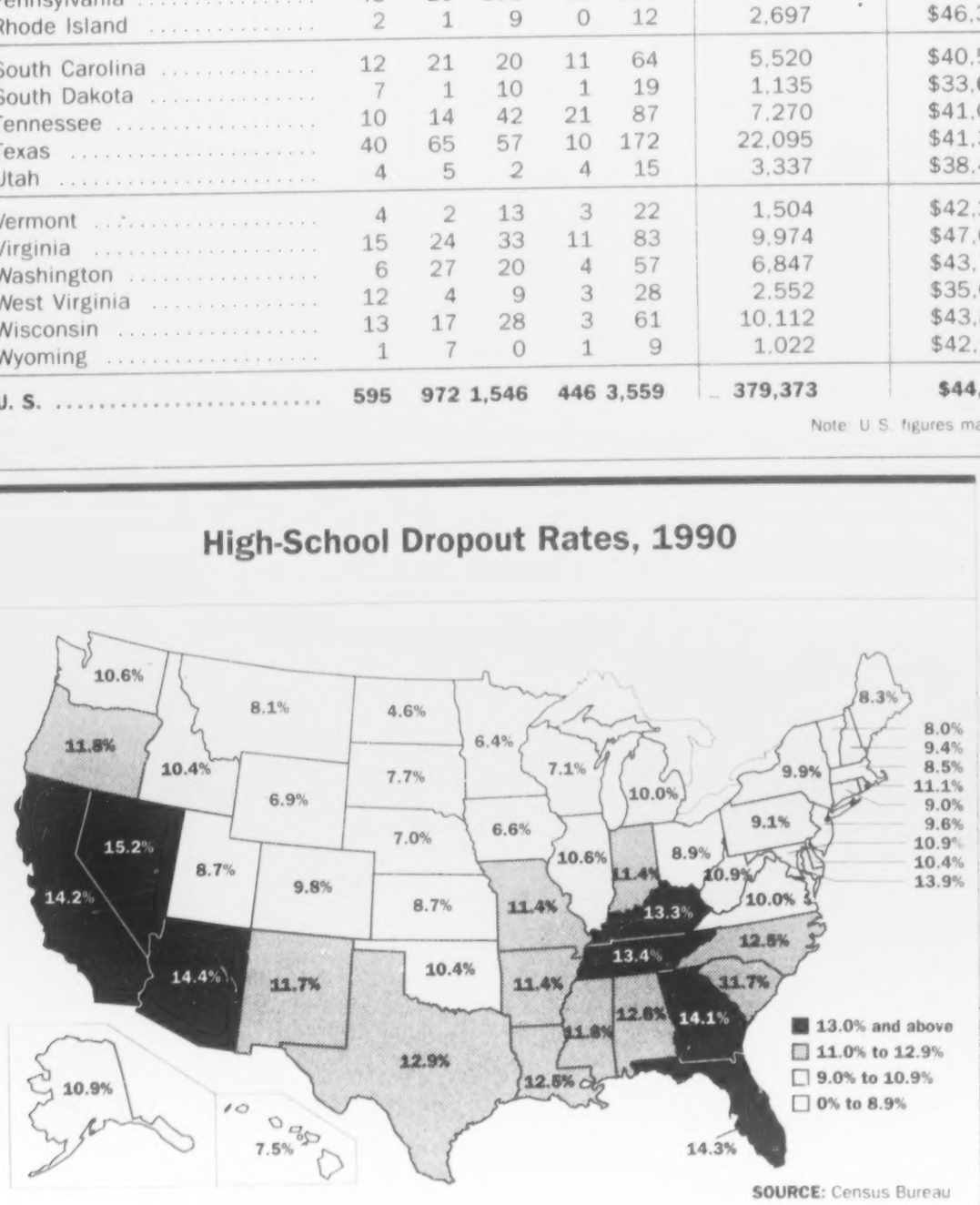
The Nation

- Number of institutions
- Number of full-time faculty members
- Average pay of full-time faculty members
- Degrees awarded

	Number of institutions, 1990-91					Full-time faculty members, 1990-91	Average pay of full-time faculty members, 1990-91			Degrees awarded, 1989-90				
	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Total		Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Associate	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate	Professional
Alabama	18	37	18	14	87	5,942	$38,481	$33,240	$30,947	6,254	17,059	4,510	354	832
Alaska	3	0	3	1	7	757	$44,567	n/a	$29,948	603	1,043	324	8	0
Arizona	3	17	14	4	38	4,823	$45,918	$40,478	$32,438	6,361	14,265	5,178	545	408
Arkansas	10	10	10	5	35	2,957	$34,960	$26,811	$31,410	2,606	7,475	1,691	135	324
California	31	107	142	30	310	37,763	$55,380	$47,122	$48,804	48,353	98,157	34,529	4,747	7,814
Colorado	13	15	20	9	57	5,391	$43,262	$29,606	$42,974	6,144	16,435	5,099	718	794
Connecticut	7	17	20	3	47	5,594	$51,222	$43,335	$49,717	4,721	14,179	6,285	572	956
Delaware	2	3	5	0	10	1,288	$44,231	$37,175	$40,069	1,288	3,539	791	114	329
District of Columbia	2	0	15	0	17	3,352	$45,057	n/a	$48,393	403	7,449	5,122	535	2,467
Florida	9	28	47	17	101	13,038	$43,855	$32,294	$35,881	33,718	35,494	10,802	1,251	2,138
Georgia	20	29	30	16	95	7,648	$39,909	$31,709	$36,501	7,389	21,402	6,427	800	1,835
Hawaii	3	6	6	0	15	1,829	$47,053	$38,436	$26,068	2,103	3,720	1,007	114	113
Idaho	4	2	3	2	11	1,517	$36,649	$30,532	$27,890	2,979	3,169	790	90	124
Illinois	12	47	93	18	170	17,811	$42,447	$40,239	$44,388	23,327	49,757	19,288	2,409	4,412
Indiana	14	14	41	11	80	8,985	$41,975	$27,169	$40,268	8,947	27,625	7,407	1,040	1,443
Iowa	3	15	35	5	58	5,255	$47,944	$30,745	$34,196	7,888	16,129	3,006	604	1,427
Kansas	8	21	21	3	53	4,659	$39,869	$31,337	$25,263	5,547	12,428	3,309	346	566
Kentucky	8	14	25	15	62	5,249	$38,818	$28,463	$30,086	5,387	12,225	3,681	320	1,127
Louisiana	14	6	12	4	36	6,006	$36,705	$29,878	$41,362	2,642	15,905	3,993	405	1,459
Maine	8	6	12	5	31	1,923	$40,122	$31,775	$39,463	1,859	4,944	731	34	162
Maryland	14	19	21	3	57	6,613	$46,028	$40,313	$42,484	7,429	18,493	6,469	824	1,122
Massachusetts	14	17	71	14	116	15,571	$46,965	$35,873	$51,004	13,316	43,559	17,827	2,122	3,657
Michigan	15	29	50	3	97	14,193	$46,407	$32,793	$34,078	21,156	42,428	13,297	1,313	2,418
Minnesota	10	26	34	8	78	7,286	$44,975	$39,536	$37,351	7,674	22,881	4,366	750	1,561
Mississippi	9	20	12	5	46	3,920	$33,717	$28,195	$34,888	4,995	8,808	2,370	293	477
Missouri	13	14	55	11	93	7,215	$39,031	$34,915	$36,860	6,909	24,628	8,607	619	2,283
Montana	6	8	3	2	19	1,342	$34,404	$24,641	$26,680	782	3,862	709	71	71
Nebraska	7	11	15	1	34	2,767	$41,233	$27,393	$32,879	2,678	8,677	1,713	230	658
Nevada	2	4	1	2	9	1,128	$43,777	$36,434	$31,445	949	2,235	543	38	49
New Hampshire	5	7	12	4	28	1,918	$41,977	$30,582	$42,839	2,512	6,745	1,944	83	165
New Jersey	14	19	22	4	59	8,485	$50,329	$42,030	$47,557	9,935	22,859	7,246	855	1,763
New Mexico	6	16	5	1	28	2,222	$39,437	$27,768	$30,949	2,455	5,022	1,838	223	179
New York	42	48	186	48	324	34,459	$50,914	$43,373	$46,120	48,814	89,067	37,150	3,805	7,145
North Carolina	16	58	37	14	125	9,675	$43,035	$26,141	$35,798	10,647	27,288	6,015	861	1,597
North Dakota	6	9	4	1	20	1,381	$34,391	$29,438	$26,250	1,875	4,202	620	71	109
Ohio	25	36	65	28	154	15,569	$47,142	$34,951	$36,832	17,547	47,017	13,051	1,696	3,071
Oklahoma	14	15	13	6	48	4,460	$37,921	$30,342	$37,535	6,204	13,601	3,943	408	923
Oregon	8	13	24	1	46	4,652	$37,147	$33,724	$35,983	4,769	12,586	3,276	452	928
Pennsylvania	43	20	101	56	220	20,665	$44,618	$38,392	$43,805	17,760	60,495	14,821	2,036	3,462
Rhode Island	2	1	9	0	12	2,697	$46,351	$37,706	$49,161	3,495	8,789	1,795	190	82
South Carolina	12	21	20	11	64	5,520	$40,541	$27,649	$31,510	5,202	13,215	3,828	342	587
South Dakota	7	1	10	1	19	1,135	$33,607	$18,628	$27,442	791	3,617	769	44	102
Tennessee	10	14	42	21	87	7,270	$41,089	$30,509	$35,883	5,642	17,577	4,839	626	1,289
Texas	40	65	57	10	172	22,095	$41,351	$33,439	$40,273	22,828	60,472	18,047	2,268	4,109
Utah	4	5	2	4	15	3,337	$38,483	$28,606	$41,157	3,750	10,907	2,479	361	380
Vermont	4	2	13	3	22	1,504	$42,272	$27,546	$36,154	1,262	4,517	1,002	59	87
Virginia	15	24	33	11	83	9,974	$47,650	$35,361	$36,269	8,378	27,119	7,159	839	1,732
Washington	6	27	20	4	57	6,847	$43,780	$33,156	$36,647	14,319	18,359	5,284	632	852
West Virginia	12	4	9	3	28	2,552	$35,610	$27,610	$28,904	2,841	7,414	1,740	128	302
Wisconsin	13	17	28	3	61	10,112	$43,894	$37,699	$36,320	8,549	25,888	5,599	784	1,023
Wyoming	1	7	0	1	9	1,022	$42,133	$28,930	n/a	1,629	1,646	361	58	67
U. S.	**595**	**972**	**1,546**	**446**	**3,559**	**379,373**	**$44,497**	**$37,064**	**$42,183**	**454,679**	**1,049,657**	**323,844**	**38,238**	**70,980**

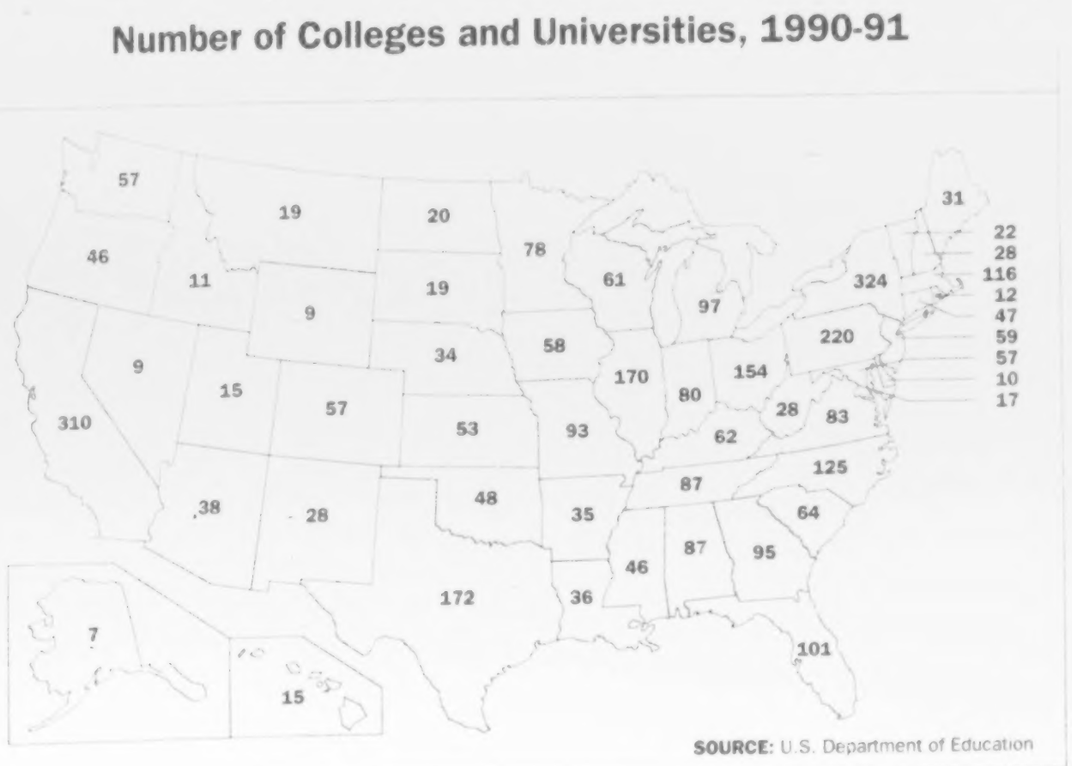
Note: U.S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 112

High-School Dropout Rates, 1990



SOURCE: Census Bureau

Number of Colleges and Universities, 1990-91



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

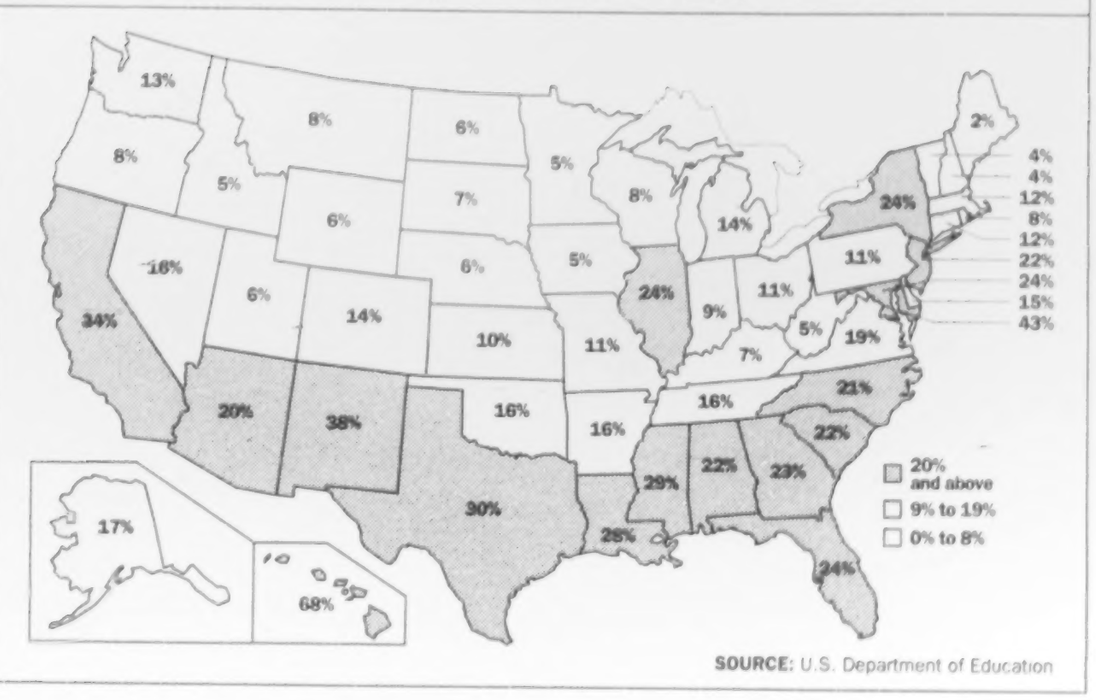
The Nation

- Enrollment
- Enrollment of minority students
- Test scores

	Enrollment, fall 1990								Minority enrollment, fall 1990				Test scores, 1991	
	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Undergraduate	Graduate	Professional	Total	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Test taken	Score
Alabama	123,848	72,091	17,799	3,812	194,269	20,225	3,056	217,550	18.6%	19.9%	45.5%	46.7%	A.C.T.	19.8
Alaska	27,792	0	1,647	394	28,593	1,240	0	29,833	16.9%	n/a	20.7%	39.1%	S.A.T.	920
Arizona	95,657	153,143	13,980	1,955	236,505	26,792	1,438	264,735	15.1%	23.1%	21.5%	28.7%	A.C.T.	20.9
Arkansas	61,408	17,237	9,799	1,981	82,506	6,364	1,555	90,425	15.6%	14.4%	12.5%	37.3%	A.C.T.	19.9
California	496,757	1,057,921	203,820	11,499	1,569,383	169,074	31,540	1,769,997	34.5%	34.7%	25.0%	46.9%	S.A.T.	897
Colorado	128,616	72,037	21,719	4,759	191,300	32,806	3,025	227,131	12.4%	16.9%	12.4%	22.3%	A.C.T.	21.3
Connecticut	64,920	44,562	57,470	1,578	133,442	31,878	3,210	168,530	9.4%	16.7%	12.3%	12.5%	S.A.T.	897
Delaware	23,424	10,828	7,752	0	36,822	3,309	1,873	42,004	13.9%	18.6%	11.8%	n/a	S.A.T.	892
District of Columbia	12,595	0	68,074	0	49,860	22,525	8,284	80,669	91.6%	n/a	33.4%	n/a	S.A.T.	840
Florida	176,989	262,829	91,939	6,632	478,315	52,508	7,566	538,389	23.0%	23.3%	26.1%	35.0%	S.A.T.	882
Georgia	141,106	55,307	46,368	9,029	214,413	29,605	7,792	251,810	18.4%	22.1%	36.7%	32.1%	S.A.T.	844
Hawaii	23,085	19,979	10,708	0	46,920	6,408	444	53,772	71.0%	74.3%	46.0%	n/a	S.A.T.	883
Idaho	35,709	5,606	2,338	8,228	44,683	6,692	506	51,881	5.4%	4.1%	5.0%	3.2%	A.C.T.	21.1
Illinois	198,464	352,869	168,953	8,960	623,525	88,688	17,033	729,246	20.3%	28.1%	19.3%	44.4%	A.C.T.	20.8
Indiana	186,318	36,611	56,441	3,645	246,902	30,770	5,343	283,015	8.6%	9.7%	8.8%	12.2%	S.A.T.	865
Iowa	67,957	49,877	50,352	2,329	144,984	19,452	6,079	170,515	5.9%	4.2%	5.3%	4.8%	A.C.T.	21.7
Kansas	90,164	58,953	13,280	978	142,003	19,209	2,163	163,375	8.4%	10.4%	10.7%	37.5%	A.C.T.	21.1
Kentucky	106,421	40,674	24,982	5,775	155,271	18,093	4,488	177,852	7.7%	7.4%	4.7%	15.0%	A.C.T.	20.0
Louisiana	136,635	21,655	26,067	2,242	160,555	20,271	5,773	186,599	27.3%	30.9%	31.6%	34.9%	A.C.T.	19.4
Maine	34,616	6,884	14,262	1,424	51,787	4,771	628	57,186	1.7%	2.7%	3.7%	0.8%	S.A.T.	879
Maryland	110,830	109,953	38,174	743	219,707	36,207	3,786	259,700	27.9%	24.2%	14.4%	16.3%	S.A.T.	904
Massachusetts	110,031	74,641	220,711	13,491	333,956	72,005	12,913	418,874	8.0%	13.4%	13.4%	17.4%	S.A.T.	896
Michigan	259,879	227,480	79,599	2,845	500,739	58,624	10,440	569,803	13.0%	14.6%	18.2%	18.9%	A.C.T.	n/a
Minnesota	133,622	65,589	50,224	4,354	222,683	25,361	5,745	253,789	5.0%	5.6%	5.3%	6.9%	A.C.T.	21.4
Mississippi	58,781	50,257	10,640	3,205	110,333	10,415	2,135	122,883	30.8%	25.8%	31.4%	44.7%	A.C.T.	18.6
Missouri	125,270	74,823	85,310	4,004	245,658	34,368	9,381	289,407	9.6%	13.2%	11.7%	24.2%	A.C.T.	21.0
Montana	28,015	3,850	3,046	965	32,187	3,479	210	35,876	4.4%	22.2%	5.7%	74.9%	A.C.T.	21.6
Nebraska	60,692	33,922	17,885	332	97,878	12,210	2,743	112,831	4.9%	6.0%	7.1%	11.8%	A.C.T.	21.2
Nevada	29,424	31,818	313	173	56,215	5,333	180	61,728	13.4%	19.2%	1.0%	15.8%	A.C.T.	20.9
New Hampshire	23,799	8,364	24,546	2,801	50,942	7,885	683	59,510	1.9%	2.1%	5.7%	5.2%	S.A.T.	921
New Jersey	137,691	123,910	58,672	3,674	276,320	41,464	6,163	323,947	22.7%	23.7%	18.1%	35.3%	S.A.T.	886
New Mexico	48,013	35,486	1,917	180	74,853	10,133	610	85,596	33.2%	43.6%	29.4%	44.7%	A.C.T.	20.1
New York	359,381	248,392	399,282	28,268	842,045	167,024	26,254	1,035,323	30.0%	21.8%	19.2%	41.5%	S.A.T.	881
North Carolina	148,698	136,559	61,522	5,211	316,240	29,686	6,064	351,990	21.4%	20.1%	21.2%	35.1%	S.A.T.	844
North Dakota	27,277	7,413	2,980	208	35,214	2,169	495	37,878	3.5%	14.2%	5.5%	100.0%	A.C.T.	20.7
Ohio	288,809	136,787	111,493	17,698	480,616	62,155	12,016	554,787	10.0%	11.8%	11.1%	19.7%	A.C.T.	20.9
Oklahoma	92,945	58,128	17,758	4,390	149,148	20,741	3,332	173,221	15.9%	15.9%	14.4%	28.1%	A.C.T.	20.1
Oregon	68,500	76,827	21,080	234	146,982	15,970	3,689	166,641	9.0%	7.6%	8.5%	6.8%	S.A.T.	922
Pennsylvania	235,271	108,207	214,417	46,165	514,387	75,979	13,694	604,060	10.1%	13.2%	8.5%	24.7%	S.A.T.	876
Rhode Island	25,730	16,620	35,923	0	68,499	9,467	307	78,273	5.7%	9.9%	9.3%	n/a	S.A.T.	880
South Carolina	81,303	49,831	23,787	4,381	139,982	16,829	2,491	159,302	17.6%	24.4%	25.3%	43.9%	S.A.T.	832
South Dakota	26,451	145	7,363	249	30,197	3,564	447	34,208	5.6%	85.5%	12.0%	0.4%	A.C.T.	21.0
Tennessee	109,944	65,105	46,032	5,157	198,709	22,285	5,244	226,238	15.1%	15.4%	17.4%	26.4%	A.C.T.	20.1
Texas	417,777	384,537	94,305	4,818	788,613	96,926	15,898	901,437	27.7%	33.1%	22.6%	42.5%	S.A.T.	874
Utah	57,529	28,579	33,687	1,508	110,637	9,464	1,202	121,303	5.9%	8.8%	2.0%	9.7%	A.C.T.	21.0
Vermont	16,075	4,835	13,462	2,026	31,646	4,137	615	36,398	3.8%	1.1%	6.2%	1.6%	S.A.T.	890
Virginia	160,200	131,086	57,899	4,257	302,072	45,177	6,193	353,442	19.4%	18.0%	19.3%	42.7%	S.A.T.	890
Washington	81,433	146,199	33,503	2,143	240,208	19,922	3,148	263,278	13.9%	12.3%	11.4%	15.4%	S.A.T.	913
West Virginia	63,362	10,746	7,880	2,802	74,660	8,839	1,291	84,790	5.4%	3.6%	5.7%	7.3%	A.C.T.	19.8
Wisconsin	152,691	100,838	45,095	1,150	266,775	29,452	3,547	299,774	6.1%	9.6%	8.4%	2.3%	A.C.T.	21.7
Wyoming	12,517	18,106	0	703	28,212	2,894	220	31,326	5.5%	6.1%	n/a	6.6%	A.C.T.	21.2
U. S.	**5,802,877**	**4,937,663**	**2,726,255**	**243,355**	**11,862,910**	**1,573,637**	**273,603**	**13,710,150**	**17.3%**	**22.5%**	**15.4%**	**26.6%**	**A.C.T./S.A.T.**	**20.6/896**

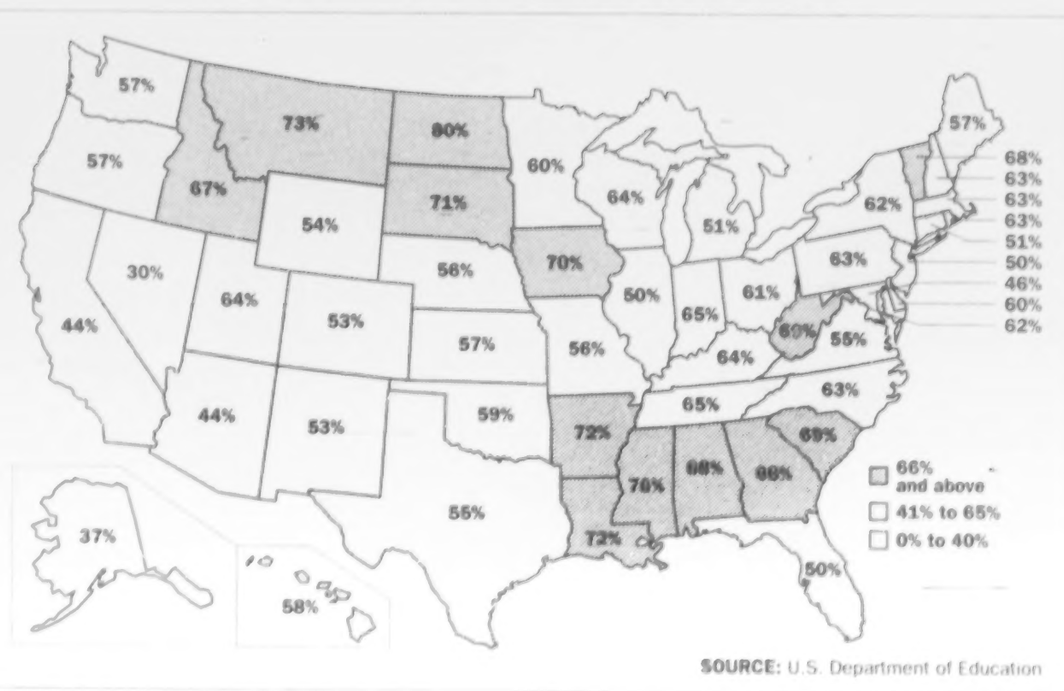
Note: U.S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 112.

Proportion of College Students Who Are Minority-Group Members, Fall 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

Proportion of College Students Who Are Enrolled Full Time, Fall 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

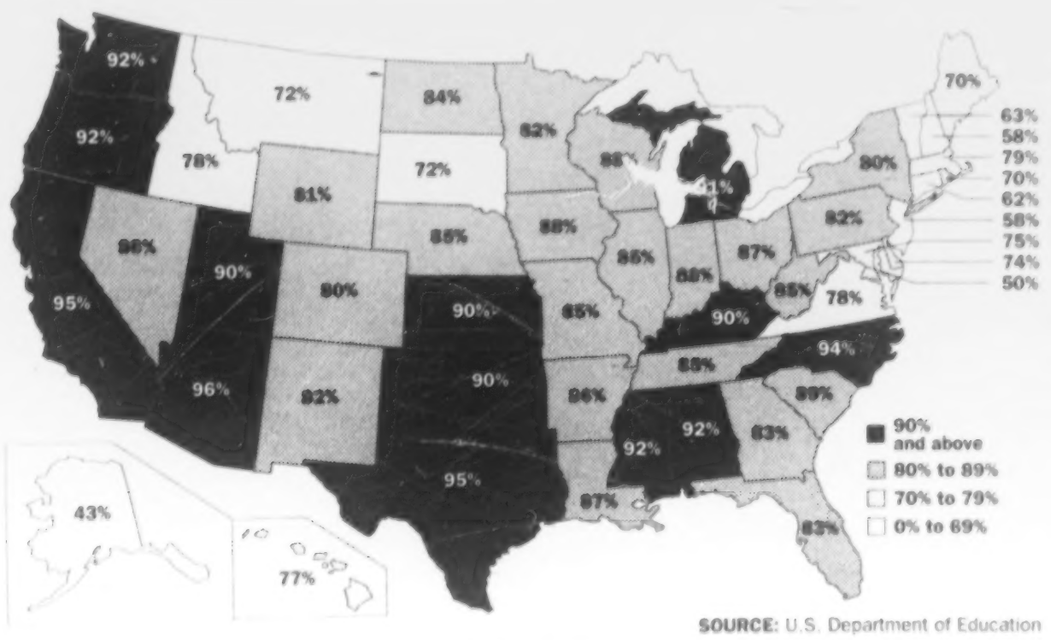
The Nation

- Average tuition and fees
- Expenditures
- State appropriations
- State spending on student aid
- Research spending by universities
- Federal funds for college- and university-based research

	Average tuition and fees, 1990-91				Expenditures, 1989-90		State appropriations 1991-92	State spending on student aid, 1991-92	Research spending by universities fiscal 1990	Federal funds for college- and university-based research, fiscal 1990
	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Public institutions	Private institutions				
Alabama	$1,593	$689	$5,942	$4,148	$1,831,657,000	$229,369,000	$791,638,000	$13,191,000	$239,556,000	$129,701,000
Alaska	$1,382	n/a	$5,842	$10,400	$268,057,000	$20,050,000	$179,981,000	$2,630,000	$65,571,000	$25,060,000
Arizona	$1,478	$579	$4,660	$8,977	$1,446,388,000	$90,409,000	$607,819,000	$3,328,000	$260,187,000	$115,683,000
Arkansas	$1,418	$648	$4,464	$2,482	$751,336,000	$108,888,000	$383,560,000	$8,031,000	$48,861,000	$23,586,000
California	$1,220	$114	$10,863	$7,942	$11,230,941,000	$5,077,597,000	$5,662,752,000	$221,368,000	$2,007,361,000	$1,317,370,000
Colorado	$1,919	$943	$9,516	$6,731	$1,374,188,000	$250,811,000	$523,785,000	$26,294,000	$249,958,000	$168,905,000
Connecticut	$2,313	$972	$12,315	$8,586	$811,282,000	$1,193,877,000	$503,748,000	$35,842,000	$298,076,000	$189,462,000
Delaware	$2,910	$936	$5,831	n/a	$342,119,000	$43,184,000	$121,011,000	$1,669,000	$40,119,000	$17,922,000
District of Columbia	$664	n/a	$11,939	n/a	$111,468,000	$1,873,297,000	n/a	$1,010,000	$112,146,000	$78,658,000
Florida	$1,337	$788	$7,992	$4,751	$2,766,267,000	$1,162,843,000	$1,486,480,000	$72,674,000	$433,413,000	$181,474,000
Georgia	$1,680	$946	$7,542	$4,457	$1,769,744,000	$1,099,658,000	$874,320,000	$21,913,000	$445,011,000	$175,024,000
Hawaii	$1,290	$413	$4,448	n/a	$424,473,000	$35,223,000	$321,201,000	$661,000	$76,525,000	$48,276,000
Idaho	$1,189	$802	$7,203	$1,609	$314,398,000	$69,032,000	$195,881,000	$759,000	$36,570,000	$10,381,000
Illinois	$2,465	$906	$8,853	$5,279	$3,310,763,000	$3,544,542,000	$1,734,761,000	$209,489,000	$647,863,000	$351,598,000
Indiana	$2,067	$1,423	$8,451	$6,756	$2,186,604,000	$773,866,000	$899,643,000	$50,963,000	$240,696,000	$138,349,000
Iowa	$1,880	$1,298	$8,703	$5,119	$1,617,626,000	$490,214,000	$563,570,000	$61,877,000	$232,147,000	$106,735,000
Kansas	$1,569	$748	$5,997	$4,135	$1,131,558,000	$135,958,000	$446,517,000	$6,613,000	$114,651,000	$44,005,000
Kentucky	$1,444	$771	$5,200	$4,662	$1,236,680,000	$251,329,000	$641,251,000	$27,519,000	$90,880,000	$38,185,000
Louisiana	$1,791	$852	$9,783	$5,671	$1,286,648,000	$531,135,000	$574,336,000	$15,214,000	$207,038,000	$69,265,000
Maine	$2,263	$1,497	$10,928	$3,899	$334,435,000	$186,175,000	$186,665,000	$5,044,000	$23,605,000	$10,197,000
Maryland	$2,287	$1,244	$10,698	$6,101	$1,576,934,000	$1,356,011,000	$804,886,000	$22,236,000	$977,593,000	$589,856,000
Massachusetts	$2,580	$1,528	$12,446	$7,750	$1,357,588,000	$4,922,923,000	$583,569,000	$39,989,000	$898,808,000	$635,891,000
Michigan	$2,635	$1,124	$6,885	$4,749	$4,076,519,000	$637,349,000	$1,535,999,000	$83,477,000	$527,070,000	$274,276,000
Minnesota	$2,216	$1,578	$9,507	$7,664	$1,802,133,000	$753,255,000	$995,429,000	$79,273,000	$292,046,000	$141,748,000
Mississippi	$1,927	$722	$5,238	$3,721	$922,574,000	$93,959,000	$412,311,000	$1,246,000	$85,229,000	$36,277,000
Missouri	$1,733	$891	$7,487	$5,208	$1,349,451,000	$1,340,923,000	$584,565,000	$19,900,000	$281,133,000	$169,883,000
Montana	$1,553	$964	$5,565	$1,140	$218,231,000	$27,990,000	$131,910,000	$395,000	$34,980,000	$13,041,000
Nebraska	$1,592	$990	$6,893	n/a	$762,480,000	$226,173,000	$340,106,000	$2,352,000	$105,373,000	$29,379,000
Nevada	$1,275	$651	$6,200	n/a	$281,018,000	$3,893,000	$191,773,000	$377,000	$38,301,000	$23,111,000
New Hampshire	$3,110	$1,899	$11,154	$5,547	$259,157,000	$363,330,000	$75,175,000	$1,544,000	$69,731,000	$52,386,000
New Jersey	$2,860	$1,235	$10,281	$5,874	$2,165,562,000	$944,968,000	$1,132,432,000	$119,505,000	$319,797,000	$139,264,000
New Mexico	$1,409	$536	$8,187	$3,594	$828,157,000	$28,022,000	$349,378,000	$13,841,000	$151,927,000	$69,397,000
New York	$1,587	$1,419	$10,340	$5,926	$5,058,750,000	$7,640,442,000	$2,760,719,000	$463,543,000	$1,410,700,000	$851,970,000
North Carolina	$1,112	$334	$7,826	$4,964	$2,420,825,000	$1,599,803,000	$1,445,790,000	$65,325,000	$441,860,000	$305,255,000
North Dakota	$1,930	$1,584	$5,389	n/a	$357,832,000	$25,646,000	$145,535,000	$1,924,000	$29,966,000	$22,429,000
Ohio	$2,622	$1,768	$8,729	$6,093	$3,726,135,000	$1,402,876,000	$1,460,068,000	$85,668,000	$457,189,000	$252,157,000
Oklahoma	$1,340	$864	$5,852	$5,732	$973,213,000	$262,526,000	$542,277,000	$38,828,000	$130,650,000	$35,866,000
Oregon	$1,906	$794	$9,606	$7,570	$1,219,341,000	$256,067,000	$461,155,000	$11,852,000	$171,550,000	$95,772,000
Pennsylvania	$3,401	$1,505	$9,848	$6,314	$3,390,869,000	$4,437,071,000	$1,483,233,000	$159,181,000	$829,518,000	$536,674,000
Rhode Island	$2,311	$1,100	$10,885	n/a	$287,194,000	$486,764,000	$116,128,000	$9,561,000	$82,634,000	$51,828,000
South Carolina	$2,317	$813	$6,434	$5,110	$1,324,647,000	$297,112,000	$634,226,000	$18,224,000	$137,269,000	$42,705,000
South Dakota	$1,854	$1,920	$6,346	$4,515	$184,153,000	$79,252,000	$97,273,000	$570,000	$14,342,000	$5,791,000
Tennessee	$1,518	$848	$6,889	$4,203	$1,519,680,000	$1,005,210,000	$692,402,000	$19,291,000	$232,121,000	$133,724,000
Texas	$986	$495	$6,497	$4,394	$5,604,164,000	$1,397,222,000	$2,821,806,000	$135,966,000	$1,123,816,000	$469,460,000
Utah	$1,524	$1,173	$2,182	$4,319	$914,771,000	$252,753,000	$319,561,000	$11,838,000	$187,076,000	$122,880,000
Vermont	$4,092	$2,424	$10,649	$6,768	$260,371,000	$245,813,000	$55,742,000	$11,302,000	$45,162,000	$31,687,000
Virginia	$2,691	$867	$7,621	$4,852	$2,682,902,000	$609,665,000	$1,030,112,000	$26,620,000	$321,547,000	$166,017,000
Washington	$1,823	$844	$9,463	$6,743	$1,922,673,000	$330,200,000	$898,184,000	$24,359,000	$312,169,000	$240,010,000
West Virginia	$1,543	$930	$8,751	$2,767	$493,825,000	$96,910,000	$277,921,000	$14,723,000	$46,946,000	$22,240,000
Wisconsin	$1,951	$1,234	$8,237	$4,768	$2,307,325,000	$588,850,000	$863,337,000	$45,722,000	$363,364,000	$198,712,000
Wyoming	$1,148	$662	n/a	$7,500	$227,131,000	$4,104,000	$124,902,000	$220,000	$22,831,000	$9,731,000
U. S.	**$1,888**	**$824**	**$9,083**	**$5,570**	**$85,770,530,000**	**$48,885,041,000**	**$40,066,823,000**	**$2,335,139,000**	**$16,057,003,000**	**$9,031,047,000**

Note: U.S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 112

Proportion of First-Time College Freshmen Enrolled on Campuses in Their Home States, Fall 1988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The Nation

■ 9 issues affecting higher education: a roll call of the states

9 Issues Affecting Higher Education: a Roll Call of the States

Issue 1. Tax-Exempt Bonds for College Savings. These states have programs to sell tax-exempt bonds to families to help them finance college education.

Issue 2. Prepaid-Tuition Plans. These states offer plans that allow parents to pay a set sum of money, years in advance, for their children's education.

Issue 3. Certification of Competence in English Language for Teaching Assistants. These states require public colleges and universities to certify that their teaching assistants are competent in English.

Issue 4. Restrictions or Taxes on Business Activities of Colleges. These states limit or tax the business activities of colleges and universities (or, in some instances, all non-profit groups).

Issue 5. Vandalism of Animal-Research Facilities. These states treat vandalism of animal-research facilities as a specific crime.

Issue 6. Alternative Certification for Schoolteachers. These states allow college graduates who have not completed an education major to become public-school teachers without completing a traditional course of study in education.

Issue 7. Non-Education Majors for High-School Teachers. These states require prospective secondary-school teachers to major in a subject other than education.

Issue 8. Assessment of Students. These states require public colleges and universities to set up programs to assess what students learn in college.

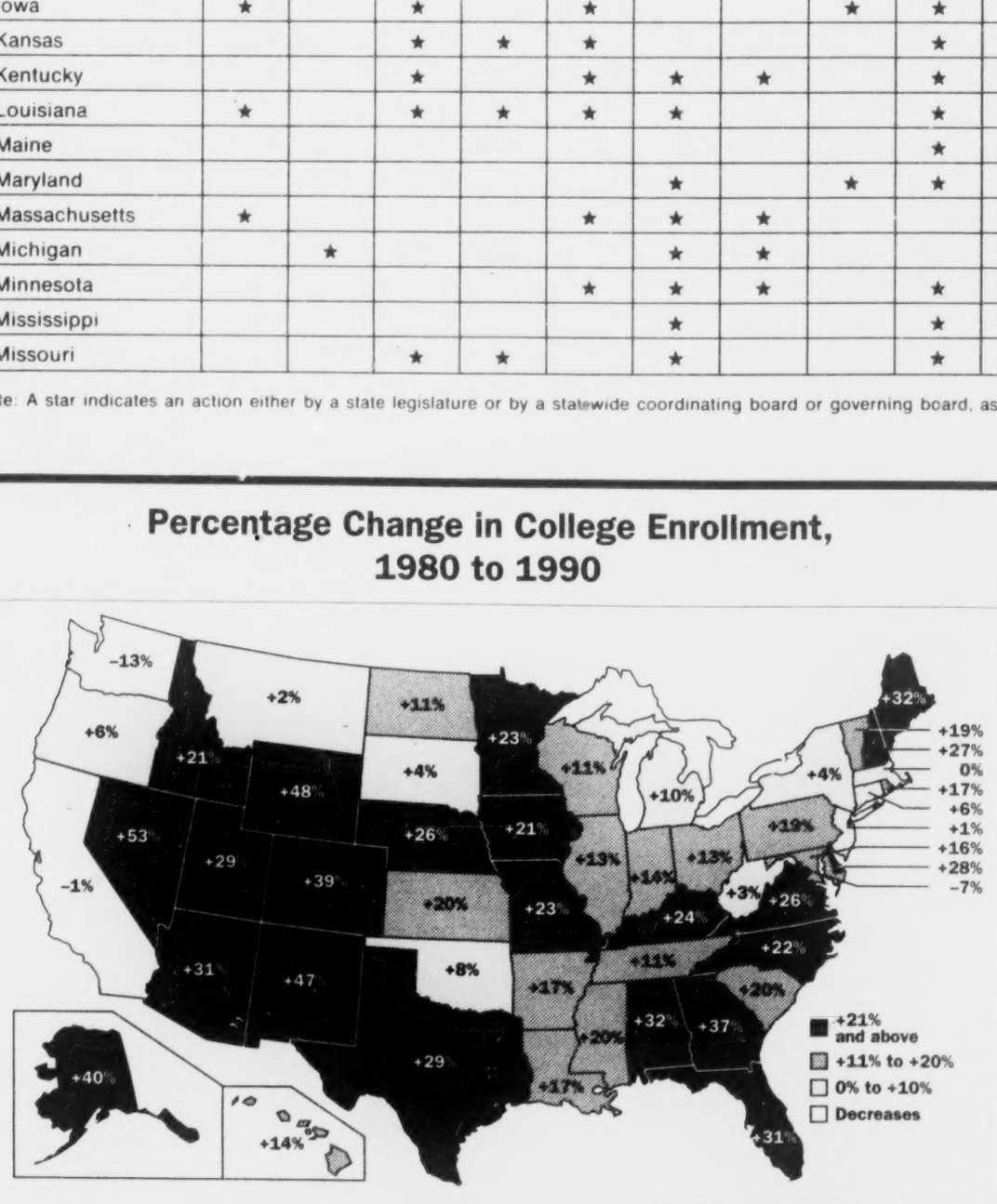
Issue 9. Mid-year budget cuts. These states had their 1991-92 state appropriations cut at some time during the fiscal year.

	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8	Issue 9
Alabama		★				★			
Alaska		★				★			
Arizona			★	★	★	★			★
Arkansas	★			★	★	★	★	★	
California	★							★	★
Colorado						★	★		★
Connecticut	★					★	★		
Delaware	★					★	★		
Florida		★	★			★	★	★	★
Georgia	★	★			★	★		★	★
Hawaii	★			★		★	★	★	
Idaho				★	★	★		★	★
Illinois	★		★	★	★				★
Indiana	★				★				
Iowa	★		★		★			★	★
Kansas			★	★	★				★
Kentucky			★		★	★	★		★
Louisiana	★		★	★	★	★			★
Maine									★
Maryland						★		★	★
Massachusetts	★				★	★	★		
Michigan		★				★	★		
Minnesota					★	★	★		★
Mississippi						★			★
Missouri			★	★		★			★
Montana									★
Nebraska							★	★	
Nevada							★	★	★
New Hampshire	★					★	★		★
New Jersey	★					★	★	★	
New Mexico				★		★			
New York					★	★	★		
North Carolina	★			★	★	★	★		
North Dakota	★		★		★		★		★
Ohio	★	★	★			★	★		★
Oklahoma		★	★		★	★		★	
Oregon	★				★				★
Pennsylvania	★	★	★			★	★		★
Rhode Island	★					★	★		
South Carolina			★			★		★	★
South Dakota	★			★				★	
Tennessee	★		★			★	★	★	
Texas	★		★		★	★	★		
Utah				★	★	★	★	★	
Vermont									★
Virginia					★	★	★	★	★
Washington	★			★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	★					★		★	★
Wisconsin	★		★	★	★		★		
Wyoming		★							

Note: A star indicates an action either by a state legislature or by a statewide coordinating board or governing board, as of August 1, 1992.

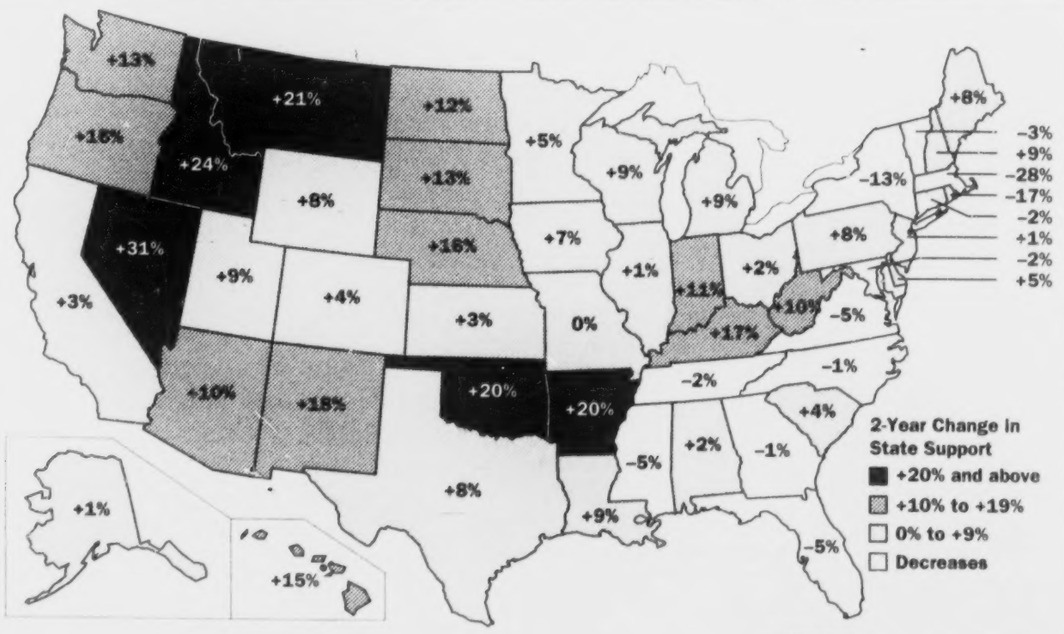
SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

Percentage Change in College Enrollment, 1980 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

Percentage Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1989-90 to 1991-92



SOURCE: Illinois State University

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Average SAT scores
- Average ACT scores
- Student financial aid
- Educational attainment of 1980 high-school seniors by 1986
- Number of colleges by enrollment

Average SAT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group, 1991

	Verbal section		Mathematical section	
	Score	1-year change	Score	1-year change
Men	426	− 3	497	− 2
Women	418	− 1	453	− 2
American Indian	393	+ 5	437	0
Asian	411	+ 1	530	+ 2
Black	351	− 1	385	0
Mexican-American	377	− 3	427	− 2
Puerto Rican	361	+ 2	406	+ 1
Other Hispanic	382	− 1	431	− 3
White	441	− 1	489	− 2
Other	411	+ 1	466	− 1
All	422	− 2	474	− 2

Note: Each section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test is scored on a scale from 200 to 800.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Average ACT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group, 1991

	Score	1-year change
Men	20.9	−0.1
Women	20.4	+0.1
American Indian	18.2	+0.2
Asian	21.6	−0.1
Black	17.0	0.0
Mexican-American	18.4	+0.1
Other Hispanic	19.3	0.0
White	21.3	+0.1
All	20.6	0.0

Note: The American College Testing Program's ACT Assessment is scored on a scale from 1 to 36.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM

Student Financial Aid, 1990-91

Total spending, by source

Federal programs	
Generally available aid	
Pell Grants	$4,915,000,000
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	439,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	59,000,000
College Work-Study	823,000,000
Perkins Loans	860,000,000
Income Contingent Loans	6,000,000
Stafford Student Loans	9,844,000,000
Supplemental Loans for Students	1,630,000,000
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	942,000,000
Subtotal	19,517,000,000
Specially directed aid	
Veterans	701,000,000
Military	378,000,000
Other grants	119,000,000
Other loans	349,000,000
Subtotal	1,547,000,000
Total federal aid	21,065,000,000
State grant programs	1,870,000,000
Institutional and other grants	4,915,000,000
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$27,850,000,000

Number of recipients and amount of aid per recipient, selected programs

Program	Recipients	Amount
Pell Grants	3,300,000	$1,489
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	678,000	648
College Work-Study	876,000	940
Perkins Loans	804,000	1,070
Stafford Student Loans	3,633,000	2,709
Supplemental Loans for Students	576,000	2,828
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	293,000	3,213
State Grants and State Student Incentive Grants	1,681,000	1,148

Note: Figures are estimates and include assistance to undergraduate and graduate students.
Several of the federal programs include small amounts of money from sources other than the federal government. For example, College Work-Study includes some contributions by institutions, although most of the funds in the program are federal.
Federal spending for State Student Incentive Grants is reported under federal programs; state spending for those grants is reported in the "state grants" category.
Funds for Stafford Student Loans, Supplemental Loans for Students, and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than amounts loaned, but the difference between the two is insignificant.
Veterans' benefits are payments for postsecondary education and training to veterans and their dependents.
Military aid covers the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program; Reserve Officers Training Corps programs for the Air Force, Army, and Navy; and tuition assistance for military personnel on active duty.
Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Educational Attainment of 1980 High-School Seniors by 1986

	No high-school diploma	High-school diploma	License	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Professional/ graduate degree
Sex						
Men	1.0%	64.0%	10.5%	5.9%	17.6%	0.9%
Women	0.8	59.6	13.3	7.0	18.8	0.6
Racial and ethnic group						
American Indian	—	61.3	18.6	9.3	10.8	—
Asian	—	49.6	12.6	8.7	27.3	1.7
Black, non-Hispanic	1.2	69.4	13.9	5.3	9.9	0.2
Hispanic	1.7	70.2	13.8	7.3	6.8	0.1
White, non-Hispanic	0.8	60.0	11.5	6.6	20.2	0.9
Socioeconomic status						
Low	1.2	74.1	12.3	5.5	6.6	0.2
Low-middle	0.5	66.7	13.6	8.0	11.1	0.2
High-middle	0.1	58.4	12.9	7.7	20.4	0.6
High	—	45.7	8.7	6.3	37.1	2.2
High-school program						
General	0.8	69.7	12.6	6.5	10.2	0.2
Academic	0.1	45.6	8.8	7.2	36.6	1.8
Vocational	0.6	72.8	16.2	6.9	3.6	0.0
Type of high school						
Public	1.0	63.2	12.1	6.6	16.4	0.7
Catholic	—	47.4	11.9	6.4	32.8	1.6
Other private	—	52.3	7.0	3.9	36.7	0.1
Postsecondary education plans						
No plans	1.4	83.5	12.7	2.1	0.2	—
Attend voc/tech school	0.3	72.5	17.7	8.4	1.1	—
Attend college less than 4 years	0.2	65.5	14.4	13.1	6.8	—
Earn bachelor's degree	—	48.3	8.2	6.9	35.8	0.7
Earn advanced degree	0.1	43.5	7.9	4.9	40.6	3.0
1980 enrollment status						
Part-time 2-year public college	0.7	66.4	17.7	8.8	6.5	—
Part-time 4-year public college	2.7	57.1	15.4	1.6	22.6	0.6
Full-time 2-year public college	—	49.5	11.7	20.7	17.6	0.5
Full-time 4-year public college	—	41.7	7.6	4.5	44.9	1.3
Full-time 4-year private college	—	31.1	8.8	5.1	51.9	3.0
Not a student	1.8	78.2	12.8	3.6	3.5	0.2
Total	0.9%	61.8%	11.9%	6.5%	18.2%	0.7%

Note: Figures are based on data from "High School and Beyond," a longitudinal study of more than 10,500 students who were high-school seniors in 1980. They show students' highest level of education achieved by the spring of 1986.
Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. A dash indicates less than 0.1 per cent.
Socioeconomic status was determined by parental education, family income, father's occupation, and household characteristics in 1980.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Number of Colleges by Enrollment, Fall 1990

	All institutions	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions
Public institutions				
Under 200	11	0	1	10
200 to 499	34	0	11	23
500 to 999	108	0	21	87
1,000 to 2,499	376	0	98	278
2,500 to 4,999	336	0	106	230
5,000 to 9,999	340	6	135	199
10,000 to 19,999	231	27	101	103
20,000 to 29,999	82	39	20	23
30,000 or more	30	22	3	5
All	1,548	94	496	958
Private institutions				
Under 200	402	0	279	123
200 to 499	398	0	232	166
500 to 999	369	0	280	89
1,000 to 2,499	504	0	466	38
2,500 to 4,999	162	5	152	5
5,000 to 9,999	77	25	51	1
10,000 to 19,999	32	24	7	1
20,000 to 29,999	6	5	0	1
30,000 or more	3	3	0	0
All	1,953	62	1,467	424
All institutions				
Under 200	413	0	280	133
200 to 499	432	0	243	189
500 to 999	477	0	301	176
1,000 to 2,499	880	0	564	316
2,500 to 4,999	498	5	258	235
5,000 to 9,999	417	31	186	200
10,000 to 19,999	263	51	108	104
20,000 to 29,999	88	44	20	24
30,000 or more	33	25	3	5
All	3,501	156	1,963	1,382

Note: Figures exclude approximately 50 institutions that did not report enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Colleges with most freshman National Merit Scholars
- Financial aid to full-time students
- Campuses with largest enrollments

Colleges With Most Freshman National Merit Scholars, 1991

	Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	292	0
Rice University	246	162
University of Texas at Austin	210	163
Stanford University	159	0
Texas A&M University	154	118
Yale University	144	0
Princeton University	107	0
Northwestern University	105	71
Ohio State University	102	74
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	100	0
Duke University	100	10
Brigham Young University	100	74
University of Florida	96	79
University of Chicago	96	72
Georgia Institute of Technology	90	72
University of California at Los Angeles	90	70
Carleton College	86	64
University of New Orleans	75	63
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	74	61
University of Oklahoma	73	53
University of Houston	70	61
Michigan State University	67	52
Cornell University	67	0
Brown University	60	0
University of California at Berkeley	58	0
Johns Hopkins University	56	45
University of Michigan	55	0
University of Arizona	54	41
Dartmouth College	53	0
Harvey Mudd College	50	39
University of Kansas	48	40
Iowa State University	48	37
University of Kentucky	48	35
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	48	33
Baylor University	47	35
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign	47	0
Washington University (Mo.)	46	31
University of Pennsylvania	46	0
University of California at San Diego	46	39
George Washington University	46	22
Vanderbilt University	45	30
Macalester College	44	37
University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	43	30
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	42	0

Note: The table shows the total number of Merit Scholarship winners and the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution, not by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate sponsors. The rankings were determined by The Chronicle from an alphabetical listing appearing in the 1990-91 annual report of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

Proportion of Full-Time Students Receiving Financial Aid, Fall 1989

	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional	Other
Undergraduate students					
Total	56.4%	41.9%	21.1%	23.6%	9.9%
Public					
All	48.3	34.8	19.1	15.9	9.0
4-year	49.9	36.0	19.7	17.3	9.3
2-year	44.5	32.2	18.4	13.5	8.1
Less-than-2-year	56.3	37.5	10.2	10.2	12.1
Private, non-profit					
All	70.4	49.4	30.6	49.7	14.7
4-year	70.5	49.1	31.0	51.3	14.7
2-year	66.9	49.4	26.9	32.6	16.5
Less-than-2-year	79.3	69.2	21.0	17.6	7.1
Private, for-profit					
All	87.0	82.1	12.2	18.2	5.0
2-year and above	87.2	81.7	19.3	15.2	7.2
Less-than-2-year	86.9	82.4	6.4	20.7	3.3
Graduate students					
Total	66.9%	36.8%	6.2%	43.0%	13.5%
Master's					
All	60.7	27.9	4.9	40.1	12.3
Public	58.9	24.9	6.1	41.9	9.3
Private	63.5	32.7	2.8	37.1	17.2
Doctoral					
All	77.6	18.8	6.1	69.6	17.2
Public	76.1	16.7	7.9	68.5	19.4
Private	80.0	22.4	3.2	71.4	13.7
Professional					
All	73.4	62.5	8.8	34.9	14.6
Public	72.9	62.8	11.8	35.2	11.1
Private	73.8	62.3	6.7	34.7	17.0

Note: Figures are based on a survey of 61,000 students enrolled at 1,130 colleges, universities, and proprietary institutions in 1989-90. Information on graduate students includes those enrolled at both non-profit and for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Campuses With the Largest Enrollments, Fall 1990

University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	57,168
Ohio State University main campus	54,087
University of Texas at Austin	49,617
Michigan State University	44,307
Miami-Dade Community College	43,880
University of Wisconsin at Madison	43,209
Arizona State University	42,936
Texas A&M University	41,171
Pennsylvania State University main campus	38,864
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	38,163
Purdue University main campus	37,588
Houston Community College	36,437
University of California at Los Angeles	36,420
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	36,391
University of Arizona	35,729
University of Florida	35,477
Indiana University at Bloomington	35,451
Northern Virginia Community College	35,194
University of Maryland at College Park	34,829
San Diego State University	34,155
Wayne State University	33,872
University of Washington	33,854
California State University at Long Beach	33,179
University of Houston–University Park	33,115
Rutgers University at New Brunswick	33,016
St. Louis Community College	32,347
University of South Florida	32,326
Brigham Young University main campus	31,662
Macomb Community College	31,538
University of Cincinnati main campus	31,013
New York University	30,750
University of California at Berkeley	30,634
Northeastern University	30,510
Temple University	29,714
University of Southern California	29,657
Community College of the Air Force	29,567
California State University at Northridge	29,401
College of Du Page	29,185
University of Iowa	28,785
Pima Community College	28,766
University of Colorado at Boulder	28,600
University of Georgia	28,395
Florida State University	28,170
Tarrant County Junior College District	28,161
University of Pittsburgh main campus	28,120
Oakland Community College	28,069
Boston University	27,996
University of Akron main campus	27,818
State University of New York at Buffalo	27,638
Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis	27,517
North Carolina State University	27,199
University of North Texas	27,160
Western Michigan University	26,989
Colorado State University	26,828
San Jose State University	26,456
University of Kansas main campus	26,434
Louisiana State University	26,112
University of Tennessee at Knoxville	26,055
University of Massachusetts at Amherst	26,025
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	26,020
El Camino College	25,789
Iowa State University	25,737
University of South Carolina at Columbia	25,613
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	25,568
University of Connecticut	25,497
Texas Tech University	25,363
University of Missouri at Columbia	25,058
Eastern Michigan University	25,011
University of Illinois at Chicago	24,959
University of Utah	24,922
University of Texas at Arlington	24,782
University of Toledo	24,691
Northern Illinois University	24,509
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	24,453
Kent State University main campus	24,434
City College of San Francisco	24,408
Austin Community College	24,251
San Francisco State University	24,138
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	24,078
University of New Mexico main campus	23,950
University of California at Davis	23,890
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	23,878
California State University at Sacramento	23,478
San Diego Mesa College	23,410
California State University at Fullerton	23,376
Georgia State University	23,336
University of Louisville	22,979
Harvard University	22,851
Illinois State University	22,662
University of Kentucky	22,538
Florida International University	22,466
Orange Coast College	22,365
Lansing Community College	22,343

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- College enrollment by age of students
- Administrators' views on changes in enrollment and student characteristics
- College enrollment by racial and ethnic group

College Enrollment by Age of Students, Fall 1990

		Undergraduate					
		2-year		4-year		Graduate	
	All	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
All students							
15 to 17	1.3%	2.4%	0.8%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
18 and 19	22.2	41.0	9.7	34.7	4.3	0.2	0.0
20 and 21	20.3	20.9	14.0	34.1	8.5	2.3	0.1
22 to 24	16.0	11.6	12.3	16.6	17.9	34.2	8.6
25 to 29	14.1	9.7	17.7	6.4	23.6	31.1	23.0
30 to 34	9.1	6.2	15.0	2.7	15.5	16.0	17.8
35 to 39	7.1	3.8	13.1	1.8	12.3	8.0	18.4
40 to 44	4.9	2.0	8.4	1.2	8.3	4.7	15.3
45 to 49	2.6	1.2	3.7	0.4	6.0	1.9	8.2
50 to 54	1.2	0.5	2.9	0.1	2.0	1.3	3.3
55 to 59	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.8
60 to 64	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8
65 and older	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8
Number of students	13,621,000	1,953,000	2,012,000	5,644,000	1,499,000	1,100,000	1,413,000
Men							
15 to 17	1.4%	2.4%	0.9%	2.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
18 and 19	23.3	48.4	11.1	32.6	5.9	0.4	0.0
20 and 21	22.0	21.9	18.3	34.7	9.6	2.1	0.0
22 to 24	18.0	11.8	14.3	19.8	19.6	32.3	7.9
25 to 29	14.7	7.5	19.2	6.9	24.2	35.1	25.6
30 to 34	8.1	3.2	14.1	2.0	14.4	16.7	21.1
35 to 39	5.9	3.1	10.1	1.2	12.3	6.0	20.1
40 to 44	3.3	0.7	5.9	0.5	7.3	4.0	11.6
45 to 49	1.7	0.9	2.1	0.2	4.1	1.6	6.9
50 to 54	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.0	1.8	1.1	2.0
55 to 59	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7
60 to 64	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
65 and older	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7
Number of students	6,192,000	849,000	775,000	2,779,000	627,000	569,000	593,000
Women							
15 to 17	1.2%	2.4%	0.7%	1.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
18 and 19	21.2	35.3	9.0	36.6	3.3	0.0	0.0
20 and 21	18.9	20.1	11.2	33.6	7.7	2.4	0.2
22 to 24	14.3	11.6	11.0	13.5	16.6	36.0	9.0
25 to 29	13.7	11.3	16.7	5.9	23.2	26.7	21.1
30 to 34	9.9	8.5	15.5	3.4	16.4	15.3	15.5
35 to 39	8.1	4.4	15.0	2.4	12.3	10.2	17.2
40 to 44	6.3	3.1	10.0	1.9	9.1	5.3	17.9
45 to 49	3.3	1.4	4.8	0.6	7.2	2.4	9.1
50 to 54	1.6	0.7	3.9	0.2	2.3	1.5	4.1
55 to 59	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	3.5
60 to 64	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
65 and older	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.8
Number of students	7,429,000	1,103,000	1,237,000	2,864,000	872,000	531,000	820,000

Note: The figures are based on a Census Bureau survey of 60,000 households conducted in October 1990. The statistics may differ from enrollment data compiled by the U.S. Department of Education because of differences in survey methodology. Figures may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

Administrators' Views on Changes From 1990-91 to 1991-92 in Enrollment and Student Characteristics

	Total		Public 2-year		Public 4-year		All private	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Proportion reporting change in number of:								
All students	68%	21%	79%	11%	68%	23%	54%	31%
First-time freshmen	53	31	68	17	45	39	40	42
Full-time students	62	24	69	17	64	25	52	33
Part-time students	66	17	75	13	56	28	61	16
American Indian students	24	9	26	7	33	18	17	7
Asian-American students	48	8	42	10	56	6	50	6
Black students	53	9	56	8	55	16	49	7
Hispanic students	45	8	45	11	53	9	40	5
Foreign students	40	12	20	13	50	13	55	10
Transfer students	56	17	55	11	60	19	55	21
Proportion reporting change in number of students who:								
Are from low-income backgrounds	42	4	57	2	26	4	35	6
Are returning adults	68	3	76	3	56	4	67	4
Are out of work	56	2	82	0	49	1	30	4
Require remedial courses	47	5	73	1	32	14	25	5
Require full financial support	61	0	67	0	52	2	59	0
Take a semester off for financial reasons	40	0	37	0	29	3	49	0
Attend part-time for financial reasons	47	3	51	4	38	2	45	3
Take longer to earn degree because of finances	53	1	58	2	49	2	51	0
Graduate and cannot find jobs	33	2	25	4	41	2	37	0

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 510 colleges and universities in the winter of 1992. The response rate was 81 per cent. The percentages of those reporting "No change" are omitted.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group, Selected Years

	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990
American Indian						
All	84,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	93,000	103,000
Men	38,000	40,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	43,000
Women	46,000	48,000	46,000	51,000	53,000	60,000
Public	74,000	77,000	72,000	79,000	81,000	90,000
Private	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	12,000
4-year	37,000	39,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	48,000
2-year	47,000	49,000	46,000	51,000	50,000	54,000
Undergraduate	79,000	82,000	78,000	83,000	86,000	95,000
Graduate	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Professional	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Asian						
All	286,000	351,000	390,000	448,000	497,000	555,000
Men	151,000	189,000	210,000	239,000	259,000	287,000
Women	135,000	162,000	180,000	209,000	237,000	268,000
Public	240,000	296,000	323,000	371,000	406,000	445,000
Private	47,000	55,000	67,000	77,000	91,000	109,000
4-year	162,000	193,000	223,000	262,000	297,000	343,000
2-year	124,000	158,000	167,000	186,000	199,000	212,000
Undergraduate	253,000	313,000	343,000	393,000	437,000	485,000
Graduate	28,000	30,000	37,000	43,000	46,000	52,000
Professional	6,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	14,000	18,000
Black						
All	1,107,000	1,101,000	1,076,000	1,082,000	1,130,000	1,223,000
Men	464,000	458,000	437,000	436,000	443,000	476,000
Women	643,000	644,000	639,000	646,000	687,000	747,000
Public	876,000	873,000	844,000	854,000	881,000	952,000
Private	231,000	228,000	232,000	228,000	248,000	271,000
4-year	634,000	612,000	617,000	615,000	656,000	715,000
2-year	472,000	489,000	459,000	467,000	473,000	509,000
Undergraduate	1,028,000	1,028,000	995,000	996,000	1,039,000	1,124,000
Graduate	66,000	61,000	67,000	72,000	76,000	84,000
Professional	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	16,000
Hispanic						
All	472,000	519,000	535,000	618,000	680,000	758,000
Men	232,000	252,000	254,000	290,000	310,000	344,000
Women	240,000	267,000	281,000	328,000	370,000	414,000
Public	406,000	446,000	456,000	532,000	587,000	648,000
Private	66,000	74,000	79,000	86,000	93,000	110,000
4-year	217,000	229,000	246,000	278,000	296,000	344,000
2-year	255,000	291,000	289,000	340,000	384,000	414,000
Undergraduate	438,000	485,000	495,000	563,000	631,000	702,000
Graduate	27,000	27,000	32,000	46,000	39,000	46,000
Professional	7,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
White						
All	9,833,000	9,997,000	9,815,000	9,921,000	10,283,000	10,675,000
Men	4,773,000	4,830,000	4,690,000	4,647,000	4,712,000	4,841,000
Women	5,060,000	5,167,000	5,125,000	5,273,000	5,572,000	5,834,000
Public	7,656,000	7,785,000	7,543,000	7,654,000	7,964,000	8,340,000
Private	2,177,000	2,212,000	2,272,000	2,267,000	2,319,000	2,335,000
4-year	6,275,000	6,306,000	6,301,000	6,337,000	6,582,000	6,757,000
2-year	3,558,000	3,692,000	3,514,000	3,584,000	3,702,000	3,918,000
Undergraduate	8,556,000	8,749,000	8,484,000	8,558,000	8,907,000	9,231,000
Graduate	1,030,000	1,002,000	1,087,000	1,133,000	1,153,000	1,221,000
Professional	248,000	246,000	243,000	231,000	223,000	222,000
Foreign						
All	305,000	331,000	335,000	345,000	361,000	397,000
Men	211,000	230,000	231,000	233,000	235,000	248,000
Women	94,000	101,000	104,000	112,000	126,000	149,000
Public	204,000	219,000	219,000	224,000	238,000	265,000
Private	101,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	123,000	132,000
4-year	241,000	270,000	282,000	292,000	302,000	322,000
2-year	64,000	61,000	53,000	53,000	60,000	75,000
Undergraduate	208,000	220,000	216,000	205,000	205,000	226,000
Graduate	94,000	108,000	115,000	136,000	151,000	165,000
Professional	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
All						
Total	12,087,000	12,388,000	12,235,000	12,504,000	13,043,000	13,710,000
Men	5,868,000	5,999,000	5,859,000	5,885,000	5,998,000	6,239,000
Women	6,219,000	6,389,000	6,376,000	6,619,000	7,045,000	7,472,000
Public	9,456,000	9,695,000	9,458,000	9,714,000	10,156,000	10,741,000
Private	2,630,000	2,693,000	2,777,000	2,790,000	2,887,000	2,970,000
4-year	7,565,000	7,648,000	7,708,000	7,824,000	8,175,000	8,529,000
2-year	4,521,000	4,740,000	4,527,000	4,680,000	4,868,000	5,181,000
Undergraduate	10,560,000	10,875,000	10,610,000	10,798,000	11,304,000	11,863,000
Graduate	1,250,000	1,235,000	1,344,000	1,435,000	1,472,000	1,574,000
Professional	277,000	278,000	278,000	270,000	267,000	274,000

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Projections of college enrollment, degrees, and high-school graduates
- Educational attainment of the U.S. population
- Proportion of 18-to-24-year-olds who are enrolled in college

Projections of College Enrollment, Degrees Conferred, and High-School Graduates, 1992-2002

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
College enrollment											
Total	14,235,000	14,366,000	14,512,000	14,621,000	14,803,000	14,978,000	15,227,000	15,462,000	15,692,000	15,865,000	16,030,000
Men											
Total	6,516,000	6,531,000	6,549,000	6,575,000	6,647,000	6,691,000	6,774,000	6,853,000	6,922,000	6,991,000	7,052,000
Full-time	3,868,000	3,855,000	3,854,000	3,852,000	3,893,000	3,924,000	3,995,000	4,061,000	4,122,000	4,183,000	4,234,000
Part-time	2,648,000	2,676,000	2,695,000	2,723,000	2,754,000	2,767,000	2,779,000	2,792,000	2,800,000	2,808,000	2,818,000
Women											
Total	7,719,000	7,835,000	7,963,000	8,046,000	8,156,000	8,287,000	8,453,000	8,609,000	8,770,000	8,874,000	8,978,000
Full-time	4,003,000	4,040,000	4,095,000	4,136,000	4,202,000	4,288,000	4,413,000	4,527,000	4,648,000	4,723,000	4,801,000
Part-time	3,716,000	3,795,000	3,868,000	3,910,000	3,954,000	3,999,000	4,040,000	4,082,000	4,122,000	4,151,000	4,177,000
Public institutions	11,083,000	11,187,000	11,305,000	11,393,000	11,537,000	11,673,000	11,864,000	12,043,000	12,220,000	12,355,000	12,478,000
Private institutions	3,152,000	3,179,000	3,207,000	3,228,000	3,266,000	3,305,000	3,363,000	3,419,000	3,472,000	3,510,000	3,552,000
Full-time students	7,871,000	7,895,000	7,949,000	7,988,000	8,095,000	8,212,000	8,408,000	8,588,000	8,770,000	8,906,000	9,035,000
Part-time students	6,364,000	6,471,000	6,563,000	6,633,000	6,708,000	6,766,000	6,819,000	6,874,000	6,922,000	6,959,000	6,995,000
Full-time-equivalent *											
Total	10,171,000	10,232,000	10,321,000	10,385,000	10,519,000	10,656,000	10,871,000	11,070,000	11,270,000	11,418,000	11,561,000
Public	7,628,000	7,675,000	7,743,000	7,794,000	7,897,000	7,999,000	8,161,000	8,308,000	8,456,000	8,569,000	8,672,000
Private	2,543,000	2,558,000	2,578,000	2,592,000	2,622,000	2,656,000	2,712,000	2,763,000	2,813,000	2,850,000	2,889,000
Four-year institutions											
Total	8,923,000	8,990,000	9,066,000	9,120,000	9,227,000	9,334,000	9,500,000	9,655,000	9,810,000	9,927,000	10,041,000
Public	6,045,000	6,088,000	6,139,000	6,175,000	6,247,000	6,320,000	6,434,000	6,539,000	6,646,000	6,727,000	6,803,000
Private	2,878,000	2,902,000	2,927,000	2,945,000	2,980,000	3,014,000	3,066,000	3,116,000	3,164,000	3,200,000	3,238,000
Two-year institutions											
Total	5,312,000	5,376,000	5,446,000	5,501,000	5,576,000	5,644,000	5,727,000	5,807,000	5,882,000	5,938,000	5,989,000
Public	5,038,000	5,099,000	5,166,000	5,218,000	5,290,000	5,353,000	5,430,000	5,504,000	5,574,000	5,628,000	5,675,000
Private	274,000	277,000	280,000	283,000	286,000	291,000	297,000	303,000	308,000	310,000	314,000
Undergraduate											
Total	12,165,000	12,247,000	12,356,000	12,449,000	12,610,000	12,768,000	12,998,000	13,216,000	13,436,000	13,598,000	13,748,000
Public	9,818,000	9,892,000	9,987,000	10,065,000	10,196,000	10,322,000	10,501,000	10,670,000	10,841,000	10,969,000	11,084,000
Private	2,347,000	2,355,000	2,369,000	2,384,000	2,414,000	2,446,000	2,497,000	2,546,000	2,595,000	2,629,000	2,664,000
Graduate											
Total	1,752,000	1,793,000	1,826,000	1,842,000	1,859,000	1,872,000	1,888,000	1,901,000	1,908,000	1,915,000	1,926,000
Public	1,134,000	1,160,000	1,182,000	1,192,000	1,204,000	1,212,000	1,223,000	1,231,000	1,236,000	1,241,000	1,248,000
Private	618,000	633,000	644,000	650,000	655,000	660,000	665,000	670,000	672,000	674,000	678,000
Professional											
Total	318,000	326,000	330,000	330,000	334,000	338,000	341,000	345,000	348,000	352,000	356,000
Public	131,000	135,000	136,000	136,000	137,000	139,000	140,000	142,000	143,000	145,000	146,000
Private	187,000	191,000	194,000	194,000	197,000	199,000	201,000	203,000	205,000	207,000	210,000
Degrees											
Associate											
Total	477,000	476,000	478,000	480,000	487,000	491,000	500,000	507,000	519,000	529,000	539,000
Men	205,000	204,000	204,000	203,000	204,000	205,000	208,000	209,000	213,000	216,000	219,000
Women	272,000	272,000	274,000	277,000	283,000	286,000	292,000	298,000	306,000	313,000	320,000
Bachelor's											
Total	1,081,000	1,101,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,098,000	1,100,000	1,102,000	1,114,000	1,129,000	1,164,000	1,189,000
Men	495,000	514,000	511,000	510,000	507,000	505,000	503,000	507,000	509,000	523,000	528,000
Women	586,000	587,000	589,000	590,000	591,000	595,000	599,000	607,000	620,000	641,000	661,000
Master's											
Total	338,000	343,000	350,000	354,000	354,000	355,000	357,000	362,000	368,000	376,000	383,000
Men	157,000	159,000	162,000	165,000	164,000	164,000	165,000	168,000	173,000	179,000	184,000
Women	181,000	184,000	188,000	189,000	190,000	191,000	192,000	194,000	195,000	197,000	199,000
Doctoral											
Total	39,300	39,800	40,000	40,200	40,400	40,600	40,900	41,100	41,200	41,400	41,400
Men	24,300	24,400	24,100	23,800	23,600	23,400	23,300	23,200	22,900	22,700	22,400
Women	15,000	15,400	15,900	16,400	16,800	17,200	17,600	17,900	18,300	18,700	19,000
Professional											
Total	80,100	82,600	85,500	87,800	88,100	88,100	89,100	90,900	92,200	92,900	94,400
Men	49,000	50,400	51,500	52,500	52,800	52,800	53,500	54,600	55,300	56,000	57,000
Women	31,100	32,200	34,000	35,300	35,300	35,300	35,600	36,300	36,900	36,900	37,400
High-school graduates											
Total	2,446,000	2,470,000	2,464,000	2,563,000	2,615,000	2,719,000	2,831,000	2,885,000	2,932,000	2,943,000	2,882,000
Public	2,193,000	2,215,000	2,209,000	2,298,000	2,345,000	2,438,000	2,538,000	2,587,000	2,629,000	2,639,000	2,584,000
Private	253,000	255,000	255,000	265,000	270,000	281,000	293,000	298,000	303,000	304,000	298,000

Note: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
* Estimate based on full-time enrollment plus the full-time equivalent of part-time enrollment as reported by institutions

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population by Racial and Ethnic Group, 1990

Highest level reached	All	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
9th grade or less	10.4%	14.0%	12.9%	13.8%	30.7%	8.9%
Some high school, no diploma	14.4	20.4	9.5	23.2	19.5	13.1
High-school diploma	30.0	29.1	18.5	27.9	21.6	31.0
Some college, no degree	18.7	20.8	14.7	18.5	14.3	19.1
Associate degree	6.2	6.4	7.7	5.3	4.8	6.3
Bachelor's degree	13.1	6.1	22.7	7.5	5.9	13.9
Graduate or professional degree	7.2	3.2	13.9	3.8	3.3	7.7

Note: The figures are based on the 1990 census and cover adults age 25 and older. The total includes those whose racial or ethnic group is not known. Hispanics may be of any race. The figures may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

Proportion of 18-to-24-Year-Olds Enrolled in College, by High-School-Graduation Status and Race

	White		Black		Hispanic	
	All	High-school graduates	All	High-school graduates	All	High-school graduates
1980	26.2%	31.8%	19.2%	27.6%	16.1%	29.8%
1981	26.7	32.5	19.9	28.0	16.7	29.9
1982	27.2	33.1	19.8	28.0	16.8	29.2
1983	27.0	32.9	19.2	27.0	17.2	31.4
1984	28.0	33.7	20.4	27.2	17.9	29.9
1985	28.7	34.4	19.8	26.1	16.9	26.9
1986	28.6	34.5	22.2	29.1	18.2	30.4
1987	30.2	36.6	22.8	30.0	17.6	28.5
1988	31.3	38.1	21.1	28.1	17.0	30.9
1989	31.8	38.8	23.5	30.8	16.1	28.7
1990	32.5	39.4	25.4	33.0	15.8	29.0

Note: The figures are based on annual Census Bureau surveys of 60,000 households. The survey defined high-school graduates as those who had completed four years of high school or more. Hispanics may be of any race.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

■ Attitudes and characteristics of freshmen

Attitudes and Characteristics of Freshmen, Fall 1991

	Total	Men	Women
Racial and ethnic background:			
American Indian	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%
Asian-American	3.1	3.3	2.8
Black	9.2	8.0	10.3
White	83.4	84.5	82.4
Mexican-American	2.7	2.4	3.0
Puerto Rican-American	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other	1.9	1.9	1.8
Estimated parental income:			
Less than $6,000	3.3%	2.6%	3.8%
$6,000-$9,999	3.3	2.7	3.8
$10,000-$14,999	5.3	4.3	6.3
$15,000-$19,999	5.3	4.5	6.0
$20,000-$24,999	6.7	6.2	7.1
$25,000-$29,999	7.2	6.7	7.7
$30,000-$39,999	14.0	14.2	13.9
$40,000-$49,999	13.7	13.9	13.4
$50,000-$59,999	11.9	12.4	11.4
$60,000-$74,999	11.4	12.1	10.8
$75,000-$99,999	8.0	9.2	6.9
$100,000-$149,999	5.0	5.9	4.2
$150,000-$199,999	2.1	2.3	1.9
$200,000 or more	2.8	3.0	2.6
Number of other colleges applied to for admission this year:			
None	37.6%	35.7%	39.2%
One	14.7	14.3	15.2
Two	15.8	15.9	15.8
Three	13.7	14.5	13.0
Four	7.8	8.3	7.4
Five	4.7	5.1	4.3
Six or more	5.6	6.1	5.0
College attended is student's:			
First choice	73.7%	73.1%	74.2%
Second choice	19.6	19.6	19.5
Third choice	4.3	4.4	4.2
Other	2.4	2.8	2.1
Highest degree planned:			
None	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%
Vocational certificate	1.8	2.2	1.5
Associate (or equivalent)	7.3	6.5	8.0
Bachelor's	28.2	29.4	27.2
Master's	35.5	35.1	35.7
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	12.5	12.7	12.3
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	6.9	6.2	7.4
LL.B. or J.D.	4.4	4.1	4.6
B.D. or M.Div.	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other	1.8	1.7	1.9
Political views:			
Far left	2.1%	2.4%	1.7%
Liberal	23.6	21.2	25.8
Middle of the road	54.0	51.4	56.3
Conservative	19.1	23.1	15.6
Far right	1.2	1.8	0.6
Reasons noted as very important in deciding to go to college:			
Parents wanted me to go	33.7%	31.9%	35.2%
Could not find job	7.3	6.7	7.9
To get away from home	15.6	15.5	15.7
To be able to get a better job	78.6	77.7	79.4
To gain a general education and appreciation of ideas	60.7	53.5	66.9
To improve reading and study skills	37.4	32.6	41.6
Nothing better to do	2.8	3.4	2.3
To become a more cultured person	37.2	30.5	43.0
To be able to make more money	74.7	77.1	72.6
To learn more about things that interest me	73.2	69.4	76.4
To prepare for graduate or professional school	54.2	48.8	58.9
Reasons noted as very important in selecting college attended:			
Relatives' wishes	9.1%	8.4%	9.8%
Teachers' advice	4.3	4.5	4.1
Good academic reputation	51.6	48.9	53.8
Good social reputation	22.1	22.3	21.9
Offered financial assistance	27.8	23.8	31.3
Offered special education programs	22.2	18.6	25.4
Low tuition	27.7	25.1	30.0
Advice of guidance counselor	8.5	8.1	8.8
Wanted to live near home	21.3	16.3	25.6
Friend's suggestion	9.5	9.0	9.9
Recruited by college	3.9	4.6	3.4
Recruited by athletic department	5.0	7.5	2.8
Graduates go to top graduate schools	22.2	20.5	23.5
Graduates get good jobs	43.5	42.4	44.4
Religious affiliation of college	4.5	3.9	5.0
Size of college	35.0	28.3	40.8
Racial or ethnic makeup of student body	7.4	6.2	8.4
Not accepted anywhere else	2.2	2.7	1.7
Students estimate chances are very good that they will:			
Change major field	11.7%	11.2%	12.2%
Change career choice	11.1	10.0	12.0
Fail one or more courses	1.5	1.9	1.2

	Total	Men	Women
Students estimate chances are very good that they will: (continued)			
Graduate with honors	13.6%	14.2%	13.2%
Be elected to student office	3.0	2.9	3.0
Get a job to pay college expenses	37.5	34.2	40.3
Work full-time while attending college	4.8	4.7	4.9
Join a social fraternity or sorority	16.3	14.2	18.0
Play varsity athletics	14.4	19.9	9.7
Be elected to an honor society	7.7	7.5	7.9
Make at least a B average	42.0	41.4	42.5
Need extra time to complete degree	8.5	7.7	9.2
Get tutoring in some courses	14.7	12.3	16.8
Work at outside job	23.2	19.7	26.3
Seek vocational counseling	4.6	4.0	5.0
Seek individual counseling on personal problems	3.7	3.1	4.2
Get bachelor's degree	64.0	62.2	65.6
Participate in student protests or demonstrations	5.9	4.9	6.7
Transfer to another college	13.0	12.7	13.3
Drop out permanently	0.8	1.0	0.6
Drop out temporarily	1.0	1.2	0.8
Be satisfied with college	51.1	45.3	56.0
Find job in preferred field	70.8	66.8	74.2
Marry while in college	6.6	4.5	8.5
Participate in volunteer or community-service work	14.6	10.0	18.6
Activities in the past year:			
Attended a religious service	82.7%	78.9%	86.1%
Was bored in class *	30.0	30.8	29.3
Participated in organized demonstrations	39.0	36.8	40.8
Failed to complete homework on time	65.6	70.9	61.0
Tutored another student	44.7	43.6	45.6
Did extra work or reading for a class *	10.6	8.8	12.1
Studied with other students	84.1	83.0	85.1
Was a guest in teacher's home	27.9	28.1	27.7
Smoked cigarettes *	11.3	10.4	12.1
Drank beer	57.3	63.8	51.6
Drank wine or liquor	56.8	54.8	58.6
Stayed up all night	78.8	79.9	77.9
Felt overwhelmed by all I had to do *	20.2	13.3	26.2
Felt depressed *	8.9	6.1	11.3
Performed volunteer work	64.7	62.1	66.8
Asked a teacher for advice after class *	18.6	16.3	20.6
Voted in a student election	78.0	77.6	78.4
Used a personal computer *	37.5	38.9	36.2
Discussed politics *	20.5	23.9	17.6
Discussed sex *	31.5	35.8	27.9
Demonstrated for change in some military policy	9.2	10.2	8.3
Agree strongly or somewhat that:			
Government is not doing enough to protect the consumer from faulty goods and services	69.1%	65.1%	72.6%
Government is not doing enough to control pollution	85.5	84.4	86.5
Taxes should be raised to reduce the federal deficit	25.5	29.3	22.2
There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals	65.3	67.6	63.4
Military spending should be increased	26.0	28.1	24.1
Abortion should be legal	63.0	63.0	63.0
The death penalty should be abolished	21.1	18.8	23.2
It is all right for two people who really like each other to have sex even if they've known each other for a very short time	50.1	65.0	37.2
Married women's activities are best confined to home and family	26.0	31.9	20.8
Marijuana should be legalized	20.9	24.2	18.0
Busing to achieve racial balance in schools is all right	54.7	54.7	54.8
It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships	42.2	53.4	32.5
The chief benefit of college is that it increases one's earning power	71.0	75.2	67.3
Employers should be allowed to require employees or job applicants to take drug tests	80.8	79.1	82.3
The best way to control AIDS is through widespread, mandatory testing	66.4	66.3	66.5
Just because a man thinks that a woman has "led him on" does not entitle him to have sex with her	87.1	80.4	92.8
The government should do more to control the sale of handguns	78.1	66.8	87.8
A national health-care plan is needed to cover everybody's medical costs	75.8	72.1	79.0
Nuclear disarmament is attainable	63.7	64.8	62.7
Racial discrimination is no longer a major problem in America	20.3	22.8	18.0
The federal government should do more to discourage energy consumption	78.5	78.2	78.8
Realistically, an individual can do little to bring about changes in our society	31.3	35.0	28.0
Objectives considered essential or very important:			
Becoming accomplished in a performing art	10.1%	9.7%	10.5%
Becoming an authority in own field	67.6	69.4	66.1
Obtaining recognition from colleagues for contributions to field	53.2	53.9	52.6
Influencing the political structure	17.9	19.5	16.5
Influencing social values	39.6	33.6	44.7
Raising a family	67.7	66.4	68.9
Having administrative responsibility for the work of others	41.2	41.9	40.6
Being very well-off financially	73.7	77.3	70.5
Helping others who are in difficulty	60.3	50.2	68.9
Making a theoretical contribution to science	15.8	18.5	13.5
Writing original works	12.0	12.0	12.1
Creating artistic work	11.3	11.4	11.2
Becoming successful in own business	42.0	47.3	37.5
Becoming involved in programs to clean up environment	31.3	30.4	32.0
Developing a meaningful philosophy of life	43.2	41.6	44.6
Participating in a community-action program	23.5	19.9	26.6
Helping to promote racial understanding	33.7	29.9	36.8
Keeping up to date with political affairs	37.1	39.9	34.7

Note: The statistics are based on survey responses of 210,739 freshmen entering 431 two-year and four-year institutions in the fall of 1991. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent the total population of 1.6 million first-time, full-time freshmen. Because of rounding or multiple responses, figures may add to more than 100 per cent.

* Frequently only; all other activities frequently or occasionally.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN FRESHMAN: NATIONAL NORMS FOR FALL 1991," BY ALEXANDER W. ASTIN, PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Characteristics of recipients of doctorates
- Foreign students' countries of origin
- Institutions enrolling the most foreign students

Characteristics of Recipients of Doctorates, 1991

	All fields [1]	Arts and humanities	Business and management	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Professional fields [2]
Doctoral degrees conferred	37,451	4,094	1,164	6,397	5,212	6,928	6,276	6,127	1,172
Median age at conferral	33.9	35.8	35.4	42.1	31.4	32.4	30.5	34.1	38.3
Median number of years from bachelor's degree to doctorate	10.4	12.3	12.0	18.4	8.5	9.1	7.8	10.5	15.0
Median number of years registered as a graduate student	7.0	8.4	7.0	8.1	6.1	6.7	6.3	7.5	8.0
Proportion with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	56.4%	57.7%	35.1%	39.3%	79.0%	54.1%	69.1%	54.2%	26.5%
Sex									
Male	63.2%	53.5%	74.9%	41.9%	91.3%	61.4%	81.6%	50.6%	56.9%
Female	36.8	46.5	25.1	58.1	8.7	38.6	18.4	49.4	43.1
Citizenship									
United States	66.0	77.0	57.5	84.8	37.9	66.8	55.0	73.4	74.4
Non-U.S., permanent visa	4.8	5.8	6.7	2.6	7.3	4.8	5.1	4.1	3.1
Non-U.S., temporary visa	23.6	12.5	28.3	7.6	47.4	24.3	35.2	15.7	15.8
Unknown	5.5	4.7	7.6	5.0	7.3	4.0	4.7	6.8	6.7
Racial and ethnic group [3]									
American Indian	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Asian	5.6	2.5	8.0	2.2	17.0	6.5	8.1	3.2	3.9
Black	4.1	3.0	2.9	7.8	2.3	2.3	1.4	4.9	6.8
Hispanic	3.2	4.2	1.3	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	4.1	2.3
White	85.2	88.2	86.2	84.9	75.8	86.6	85.6	86.0	85.3
Other, unknown	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.2
Planned postdoctoral study									
Fellowship	12.6%	4.6%	1.2%	1.7%	6.5%	31.4%	19.3%	10.8%	1.7%
Research associateship	10.2	1.1	0.6	1.5	13.0	18.6	23.6	3.3	1.2
Traineeship	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.7	0 8	1.5	0.4
Other	1.5	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	4.2	0.9	0.9	0.7
Planned postdoctoral employment									
Educational institution	39.7	69.8	75.7	68.2	21.4	18.5	19.6	39.4	57.6
Industry or business	13.6	4.3	7.7	5.0	34.9	8.3	21.0	11.5	6.9
Government	5.8	1.9	1.9	5.7	7.2	6.2	4.4	8.9	4.6
Non-profit organization	3.9	4.1	0.7	4.6	1.2	2.0	1.0	8.5	14.4
Other or unknown	3.6	4.1	1.1	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.2	5.9	4.0
Postdoctoral status unknown	8.1	8.1	10.5	7.4	10.5	6.2	7.3	9.2	8.4
Primary postdoctoral employment activity									
Research and development	28.5%	8.4%	32.3%	6.1%	64.4%	43.9%	57.7%	22.7%	10.9%
Teaching	32.4	63.0	48.3	32.7	16.0	23.7	23.6	25.7	43.6
Administration	10.9	4.0	2.6	31.9	1.5	7.4	1.5	4.6	11.5
Professional services	12.1	4.5	2.1	10.4	6.2	10.8	4.6	31.2	14.5
Other	2.3	3.4	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	4.2
Unknown	13.9	16.7	13.3	17.5	9.6	12.0	10.5	13.5	15.4

[1] Includes degree categories not listed separately
[2] Excludes business, which is listed separately
[3] Figures cover only U.S. citizens and those with permanent visas

SOURCE: NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Foreign Students' Countries of Origin, 1990-91

	Students		Students
China	39,600	Norway	2,350
Japan	36,610	Sri Lanka	2,320
Taiwan	33,530	Nicaragua	2,290
India	28,860	Trinidad & Tobago	2,240
Republic of Korea	23,360	South Africa	2,170
Canada	18,350	Netherlands	2,030
Malaysia	13,610	Sweden	2,030
Hong Kong	12,630	Panama	2,010
Indonesia	9,520	Ethiopia	2,000
Pakistan	7,730	Argentina	1,910
United Kingdom	7,300	Australia	1,910
Thailand	7,090	Bahamas	1,850
Germany	7,000	Egypt	1,780
Mexico	6,740	Cyprus	1,710
Iran	6,260	Kuwait	1,620
France	5,630	Haiti	1,450
Singapore	4,500	Vietnam	1,400
Greece	4,360	United Arab Emirates	1,350
Jordan	4,320	Switzerland	1,340
Spain	4,300	Honduras	1,310
Philippines	4,270	Syria	1,280
Turkey	4,080	Ireland	1,240
Brazil	3,900	Poland	1,240
Lebanon	3,900	El Salvador	1,210
Nigeria	3,710	U.S.S.R.	1,210
Saudi Arabia	3,590	Yugoslavia	1,200
Colombia	3,180	Ecuador	1,130
Israel	2,980	Chile	1,100
Venezuela	2,890	Costa Rica	1,100
Peru	2,800	Ghana	1,100
Bangladesh	2,530	Cuba	1,080
Jamaica	2,450	Morocco	1,070
Italy	2,390	Cameroon	1,020
Kenya	2,360		

Note: Includes only countries with over 1,000 students in U.S. institutions.

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Institutions Enrolling the Most Foreign Students, 1990-91

Miami-Dade Community College	5,757
University of Southern California	3,886
University of Texas at Austin	3,867
Boston University	3,633
University of Wisconsin at Madison	3,565
University of Pennsylvania	3,122
Columbia University	3,077
Ohio State University main campus	3,021
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	2,967
University of California at Los Angeles	2,921
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	2,636
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	2,627
Texas A&M University main campus	2,497
University of Maryland at College Park	2,462
Harvard University	2,409
University of Houston at University Park	2,406
Northeastern University	2,385
George Washington University	2,378
Purdue University main campus	2,317
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	2,308
Michigan State University	2,281
New York University	2,279
Arizona State University	2,215
University of California at Berkeley	2,200
State University of New York at Buffalo	2,195
Rutgers University	2,192
Cornell University	2,178
Iowa State University	2,171
Indiana University at Bloomington	2,131
California State University at Los Angeles	2,123
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2,103
Pennsylvania State University main campus	2,095
University of Florida	2,053
University of Hawaii at Manoa	2,017
Stanford University	2,000
University of Arizona	1,997
Temple University	1,960
University of Iowa	1,925
University of Missouri at Columbia	1,873
University of Kansas	1,870

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

- Earned degrees conferred
- Universities awarding the most earned doctorates
- Number of institutions conferring degrees
- Degrees conferred by racial and ethnic group

Earned Degrees Conferred, 1989-90

	Associate degrees			Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctoral degrees		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Agriculture, natural resources	4,832	3,230	1,602	13,070	8,955	4,115	3,373	2,245	1,128	1,272	1,029	243
Architecture, environmental design	2,011	268	1,743	9,261	5,637	3,624	3,492	2,221	1,271	97	69	28
Area and ethnic studies	68	12	56	4,399	1,760	2,639	1,198	656	542	128	68	60
Business and management	106,980	32,751	74,229	249,081	132,704	116,377	77,203	50,983	26,220	1,142	863	279
Communications	1,658	746	912	50,063	19,536	30,527	4,070	1,562	2,508	263	141	122
Communications technologies	2,014	1,347	667	1,220	655	565	299	150	149	6	3	3
Computer, information sciences	7,604	3,820	3,784	27,434	19,178	8,256	9,643	6,968	2,675	623	533	90
Education	8,018	2,311	5,707	104,715	22,980	81,735	86,057	20,834	65,223	6,922	2,931	3,991
Engineering	2,380	2,098	282	64,077	54,249	9,828	23,953	20,691	3,262	4,953	4,519	434
Engineering technologies	51,751	46,872	4,879	18,033	16,558	1,475	895	738	157	12	12	0
Foreign languages	329	78	251	11,326	3,010	8,316	1,995	627	1,368	512	210	302
Health sciences	64,128	7,969	56,159	58,816	9,235	49,581	20,354	4,534	15,820	1,543	697	846
Home economics	10,230	2,746	7,484	14,987	1,480	13,507	2,153	310	1,843	303	89	214
Law	4,547	583	3,964	1,582	510	1,072	1,869	1,311	558	113	90	23
Letters	567	185	382	48,075	15,874	32,201	7,223	2,458	4,765	1,266	566	700
Liberal / general studies	128,721	53,007	75,714	24,956	10,416	14,540	1,594	554	1,040	31	13	18
Library and archival sciences	112	13	99	84	16	68	4,349	960	3,389	41	12	29
Life sciences	1,034	439	595	37,170	18,325	18,845	4,861	2,377	2,484	3,844	2,395	1,449
Mathematics	760	489	271	14,597	7,812	6,785	3,677	2,205	1,472	915	746	169
Military sciences	129	114	15	417	384	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi / interdisciplinary studies	11,803	5,228	6,575	19,188	8,753	10,435	3,505	2,023	1,482	311	203	108
Parks and recreation	461	279	182	4,404	1,941	2,463	430	179	251	35	18	17
Philosophy and religion	93	59	34	6,848	4,374	2,474	1,326	839	487	432	324	108
Physical sciences	2,135	1,317	818	16,131	11,091	5,040	5,447	4,008	1,439	4,168	3,364	804
Protective services	12,848	9,441	3,407	15,387	9,575	5,812	1,151	796	355	37	24	13
Psychology	1,110	285	825	53,586	15,291	38,295	9,231	2,992	6,239	3,353	1,414	1,939
Public affairs and social work	5,228	2,771	2,457	16,241	5,310	10,931	17,993	6,181	11,812	495	229	266
Social sciences	2,870	1,272	1,598	116,925	65,248	51,677	11,419	6,758	4,661	3,023	2,037	986
Theology	653	389	264	5,162	3,919	1,243	4,686	2,998	1,688	1,298	1,147	151
Visual and performing arts	13,923	8,041	5,882	39,695	15,325	24,370	8,546	3,749	4,797	842	472	370
Not classified by field of study	5,682	2,912	2,770	2,727	1,387	1,340	1,852	736	1,116	258	153	105
All fields	454,679	191,072	263,607	1,049,657	491,488	558,169	323,844	153,643	170,201	38,238	24,371	13,867

	Professional degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
Chiropractic	2,581	1,906	675
Dentistry	4,093	2,830	1,263
Law	36,437	21,059	15,378
Medicine	15,115	9,977	5,138
Optometry	1,072	646	426
Osteopathic medicine	1,561	1,119	442
Pharmacy	1,191	482	709
Podiatry, podiatric medicine	675	493	182
Theological professions	5,851	4,406	1,445
Veterinary medicine	2,160	901	1,259
Other	244	183	61
All fields	70,980	44,002	26,978

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Universities Awarding the Most Earned Doctorates, 1991

University of California at Berkeley	778
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	738
University of Texas at Austin	710
University of Wisconsin at Madison	706
University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	704
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	659
Ohio State University	639
University of California at Los Angeles	572
Stanford University	556
Harvard University	534
Cornell University	500
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	497
Pennsylvania State University	473
University of Washington	459
University of Maryland at College Park	453
University of Pennsylvania	449
Texas A&M University	445
Purdue University	430
New York University	427
University of Southern California	422
University of Massachusetts at Amherst	400
Columbia University	398
Michigan State University	390
University of Arizona	384
University of Florida	368
Indiana University at Bloomington	360
University of Iowa	359
University of California at Davis	347
Yale University	344
University of Pittsburgh	341
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	336
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	336
University of Georgia	332
City University of New York Graduate School and University Center	326
University of Chicago	317
Northwestern University	316
Rutgers University at New Brunswick	304

SOURCE: NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Number of Institutions Conferring Degrees, 1989-90

	Number conferring degrees	Number of degrees conferred
Associate		
Public	1,213	375,420
Private	920	79,259
Bachelor's		
Public	546	698,786
Private	1,262	350,871
Master's		
Public	478	185,681
Private	783	138,163
Doctorate		
Public	206	24,529
Private	251	13,709
Professional		
Public	n/a	28,867
Private	n/a	42,113

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Degrees Conferred by Racial and Ethnic Group, 1989-90

	U.S citizens and resident aliens						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Non-resident aliens	Race unknown
Associate							
Men	1,436	6,470	13,171	9,810	154,301	2,972	2,912
Women	2,089	6,956	22,107	12,252	214,228	3,205	2,770
Total	3,525	13,426	35,278	22,062	368,529	6,177	5,682
Bachelor's							
Men	1,828	19,617	23,276	14,871	413,469	17,040	1,387
Women	2,510	19,442	37,798	17,815	469,527	9,737	1,340
Total	4,338	39,059	61,074	32,686	882,996	26,777	2,727
Master's							
Men	465	6,070	5,492	3,566	112,976	24,338	736
Women	643	4,576	9,839	4,339	138,542	11,146	1,116
Total	1,108	10,646	15,331	7,905	251,518	35,484	1,852
Doctorate							
Men	52	910	533	417	15,102	7,204	153
Women	50	372	612	366	10,691	1,671	105
Total	102	1,282	1,145	783	25,793	8,875	258
Professional							
Men	138	1,966	1,650	1,454	37,909	702	183
Women	119	1,370	1,739	973	22,382	334	61
Total	257	3,336	3,389	2,427	60,291	1,036	244

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

- Full-time employees by race
- Median salaries of administrators
- Faculty workloads

Full-Time Employees in Colleges and Universities by Racial and Ethnic Group, 1989-90

	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Professional						
Faculty	514,662	1,498	24,252	23,225	10,087	455,600
Executive, administrative, managerial	137,561	491	1,980	11,796	3,183	120,111
Other professionals	343,699	1,398	17,193	29,045	9,510	286,553
Non-professional						
Clerical, secretarial	370,336	1,969	8,928	58,966	18,798	281,675
Technical, paraprofessional	147,569	735	6,657	23,126	7,484	109,567
Skilled crafts	63,728	441	702	7,094	3,410	52,081
Service, maintenance	201,973	1,317	4,348	67,025	16,766	112,517
Total	1,779,528	7,849	64,060	220,277	69,238	1,418,104

Note: Figures are based on reports of 3,156 colleges.

SOURCE: U.S. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Faculty Workloads, 1989-90

	Proportion reporting number of hours per week								
	0	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-34	35-44	45+
Teaching	0.3%	7.2%	26.2%	32.0%	17.6%	10.1%	5.9%	0.5%	0.1%
Preparing for teaching	0.3	8.4	22.9	25.2	17.3	13.8	9.4	2.0	0.7
Research and scholarly writing	20.2	27.9	16.4	12.4	7.3	6.7	6.3	1.8	1.0
Advising or counseling students	2.6	56.6	29.5	8.0	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0
Committee work / meetings	4.6	68.8	20.6	4.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other administration	36.5	38.6	11.5	5.8	3.0	2.3	1.7	0.4	0.2
Consultation with clients or patients	68.8	20.7	6.3	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1

Note: The figures are based on survey responses of 35,478 faculty members at 392 colleges and universities. The survey was conducted in the fall and winter of 1989-90 and was limited to full-time professors who spent at least part of their time teaching undergraduates. The response rate was 55 per cent. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent the total population of full-time faculty members. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN COLLEGE TEACHER: NATIONAL NORMS FOR THE 1989-90 H.E.R.I. FACULTY SURVEY," PUBLISHED BY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Median Salaries of College and University Administrators, 1991-92

Executive	
Chief executive of a system	$99,452
Assistant to chief executive of a system	62,676
Chief executive of a single institution	95,500
Assistant to chief executive of a single institution	46,723
Executive vice-president	75,743
Academic	
Chief academic officer	$72,676
Chief health-professions officer	105,000
Director, library services	47,064
Circulation librarian	29,165
Acquisitions librarian	33,611
Technical-services librarian	33,817
Public-services librarian	36,000
Reference librarian	31,328
Director, institutional research	48,980
Associate director, institutional research	38,474
Director, educational-media services	35,931
Director, learning-resources center	38,742
Director, international studies	47,947
Director, academic computer center	47,800
Associate director, academic computer center	42,809
Administrator, grants and contracts	47,874
Dean, architecture	90,441
Dean, agriculture	90,168
Dean, arts and letters	61,944
Dean, arts and sciences	72,363
Dean, business	71,658
Dean, communications	56,127
Dean, continuing education	54,471
Dean, dentistry	120,000
Dean, education	70,000
Dean, engineering	90,400
Dean, extension	62,899
Dean, fine arts	65,050
Dean, graduate programs	70,784
Dean, health-related professions	65,000
Dean, home economics	82,000
Dean, humanities	50,992
Dean, instruction	57,854
Dean, law	124,965
Dean, library and information sciences	69,607
Dean, mathematics	51,453
Dean, medicine	173,287
Dean, music	61,542
Dean, nursing	65,000
Dean, pharmacy	99,300
Dean, public health	128,250
Dean, sciences	60,001
Dean, social sciences	51,714
Dean, social work	84,043
Dean, special programs	48,469
Dean, undergraduate programs	59,500
Dean, veterinary medicine	110,250
Dean, vocational education	54,065
Administrative	
Chief business officer	$68,500
Chief administration officer	68,712
Chief financial officer	63,268
Administrative, continued	
Director, environmental health and safety	$46,897
Director, telecommunications	46,736
Chief planning officer	62,797
Chief budget officer	55,030
Associate budget director	43,460
Chief planning and budget officer	70,200
General counsel	73,826
Staff attorney	55,461
Chief personnel and human resources officer	50,637
Associate director, personnel	40,222
Manager, benefits	33,570
Manager, training and development	36,193
Manager, employee relations	40,803
Manager, labor relations	49,662
Manager, employment	33,413
Manager, wage and salary	37,147
Manager, personnel information systems	36,130
Director, affirmative action and equal employment	51,315
Associate director, affirmative action and equal employment	38,016
Director, personnel and affirmative action	39,557
Chief information systems officer	57,872
Associate director, computer center	45,662
Data base administrator	43,700
Systems analyst, highest level	38,892
Systems analyst, lowest level	32,064
Programmer analyst, highest level	32,684
Programmer analyst, lowest level	26,832
Director, administrative computer center	47,230
Associate director, administrative computer center	41,861
Chief physical-plant officer	49,410
Associate director, physical plant	41,262
Manager, landscape and grounds	31,723
Manager, building maintenance trades	35,097
Manager, technical trades	37,588
Manager, custodial services	30,120
Manager, power plant	39,460
Comptroller	50,000
Manager, payroll	30,531
Director, accounting	41,508
Staff accountant, highest level	30,000
Staff accountant, lowest level	24,228
Bursar	36,630
Associate bursar	30,213
Director, purchasing	38,976
Associate director, purchasing	36,000
Director, bookstore	29,088
Associate director, bookstore	25,750
Director, internal audit	47,706
Director, auxiliary services	51,180
Manager, mail services	23,213
Director, campus security	37,382
Director, risk management and insurance	51,266
Administrator, hospital medical center	136,667
External affairs	
Chief development officer	$64,000
External affairs, continued	
Director, annual giving	$36,130
Director, corporate and foundation relations	43,343
Coordinator, resource development	30,725
Director, estate planning	48,900
Chief public-relations officer	43,048
Director, governmental relations	65,840
Chief development and public-relations officer	71,000
Director, alumni affairs	36,490
Director, development and alumni affairs	45,000
Director, special and deferred gifts	45,856
Director, church relations	36,000
Director, community services	42,761
Director, publications	36,915
Associate director, publications	29,000
Manager, printing services	30,990
Director, information office	37,745
Director, news bureau	33,168
Student services	
Chief student-affairs officer	$60,662
Dean, students	49,945
Chief admissions officer	45,621
Associate director, admissions	32,568
Admissions counselor	21,889
Academic adviser	27,420
Director, admissions and registrar	46,989
Registrar	40,000
Associate registrar	33,790
Assistant registrar	26,502
Director, admissions and financial aid	48,550
Director, student financial aid	39,264
Associate director, student financial aid	29,203
Director, food services	40,728
Associate director, food services	34,042
Director, residence halls	36,000
Associate director, student housing	31,860
Housing officer, administrative operations	32,320
Housing officer, residential life	26,702
Director, foreign students	33,643
Director, student union and student activities	38,070
Director, student union	41,004
Associate director, student union	33,819
Director, student activities	30,500
Director, student placement	36,875
Director, student counseling	42,750
Associate director, student counseling	36,693
Director, student health services, physician	79,615
Director, student health services, nurse	29,510
Director, campus ministries	32,000
Director, athletics	50,500
Men's	49,100
Women's	40,543
Director, sports information	28,000
Director, campus recreation	32,911
Chief, enrollment management	54,372
Director, minority affairs	37,000
Director, conferences	36,225

Note: The figures are based on a survey sent to 3,400 colleges and universities in the fall of 1991. The response rate was 42 per cent. The figures are meant to provide a broad overview of salaries in higher education.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

- Changes in the size of the full-time faculty
- Employment of faculty members
- Characteristics of full-time professors
- Average faculty salaries

Changes in the Size of the Full-Time Faculty in the Next 5 Years

	Total	2-year	Baccalaureate	Comprehensive	Doctoral	Public 2-year	Public 4-year	All private
Proportion of institutions expecting to increase faculty hiring	53%	67%	45%	48%	30%	67%	49%	41%
Expected increase:								
1% to 4%	11	8	13	14	30	8	24	10
5% to 9%	19	17	21	20	27	17	19	22
10% to 14%	29	27	46	19	15	27	13	42
15% or more	41	48	21	47	29	48	45	26
Proportion of institutions expecting to decrease the size of their faculty	20	14	15	28	34	14	30	20
Expected decrease:								
1% to 4%	20	29	0	15	34	29	29	4
5% to 9%	43	38	66	38	44	38	42	49
10% to 14%	28	19	17	46	14	19	25	39
15% or more	9	14	17	2	8	14	5	8
Proportion of institutions expecting an increased pace of retirements	69	82	54	71	48	82	69	55
Proportion of faculty expected to retire:								
1% to 4%	6	6	0	11	6	6	7	6
5% to 9%	24	16	53	17	20	16	18	40
10% to 14%	31	27	36	34	37	27	34	36
15% or more	38	50	11	38	37	50	41	18

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 510 colleges and universities in the winter of 1992. The response rate was 81 per cent. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Employment Status of Faculty Members, 1987

	All	Public 4-year	Private 4-year	Public 2-year	Other
Number of faculty members	825,000	319,000	218,000	218,000	70,000
Regular full-time	60%	72%	58%	41%	63%
Regular part-time	22	14	21	35	20
Temporary full-time	3	4	3	1	1
Temporary part-time	16	9	19	23	16

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of administrators at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate was 88 per cent. The category of "Other" institutions includes private two-year colleges and specialized institutions. "Temporary" faculty members include visiting, acting, and adjunct professors. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Average Faculty Salaries, 1991-92

	All		Public		Private, independent		Church-related	
Doctoral Institutions	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Professor	$65,190	3.1%	$61,950	2.5%	$76,890	4.8%	$68,140	5.3%
Associate professor	46,290	3.0	45,090	2.4	51,700	4.8	48,720	5.7
Assistant professor	39,120	3.3	38,030	2.8	43,630	4.6	40,630	4.9
Instructor	27,670	3.2	26,610	2.7	33,220	4.0	34,710	6.5
Lecturer	32,510	—	32,250	—	34,090	—	29,280	—
All	51,080	3.1	48,930	2.6	60,260	4.7	51,820	5.4
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	53,880	3.6	53,750	3.2	54,980	4.3	53,350	5.8
Associate professor	43,010	4.0	43,020	3.6	43,330	4.7	42,620	5.8
Assistant professor	35,720	4.4	35,730	3.9	35,700	5.0	35,690	6.4
Instructor	27,310	4.6	27,210	4.5	27,250	4.5	27,890	5.7
Lecturer	27,410	—	26,990	—	28,890	—	35,460	—
All	43,440	3.9	43,490	3.5	43,670	4.6	42,790	5.9
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	46,860	4.3	47,480	2.8	52,230	4.5	41,980	5.1
Associate professor	37,680	4.4	39,150	2.8	40,220	4.6	34,910	5.2
Assistant professor	31,500	4.8	32,580	3.1	33,370	5.1	29,580	5.5
Instructor	25,830	4.2	26,390	2.8	27,510	5.4	24,680	4.7
Lecturer	28,250	—	27,300	—	34,620	—	22,390	—
All	37,260	4.5	37,890	2.9	40,920	4.7	34,090	5.2
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	47,300	3.8	47,700	3.8	37,180	4.9	32,140	4.5
Associate professor	38,860	3.2	39,300	3.2	29,880	4.3	27,740	5.4
Assistant professor	33,150	3.4	33,550	3.4	26,520	4.3	24,010	3.9
Instructor	27,610	4.2	27,950	4.1	21,100	4.6	22,360	6.1
Lecturer	23,710	—	23,820	—	—	—	—	—
All	37,760	3.6	38,210	3.6	28,400	4.5	26,610	4.8
2-year institutions without academic ranks								
All	38,060	3.0	38,220	3.0	29,210	5.9	26,150	8.7
All institutions except those without academic ranks								
Professor	58,220	3.4	57,370	2.8	66,060	4.6	49,480	5.3
Associate professor	43,260	3.5	43,420	2.8	45,570	4.7	39,300	5.5
Assistant professor	36,060	3.8	36,330	3.2	37,820	4.8	32,620	5.6
Instructor	27,170	3.9	27,180	3.6	28,470	4.6	25,940	5.5
Lecturer	30,470	—	29,990	—	33,260	—	28,180	—
All	45,360	3.5	45,260	2.9	50,030	4.7	39,020	5.5

— No data reported

Note: Figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff except those in medical schools. The salaries are adjusted to a standard nine-month work year. The salary figures are based on 2,072 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,944 institutions.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Characteristics of Full-Time College Professors, 1987

	All	Research		Doctoral		Comprehensive		Liberal arts	2-year		Medical	Other
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	All	Public	Private		
Total	489,000	96,000	39,000	36,000	15,000	93,000	35,000	39,000	91,000	4,000	25,000	15,000
Sex												
Men	72.7%	79.3%	80.5%	74.5%	77.3%	71.1%	72.5%	70.9%	62.1%	64.2%	75.7%	78.7%
Women	27.3	20.7	19.5	25.5	22.7	28.9	27.5	29.1	37.9	35.8	24.3	21.3
Racial and ethnic group												
American Indian	0.7	0.7	—	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	—	1.4	—
Asian	4.2	4.8	3.5	4.5	5.9	5.8	4.4	2.7	1.6	0.5	10.3	1.0
Black, non-Hispanic	3.2	1.6	6.1	1.8	0.1	3.5	1.7	8.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.3
Hispanic	2.3	2.4	5.0	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.2	3.5	2.3	—	1.6
White, non-Hispanic	89.5	90.4	85.4	92.0	91.3	88.0	91.2	86.9	91.0	94.1	85.3	95.1
Age												
Under 30	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.9	9.5	0.7	1.2
30 to 34	8.3	7.1	11.5	10.2	4.5	7.9	6.2	8.5	5.6	6.7	22.1	5.7
35 to 39	14.7	16.5	21.4	14.8	17.9	12.5	16.3	14.4	12.2	4.6	10.7	17.0
40 to 44	16.7	15.2	17.6	14.0	11.4	15.7	18.4	19.8	18.1	36.3	16.9	17.0
45 to 49	18.9	18.5	15.1	18.7	17.3	21.2	18.0	19.9	21.2	3.3	13.5	18.2
50 to 54	15.1	14.8	12.3	15.9	18.4	15.3	16.9	9.9	18.2	19.8	10.5	15.6
55 to 59	12.0	12.1	8.6	13.2	10.7	13.2	10.2	13.6	13.5	12.8	8.6	9.1
60 and older	12.7	14.7	12.8	11.5	18.5	12.6	11.9	11.7	9.3	6.8	17.0	16.3
Highest academic degree												
Doctorate	54.7	72.1	69.1	73.0	74.4	62.7	64.0	60.3	17.5	13.8	25.9	40.6
Professional	12.7	18.3	23.9	5.4	14.9	6.2	8.1	1.8	1.5	3.2	62.7	27.8
Master's	27.9	8.5	6.2	19.2	10.7	29.9	24.3	34.6	64.9	58.1	9.8	26.5
Graduate work, no degree	1.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	—	0.6	1.2	2.0	4.8	6.1	—	1.8
Bachelor's	2.2	0.9	0.2	0.9	—	0.6	1.8	1.3	7.7	10.9	—	2.9
Less than bachelor's	0.9	—	—	0.5	—	—	0.6	—	3.7	8.0	1.5	0.5
Academic rank												
Professor	33.1	45.3	39.2	35.6	35.4	37.2	30.8	29.4	15.6	12.5	31.6	34.3
Associate professor	23.7	28.1	25.3	30.1	34.3	26.5	29.5	23.0	9.5	4.6	26.9	22.4
Assistant professor	22.8	21.2	29.1	25.9	28.3	23.4	32.7	31.2	10.9	21.9	29.0	16.3
Instructor	11.5	2.7	3.1	6.7	2.0	8.7	6.1	9.3	33.3	25.0	11.8	9.1
Lecturer	1.6	2.7	2.4	1.4	—	3.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	—	—
Other	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.3	—	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.7	3.2
No rank	6.5	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	5.9	28.3	34.9	—	14.6

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of 11,013 faculty members at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate was 76 per cent. The category of "Other" institutions includes such specialized institutions as theological seminaries. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. A dash indicates less than 0.1 per cent.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

■ Attitudes and activities of full-time faculty members

Attitudes and Activities of Full-Time Faculty Members, 1989-90

	All institutions			Universities		Other 4-year colleges		2-year colleges
	Total	Men	Women	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public
Political orientation:								
Far left	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	6.5%	8.2%	4.3%	5.3%	2.3%
Liberal	36.8	35.6	39.7	42.1	48.0	35.7	37.0	27.1
Moderate	40.2	39.8	40.9	37.9	30.8	42.1	39.2	45.0
Conservative	17.8	19.2	14.2	13.1	12.5	17.5	18.3	25.2
Far right	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Professional writings accepted for publication or published in last two years:								
None	45.3%	40.9%	56.3%	21.6%	15.8%	42.8%	51.9%	81.9%
1-2	25.7	26.1	24.5	27.6	26.1	31.2	29.5	13.9
3-4	15.8	17.4	11.7	25.1	28.4	15.8	12.1	2.8
5-10	10.8	12.4	6.7	21.0	23.9	8.5	5.4	0.9
11-20	1.9	2.4	0.6	3.8	4.4	1.4	0.7	0.2
21-50	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
50 or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional goals noted as essential or very important:								
Engage in research	58.5%	61.1%	52.3%	78.6%	85.2%	61.0%	54.2%	25.1%
Engage in outside activities	52.5	49.8	59.1	48.7	48.3	54.4	53.9	54.9
Provide services to the community	43.4	39.9	52.0	35.8	33.6	45.7	44.8	52.4
Participate in committee or other administrative work	29.2	25.7	37.9	23.0	19.3	30.7	32.1	36.3
Be a good colleague	80.0	77.4	86.4	75.9	74.8	79.7	83.4	84.5
Be a good teacher	98.2	98.1	98.4	97.6	95.5	98.3	99.0	99.2
Aspects of job noted as very satisfactory or satisfactory:								
Salary and fringe benefits	44.5%	44.3%	44.9%	44.3%	51.3%	39.0%	40.2%	52.1%
Opportunity for scholarly pursuits	45.4	48.4	37.8	53.3	62.4	38.1	38.8	43.6
Teaching load	50.3	51.3	47.7	58.3	63.5	42.2	45.2	49.3
Quality of students	37.5	35.5	42.5	38.0	58.6	32.2	43.3	30.2
Working conditions	64.6	65.7	62.0	66.4	74.8	58.9	66.2	63.9
Autonomy and independence	82.9	83.3	81.9	85.0	89.1	80.0	83.8	80.6
Relationships with other faculty	75.1	74.5	76.5	69.0	74.3	73.9	79.7	80.0
Competency of colleagues	68.4	68.1	69.0	64.6	75.0	63.3	74.4	71.2
Visibility for jobs at other institutions and organizations	43.1	43.7	41.7	45.5	58.8	38.3	39.5	42.0
Job security	74.6	77.7	66.9	73.5	73.8	75.4	69.9	79.4
Undergraduate course assignments	77.5	77.8	76.8	76.8	79.5	75.4	79.7	78.2
Graduate course assignments	72.3	73.9	66.0	75.1	78.0	71.0	68.2	41.3
Relationship with administration	51.8	50.7	54.4	48.4	53.1	49.0	58.2	52.8
Overall job satisfaction	69.2	69.0	69.8	65.6	74.8	64.9	71.4	74.4
Attributes noted as being very descriptive of own institution:								
It is easy for students to see faculty outside of regular office hours	33.6%	33.6%	33.7%	20.6%	27.6%	30.5%	53.6%	38.2%
There is a great deal of conformity among students	24.6	25.1	23.3	26.2	24.9	22.7	35.7	15.8
Most students are very bright	8.9	9.0	8.6	7.0	35.5	4.0	13.6	2.3
The administration is open about its policies	11.9	11.5	13.0	7.9	8.8	10.1	17.3	15.8
There is keen competition among most students for high grades	20.1	20.5	19.0	25.4	48.9	13.9	20.6	9.4
Faculty are rewarded for their advising skills	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.6	4.1	1.4
The faculty are typically at odds with the campus administration	18.6	19.1	17.5	19.8	14.9	21.0	14.7	19.1
Intercollegiate sports are overemphasized	16.1	17.1	13.5	33.0	6.8	15.6	10.0	5.5
Faculty here respect each other	31.7	30.1	35.7	23.3	35.0	24.4	44.1	38.2
Most students are treated like "numbers in a book"	5.9	6.3	4.8	12.1	4.5	6.2	1.5	2.8
There is little or no contact between students and faculty	5.1	5.5	4.3	7.5	5.9	5.9	2.0	3.9
The student body is apathetic and has little "school spirit"	17.0	18.3	13.7	12.9	7.6	21.4	8.6	27.3
Faculty are rewarded for being good teachers	9.8	9.6	10.2	6.2	10.8	8.1	19.2	8.0
Student services are well supported	18.8	18.6	19.4	15.9	18.1	15.4	25.9	20.5
Agree strongly or somewhat that at own institution:								
Faculty here are interested in students' personal problems	73.8%	71.9%	78.5%	58.4%	60.8%	72.7%	89.3%	84.9%
Most faculty are sensitive to the issues of minorities	69.1	69.5	68.0	64.8	67.0	67.6	73.4	73.0
The curriculum has suffered from faculty overspecialization	28.3	29.8	24.5	42.3	37.4	27.2	21.0	16.1
Faculty are committed to the welfare of institution	76.1	75.2	78.2	67.5	76.3	71.9	87.1	81.5
Many courses include minority-group perspectives	36.0	34.6	39.6	33.2	29.7	37.3	37.3	40.0
Administrators consider student concerns when making policy	59.7	59.3	61.0	51.7	55.9	58.2	71.2	62.6
Faculty here are strongly interested in the academic problems of undergraduates	76.4	75.3	79.0	61.6	67.6	77.2	90.4	84.2
There is a lot of campus racial conflict	11.8	11.0	13.8	20.8	11.1	10.4	9.4	5.4
Students of different racial or ethnic origins communicate well with one another	59.0	59.3	58.4	50.2	51.4	58.4	62.2	69.7
Campus administrators care little about what happens to students	23.8	24.8	21.4	30.8	21.2	26.5	13.2	22.5
There is little trust between minority-student groups and campus administrators	27.5	28.2	25.7	41.0	34.7	26.6	19.3	17.5
Many courses include feminist perspectives	28.8	29.8	26.3	28.4	30.1	25.0	32.4	31.1
There are many opportunities for faculty and students to socialize with one another	38.4	39.3	36.1	28.0	39.6	34.7	58.6	36.8
Administrators consider faculty concerns when making policy	50.0	50.3	49.1	45.9	52.7	45.7	61.5	49.5
Faculty feel that students are well prepared academically	27.4	26.6	29.5	23.7	50.5	22.1	37.7	20.3
Institutional demands for doing research interfere with my effectiveness as a teacher	26.7	26.9	26.2	44.4	34.7	31.9	15.7	6.1
Issues noted as being of highest or high priority at own institution:								
Promoting the intellectual development of students	76.1%	75.5%	77.6%	70.6%	83.7%	72.4%	85.5%	75.8%
Helping students examine and understand their personal values	47.4	45.6	51.7	32.3	47.2	43.0	71.9	48.8
Increasing the representation of minorities in the faculty and administration	46.9	46.1	49.0	52.3	40.5	52.2	39.0	44.4
Developing a sense of community among students and faculty	41.0	38.7	46.5	25.5	34.8	38.4	60.6	47.9
Developing leadership ability among students	37.6	35.5	43.0	25.8	32.0	37.6	53.9	39.7
Conducting basic and applied research	44.5	47.0	38.4	80.5	74.0	41.9	24.4	10.9
Raising money for the institution	58.3	57.2	61.2	63.7	77.7	53.1	71.5	39.1
Developing leadership ability among faculty	24.0	22.0	28.9	20.2	20.6	23.1	25.9	29.0
Increasing the representation of women in the faculty and administration	39.2	40.9	34.8	45.2	36.7	42.1	35.2	33.6
Facilitating student involvement in community-service projects	23.3	21.2	28.4	13.3	25.1	21.6	40.0	22.6
Helping students learn how to bring about change in American society	21.1	19.4	25.3	14.7	15.7	21.5	31.0	22.2
Helping solve major social and environmental problems	26.3	25.9	27.2	26.4	25.8	25.1	31.1	24.2
Maintaining a campus climate where differences of opinion can be aired openly	52.0	53.4	48.5	53.0	54.9	48.1	56.5	51.1
Increasing or maintaining institutional prestige	75.3	75.0	76.2	80.4	87.0	71.0	77.9	67.6
Developing among students and faculty an appreciation for a multicultural society	46.5	44.5	51.5	45.6	40.0	46.6	54.3	44.2
Hiring faculty "stars"	26.8	26.9	26.4	49.8	47.4	20.5	12.7	10.8
Economizing and cutting costs	54.5	53.0	58.3	58.9	57.4	53.9	50.1	52.4
Recruiting more minority students	46.9	45.8	49.7	50.7	44.0	52.1	43.7	40.5
Enhancing the institution's national image	61.7	62.6	59.6	78.0	84.9	56.7	64.3	37.2
Creating a positive undergraduate experience	69.2	68.0	72.1	52.3	71.8	69.1	85.7	73.9
Creating a diverse multicultural environment on campus	40.0	38.2	44.3	38.9	35.0	42.4	43.4	37.9
Enhancing the out-of-class experiences of students	28.8	27.2	32.6	17.2	27.2	28.5	43.8	30.4

Note: The figures are based on survey responses of 35,478 faculty members at 392 colleges and universities. The survey was conducted in the fall and winter of 1989-90 and was limited to full-time professors who spent at least part of their time teaching undergraduates. The response rate was 55 per cent. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent the total population of full-time faculty members. Because of rounding or multiple responses, figures may add to more than 100 per cent. The total includes figures for private two-year colleges, which are not shown separately.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN COLLEGE TEACHER: NATIONAL NORMS FOR THE 1989-90 H.E.R.I. FACULTY SURVEY," PUBLISHED BY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

- Faculty salaries by rank and field
- Median salaries of chief executive and academic officers
- Employment policies and perquisites for presidents

Average Faculty Salaries by Rank in Selected Fields at 4-Year Institutions, 1991-92

	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor*	New assistant professor	Instructor	All ranks
Accounting						
Public	$62,262	$51,784	$46,097	$51,749	$30,024	$50,714
Private	59,767	39,880	40,457	41,843	32,280	42,009
Agribusiness and agricultural production						
Public	51,116	39,480	33,416	34,067	22,844	43,035
Private	—	—	31,830	—	—	36,921
Anthropology						
Public	53,304	40,661	31,907	30,666	28,834	43,665
Private	53,514	40,869	33,333	—	—	43,590
Architecture and environmental design						
Public	54,920	42,434	34,595	32,563	—	44,769
Private	60,423	44,673	36,090	33,376	31,762	45,713
Business and management						
Public	60,741	50,470	46,399	49,607	30,133	50,443
Private	71,688	50,635	43,324	41,264	29,948	51,647
Chemistry, general						
Public	53,452	40,489	33,232	32,471	25,611	45,073
Private	52,600	38,905	32,352	30,168	26,502	43,910
Communications						
Public	51,019	40,221	32,285	31,466	26,471	38,084
Private	46,698	38,540	31,171	30,772	24,603	35,380
Computer and information science						
Public	59,466	48,590	42,045	44,263	28,037	47,345
Private	58,410	44,378	38,470	36,887	30,814	43,504
Economics						
Public	57,682	45,192	38,535	38,950	30,267	47,491
Private	66,262	43,305	38,158	36,851	32,003	48,905
Education						
Public	50,666	40,561	33,186	32,802	24,836	41,207
Private	48,776	37,969	31,623	31,390	24,399	37,986
Engineering						
Public	60,028	48,658	42,343	43,261	31,236	50,158
Private	71,292	52,577	45,989	43,244	28,792	59,027
Foreign languages						
Public	51,637	39,705	31,447	30,276	24,692	38,889
Private	49,480	39,301	31,729	29,884	25,737	38,412
Geography						
Public	52,146	40,707	33,170	32,644	27,959	43,015
Private	49,668	39,133	32,502	—	—	41,236
History						
Public	51,432	39,904	31,350	30,265	27,429	43,619
Private	50,016	39,308	31,501	29,613	26,395	41,724
Letters						
Public	50,198	39,167	31,224	30,504	23,866	38,550
Private	48,819	37,809	30,630	29,100	25,493	38,672
Library and archival sciences						
Public	52,285	41,266	33,882	—	27,064	39,903
Private	48,574	37,571	31,024	—	25,946	34,463
Life sciences						
Public	51,051	41,058	33,287	31,209	24,802	43,364
Private	49,412	38,068	31,887	30,309	23,411	41,266
Mathematics						
Public	53,438	41,304	34,271	33,562	25,219	41,163
Private	53,789	40,429	33,043	31,759	25,269	41,184
Nursing, general						
Public	51,127	40,774	33,179	32,027	27,972	36,029
Private	44,914	36,591	31,518	29,611	28,021	33,489
Philosophy and religion						
Public	52,590	40,221	31,927	30,496	27,608	43,281
Private	47,154	38,162	31,009	29,682	24,798	39,640
Physical sciences						
Public	53,627	40,002	33,636	33,322	26,230	43,647
Private	51,347	38,164	32,541	29,242	—	41,363
Physics, general						
Public	55,088	42,070	34,862	33,406	24,872	47,095
Private	58,620	42,311	35,138	31,232	26,197	48,466
Political science and government						
Public	53,069	40,642	32,203	31,563	27,102	43,009
Private	53,967	40,445	32,503	30,882	29,060	42,961
Psychology						
Public	53,207	41,221	33,838	31,318	27,544	44,147
Private	50,840	39,006	32,063	31,186	24,192	41,238
Social sciences						
Public	50,997	39,359	30,688	30,621	26,475	40,135
Private	51,780	37,934	31,488	29,905	24,468	40,740
Social work, general						
Public	53,235	42,694	33,845	32,589	29,924	41,326
Private	47,137	38,768	31,676	31,020	26,940	36,438
Sociology						
Public	51,692	40,819	32,786	31,530	27,347	42,638
Private	48,766	38,416	31,936	30,240	26,953	39,805
Special education, general						
Public	51,712	40,844	33,382	32,002	28,458	42,287
Private	49,219	40,641	30,330	—	—	39,382
Teacher education, general programs						
Public	49,893	41,114	33,333	32,651	27,963	40,525
Private	42,838	35,744	30,153	29,485	24,209	34,758
Visual and performing arts						
Public	48,456	38,109	30,593	29,290	26,567	38,491
Private	46,636	37,503	30,664	29,313	25,900	37,006

Note: The figures are based on reports from 290 public institutions that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and from 517 private colleges and universities.

* Includes data for new assistant professors

— Indicates fewer than 10 positions in a rank

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Median Salaries of Chief Executive and Academic Officers, 1991-92

Type of institution by full-time-equivalent enrollment	Chief executive officer	Chief academic officer
Public		
Up to 2,012	$78,960	$58,227
2,013 to 4,498	89,444	70,103
4,499 to 10,743	98,000	82,272
10,744 or more	121,850	103,000
All	93,547	76,425
Private, independent		
Up to 653	$87,365	$57,963
654 to 1,316	98,950	69,833
1,317 to 2,784	122,500	84,254
2,785 or more	150,206	107,646
All	114,114	78,440
Private, religious		
Up to 648	$62,601	$46,800
649 to 1,106	80,000	55,740
1,107 to 1,933	94,580	62,672
1,934 or more	117,353	82,888
All	88,391	60,000

Note: The figures are based on reports of 1,438 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Employment Policies and Perquisites for College Presidents, 1990-91

Housing	
Residence provided on campus	47.7%
Allowances for housing provided by institution:	
Maintenance	91.5
Utilities	91.0
Household staff	70.0
Remodeling	54.8
Assistance where residence not provided:	
Home-purchase allowance	59.8
Mortgage-interest subsidy	24.5
Property-tax allowance	8.8
Rental allowance	33.3
Rent paid in full	5.9
Relocation	
Household moving expenses:	
Paid in full	79.9%
Paid in part	12.0
Travel expenses for family:	
Paid in full	50.1
Paid in part	10.7
Car	
Personal car provided	67.4%
Pool car:	
Assigned to chief executive	18.6
Available as needed	6.9
Operating expenses:	
Paid	65.3
Allowance provided	12.1
Option to purchase car	3.0
Driver provided as needed	11.3
No provision	14.8
Business travel, entertainment	
Reimbursement	89.4%
Per-diem allowance	25.9
Unrestricted expense account	10.6
Reimbursement for spouse's expenses	27.1
Airline V.I.P. club	8.3
First-class air travel	4.8
Use of institution-owned aircraft	3.5
Club memberships provided	
Country club membership	26.7%
Luncheon club membership	29.0
Athletic club membership	6.9
Local entertainment	
Reimbursement	76.1%
Fixed allowance	23.8
Unrestricted expense account	13.3
Use of campus facilities	57.3
Use of institution staff	53.8
No provision	15.0
Tuition assistance for children	
Full tuition at own institution	77.8%
Full tuition at other institution	48.0
50% or more at own institution	19.9
50% or more at other institution	29.5
Up to 50% at own institution	2.3
Up to 50% at other institution	11.6
Assistance to spouse	
Staff and facilities for entertaining	17.5%
Secretarial staff	8.8
Remuneration for involvement at institution	3.4
No provision	78.8
Academic rank and tenure	
Academic rank conferred	51.6%
Hired from tenured position	31.9
Currently tenured	31.3
Eligible for tenure	9.1
Assured tenure following resignation	28.6
Salary reversion to faculty scale	55.2
Employment contracts	
Provided	76.9%
Formal written contract	57.6
Letter of agreement	33.8
Oral agreement	5.4
Term of agreement specified	63.4
Time period:	
One year	31.3
Two years	10.4
Three years	31.8
Four years	10.4
Five years	11.6
Six or more years	2.7
Performance review	
Formal performance review	77.9%
Frequency of review:	
End of contract term	5.1
Annually	69.1
Every two years	5.0
Every three years	5.8
Other	12.7
Responsibility for review:	
Chairman of the board	12.7
Committee of the board	28.2
Entire governing board	37.8
Special review committee	7.2
Other	14.1
Involuntary departure	
Involuntary departure policy	25.8%
Departure pay	76.0
Amount:	
Less than 6 months' pay	23.3
6-12 months' pay	35.0
Over 12 months' pay	11.6
Negotiable at time of departure	30.1

Note: The figures are based on the reports of chief executive officers at 874 colleges and universities.

SOURCES: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNING BOARDS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

The Nation

RESOURCES

- Top fund raisers
- Sources of voluntary support
- Revenues and expenditures
- Average college costs
- Range of college tuition
- Defense Department contracts

Top Fund Raisers, 1990-91

Institution	Amount	Amount per student
Harvard University	$195,582,616	$7,937
Stanford University	180,922,249	12,662
Cornell University	177,075,032	8,850
University of Pennsylvania	143,384,123	6,546
Yale University	132,416,904	12,213
University of Wisconsin at Madison	128,394,787	2,980
Columbia University	128,241,788	7,030
University of California at Berkeley	117,656,562	3,840
Duke University	113,693,144	10,391
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	110,307,644	11,457
University of Minnesota	109,131,731	1,493
University of Washington	102,831,966	3,066
Johns Hopkins University	100,437,183	7,157
University of Michigan	94,789,039	1,869
University of Southern California	94,303,629	3,324
Indiana University	90,901,034	985
University of Illinois	89,589,324	1,419
Princeton University	88,288,317	13,901
New York University	87,555,158	1,844
University of Chicago	82,185,081	7,405
Ohio State University	74,295,747	1,226
California Institute of Technology	73,155,633	39,310
Northwestern University	70,849,657	5,311
University of Texas at Austin	68,055,605	1,372
Samford University	66,413,849	15,950

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Sources of Voluntary Support for Higher Education, 1990-91

	Amount	Per cent	Percentage change 1-year	Percentage change 5-year
Alumni	$2,680,000,000	26%	+6%	+47%
Other individuals	2,310,000,000	23	+4	+30
Corporations	2,230,000,000	22	+3	+31
Foundations	2,030,000,000	20	+6	+49
Religious organizations	240,000,000	2	0	+14
Other organizations	710,000,000	7	+1	+37
Total	$10,200,000,000	100%	+4%	+38%

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Revenues and Expenditures of Colleges and Universities, 1989-90

	Public institutions Amount	Public institutions Per cent of total	Private institutions Amount	Private institutions Per cent of total
Revenues				
Tuition and fees	$13,820,240,000	15.5%	$20,105,820,000	39.6%
Federal government				
Appropriations	1,636,047,000	1.8	254,000,000	0.5
Grants and contracts	7,320,948,000	8.3	4,805,437,000	9.4
Research-and-development centers	214,493,000	0.2	3,023,949,000	6.0
State governments				
Appropriations	34,858,904,000	39.2	364,270,000	0.7
Grants and contracts	2,193,403,000	2.4	932,663,000	1.8
Local governments				
Appropriations	2,910,444,000	3.3	9,003,000	—
Grants and contracts	353,858,000	0.4	366,597,000	0.7
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	3,368,635,000	3.8	4,412,787,000	8.7
Endowment income	461,701,000	0.5	2,681,995,000	5.3
Sales and services				
Educational activities	2,423,779,000	2.7	1,208,322,000	2.4
Auxiliary enterprises	8,473,282,000	9.5	5,465,187,000	10.8
Hospitals	8,433,369,000	9.5	4,783,295,000	9.4
Other	2,442,330,000	2.7	2,310,720,000	4.6
Total current-fund revenues	$88,911,433,000	100.0%	$50,724,044,000	100.0%
Expenditures				
Instruction	$29,257,209,000	34.1%	$12,888,779,000	26.4%
Research	8,542,235,000	10.0	3,963,726,000	8.1
Public service	3,688,664,000	4.3	1,001,094,000	2.0
Academic support	6,535,076,000	7.6	2,902,568,000	5.9
Student services	4,021,328,000	4.7	2,366,819,000	4.8
Institutional support	7,490,137,000	8.7	5,183,893,000	10.6
Plant operation and maintenance	6,333,582,000	7.4	3,124,680,000	6.4
Scholarships and fellowships	2,386,493,000	2.8	4,269,051,000	8.7
Mandatory transfers	909,234,000	1.1	720,508,000	1.5
Auxiliary enterprises	8,282,332,000	9.7	4,921,653,000	10.1
Hospitals	8,113,989,000	9.5	4,565,297,000	9.3
Federally financed research-and-development centers	210,252,000	0.2	2,976,973,000	6.1
Total current-fund expenditures	$85,770,530,000	100.0%	$48,885,041,000	100.0%

Note: A dash indicates less than 0.1 per cent. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Average College Costs, 1991-92

	Public colleges Resident	Public colleges Commuter	Private colleges Resident	Private colleges Commuter
4-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$2,137	$2,137	$10,017	$10,017
Books and supplies	485	485	508	508
Room and board*	3,351	1,468	4,386	1,634
Transportation	464	793	470	795
Other	1,147	1,153	911	1,029
Total	$7,584	$6,036	$16,292	$13,983
2-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$1,022	$1,022	$5,290	$5,290
Books and supplies	480	480	476	476
Room and board*	—	1,543	3,734	1,529
Transportation	—	902	519	786
Other	—	966	895	925
Total	—	$4,913	$10,914	$9,006

Note: The figures are weighted by enrollment to reflect the charges incurred by the average undergraduate enrolled at each type of institution.

* Room not included for commuter students
— Insufficient data

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Range of Tuition at 4-Year Institutions, 1991-92

	Number of colleges	Average tuition and fees	Proportion of total enrollment
Private institutions			
$15,000 or more	73	$16,141	12.9%
14,000 — 14,999	30	14,404	3.2
13,000 — 13,999	25	13,522	2.8
12,000 — 12,999	44	12,459	4.4
11,000 — 11,999	63	11,431	6.0
10,000 — 10,999	96	10,448	9.2
9,000 — 9,999	120	9,462	13.7
8,000 — 8,999	130	8,438	9.7
7,000 — 7,999	132	7,482	8.7
6,000 — 6,999	129	6,474	9.1
5,000 — 5,999	99	5,449	6.3
4,000 — 4,999	94	4,467	4.4
3,000 — 3,999	90	3,479	3.0
2,000 — 2,999	55	2,512	6.0
1,000 — 1,999	12	1,602	0.3
Less than $1,000	6	440	0.3
Total	1,198	—	100.0%
Public institutions			
$3,000 or more	60	$3,672	11.1%
2,500 — 2,999	54	2,738	10.9
2,000 — 2,499	113	2,283	23.8
1,500 — 1,999	148	1,754	26.6
1,000 — 1,499	128	1,275	25.0
Less than $1,000	18	753	2.6
Total	521	—	100.0%

Note: Includes only those institutions that provided final or estimated 1991-92 tuition and fees by September 10, 1991.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Defense Department Contracts to Non-Profit Organizations, Fiscal Year 1991

Johns Hopkins University	$403,931,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	400,182,000
Aerospace Corporation	395,136,000
Mitre Corporation	247,857,000
Rand Corporation	76,122,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	73,468,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	59,615,000
Pennsylvania State University	56,360,000
University of Texas System	55,296,000
IIT Research Institute	51,421,000
South Carolina Research Authority	50,658,000
Carnegie Mellon University	47,656,000
Analytic Services	42,733,000
Utah State University	42,197,000
SRI International	37,125,000
Battelle Memorial Institute	35,169,000
University of Southern California	34,560,000
University of California	31,175,000
Logistics Management Institute	26,696,000
Georgia Tech Research Corporation	26,278,000
University of Dayton	22,249,000
University of Pittsburgh	21,612,000
University of Washington	18,586,000
Stanford University	16,968,000
Michigan Department of Public Health	16,860,000

Note: The list includes those colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations that received a total of $15 million or more in contracts from the Department of Defense. The figures cover only contracts of more than $25,000 for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects. Other types of funding are not included in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

- Return on college endowments
- Endowments over $65-million
- Largest endowments per student

Total Return on College Endowments

	Average annual returns for periods ending June 30, 1991			
	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
All investment pools	+7.2%	+10.2%	+9.0%	+12.7%
By size				
$25-million and under	+7.8%	+9.6%	+8.4%	+12.2%
$25-million to $100-million	+7.2	+10.1	+8.8	+12.3
$100-million to $400-million	+7.0	+10.7	+9.3	+13.2
$400-million or more	+6.0	+10.7	+9.6	+13.3
By type of institution				
Public	+7.9%	+10.0%	+8.7%	+12.6%
Private	+7.0	+10.3	+9.1	+12.8
Comparative measurements				
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	+7.4%	+14.7%	+11.9%	+15.5%
Lehman Brothers Government Corporate Bond Index	+10.2	+9.9	+8.3	+13.2
Lehman Brothers Government Bond Index	+10.1	+9.7	+8.1	+12.7
Consumer Price Index	+4.6	+4.8	+4.3	+3.9

Note: The figures represent total-return rates, including changes in market value plus dividends and interest, for the periods ending June 30, 1991, based on data for 395 college and university investment pools.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

Largest Endowments per Student, 1991

	Endowment	Enrollment	Amount per student
Private institutions			
Academy of the New Church	$143,825,000	330	$435,833
Princeton University	2,624,082,000	6,349	413,306
Agnes Scott College	158,688,000	547	290,106
California Institute of Technology	534,085,000	1,861	286,988
Rice University	1,140,044,000	4,074	279,834
Harvard University	4,669,683,000	17,057	273,769
Swarthmore College	342,453,000	1,319	259,631
Yale University	2,566,680,000	10,702	239,823
Grinnell College	292,928,000	1,269	230,834
Pomona College	316,196,000	1,390	227,479
Public institutions			
Oregon Health Sciences University Foundation	$54,332,000	1,343	$40,456
University of Virginia	507,002,000	18,036	28,111
University of Delaware	389,523,000	17,192	22,657
Texas A&M University System	1,395,454,000	66,653	20,936
Georgia Institute of Technology	223,153,000	13,558	16,459
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	46,017,000	3,215	14,313
College of William and Mary	93,712,000	6,935	13,513
University of Cincinnati	329,176,000	26,707	12,325
University of Michigan	500,430,000	43,599	11,478
Washington State University	179,067,000	17,503	10,231

Note: Based on market values of endowments as of June 30, 1991, and full-time-equivalent enrollment for fall 1990.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

College and University Endowments Over $65-Million, 1991

	Market value June 30, 1991
Harvard University	$4,669,683,000
University of Texas System	3,374,301,000
Princeton University	2,624,082,000
Yale University	2,566,680,000
Stanford University	2,043,000,000
Columbia University	1,525,904,000
Washington University	1,442,616,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,442,526,000
Texas A&M University System	1,395,454,000
Emory University	1,289,630,000
Rice University	1,140,044,000
University of Chicago	1,080,462,000
Northwestern University	1,046,905,000
Cornell University	953,600,000
University of Pennsylvania	825,601,000
University of Notre Dame	637,234,000
Vanderbilt University	613,207,000
Dartmouth College	594,582,000
New York University	581,921,000
University of Rochester	578,358,000
Johns Hopkins University	561,433,000
Rockefeller University	535,865,000
California Institute of Technology	534,085,000
Duke University	527,635,000
University of Southern California	522,931,000
University of Virginia	507,002,000
University of Michigan	500,430,000
Case Western Reserve University	442,722,000
Brown University	431,444,000
Macalester College	390,024,000
University of Delaware	389,523,000
Wellesley College	388,186,000
Southern Methodist University	366,566,000
Ohio State University	351,238,000
Smith College	343,133,000
Swarthmore College	342,453,000
Loyola University of Chicago	338,382,000
Wake Forest University	336,361,000
University of Cincinnati	329,176,000
Texas Christian University [1]	328,624,000
University of Tulsa [1]	319,492,000
Pomona College	316,196,000
Williams College	315,056,000
Carnegie Mellon University	313,331,000
Boston College [1]	312,000,000
Trinity University [1]	307,195,000
George Washington University	305,047,000
University of Richmond	297,478,000
University of Pittsburgh	296,515,000
Grinnell College	292,928,000
University of Minnesota	291,218,000
Berea College	286,279,000
Wesleyan University	271,903,000
Amherst College	268,411,000
Georgetown University	265,763,000
Baylor University [1]	264,163,000
Lehigh University	$261,534,000
Vassar College	243,166,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	240,458,000
Kansas University Endowment Association	235,107,000
Tulane University	234,066,000
University of Florida Foundation	224,854,000
Oberlin College	224,294,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	223,153,000
Middlebury College	209,182,000
Pennsylvania State University	207,825,000
Saint Louis University	206,389,000
Lafayette College	206,382,000
University of Nebraska	201,153,000
University of Minnesota Foundation	200,803,000
University of Washington	198,343,000
University of Miami [1]	196,112,000
Purdue University	181,659,000
Mount Holyoke College	180,974,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	180,568,000
Washington State University	179,067,000
Thomas Jefferson University	176,665,000
Syracuse University	175,840,000
University of Alabama System [2]	175,000,000
Carleton College	174,132,000
Northeastern University	171,978,000
Tufts University	167,571,000
Boston University	167,097,000
Rochester Institute of Technology	165,659,000
Bryn Mawr College	163,802,000
Bowdoin College	161,556,000
Brandeis University	161,112,000
University of Missouri	160,193,000
Agnes Scott College	158,688,000
Rush University	156,549,000
University of Illinois Foundation	153,353,000
State University of New York at Buffalo and Foundation	151,017,000
Colgate University	146,555,000
University of Wisconsin Foundation	144,780,000
Trinity College (Conn.)	144,321,000
University of Oklahoma	143,966,000
Academy of the New Church	143,825,000
Colorado College	143,622,000
Occidental College	140,391,000
Southwestern University	136,462,000
Wabash College	135,934,000
Virginia Tech Foundation	130,200,000
Earlham College	129,634,000
Rutgers University	125,643,000
Claremont McKenna College	119,728,000
Hamilton College	118,447,000
University of Tennessee System	117,790,000
Santa Clara University	115,366,000
Washington and Lee University	113,638,000
Cranbrook Educational Community	112,322,000
Loyola Marymount University	112,279,000
Samford University [1]	$111,778,000
University of Houston System	109,948,000
Bucknell University	109,470,000
University of Wisconsin System	108,842,000
Cooper Union	108,580,000
Radcliffe College	106,817,000
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	105,819,000
Union College (N.Y.)	105,806,000
Whitman College	104,877,000
University of Louisville Foundation	103,016,000
University of Georgia and Foundation	102,658,000
Mercer University	102,103,000
De Pauw University	98,838,000
University of the South	98,558,000
Reed College	97,802,000
University of California at Los Angeles Foundation	95,967,000
Marquette University	95,062,000
College of William and Mary	93,712,000
University of Iowa Foundation	92,724,000
Davidson College	92,568,000
Auburn University and Foundation	92,402,000
Franklin and Marshall College	90,357,000
Haverford College	89,059,000
College of the Holy Cross	88,344,000
University of Saint Thomas	87,986,000
Furman University [1]	87,867,000
Denison University	85,894,000
St. Lawrence University	85,718,000
Wheaton College (Ill.)	84,937,000
University of Kentucky	84,790,000
Drew University	84,497,000
Rhodes College	84,444,000
Pepperdine University	80,295,000
University of Colorado Foundation	80,081,000
Hampton University	79,423,000
Colby College	78,144,000
Willamette University [1]	77,846,000
College of Wooster	76,137,000
Berry College	76,039,000
Austin College	75,186,000
University of Vermont	75,020,000
Kansas State University Foundation	73,989,000
Harvey Mudd College	73,700,000
Fordham University	73,071,000
Drexel University	72,997,000
West Virginia University Foundation	70,940,000
Mills College	70,775,000
Lawrence University	70,020,000
Michigan State University	69,658,000
Ithaca College	69,093,000
Bates College	68,740,000
Ohio University	68,494,000
University of New Mexico and Foundation	68,251,000
University of Nevada	67,079,000
Simmons College	65,544,000

Note: Table includes institutions participating in the comparative performance study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers

[1] As of May 31 [2] As of September 30

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

The Nation

RESOURCES

- Holdings of university research libraries in U.S. and Canada
- Top institutions in research-and-development spending

Holdings of University Research Libraries in U.S. and Canada, 1990-91

	Rank[1]	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures[2]
Harvard University	1	12,169,049	402,984	96,704	1,134	$50,249,192
University of California at Berkeley	2	7,697,027	188,270	87,530	776	32,723,415
Yale University	3	9,013,561	166,244	52,210	689	30,151,200
University of California at Los Angeles	4	6,179,973	179,309	96,723	662	31,926,086
University of Toronto	5	6,091,828	188,691	39,016	692	28,430,815
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	6	7,918,951	170,493	91,017	502	19,482,434
University of Michigan	7	6,579,152	128,783	70,157	619	25,759,418
University of Texas	8	6,505,219	215,341	52,182	596	19,447,403
Stanford University[3]	9	5,987,592	142,689	50,157	536	31,697,862
Columbia University	10	6,142,293	122,219	60,764	633	25,396,688
Cornell University[3]	11	5,344,481	145,157	59,928	570	22,872,682
University of Washington	12	5,065,669	153,014	53,408	511	22,379,841
University of Wisconsin	13	5,133,457	111,900	49,626	521	23,020,227
University of Minnesota	14	4,761,630	117,678	42,304	526	24,386,140
Indiana University	15	5,099,250	156,020	38,782	475	19,931,037
University of Chicago	16	5,328,849	140,573	46,976	389	16,083,176
Princeton University	17	4,839,356	135,239	32,950	390	18,748,412
Pennsylvania State University[3]	18	3,191,245	112,240	33,460	479	18,505,042
Duke University	19	4,016,036	167,705	35,554	331	14,919,597
Rutgers University[3]	20	3,302,416	97,601	28,161	512	22,592,499
Ohio State University	21	4,517,095	99,734	32,151	474	17,020,796
University of North Carolina	22	3,856,378	112,134	39,223	391	15,435,157
University of Arizona	23	3,817,361	128,928	31,919	376	14,708,494
University of Pennsylvania	24	3,756,762	95,568	32,118	388	17,640,959
University of British Columbia	25	3,019,879	108,398	22,729	406	18,607,619
Arizona State University[3]	26	2,712,934	114,349	33,899	415	15,548,558
New York University	27	3,151,486	74,899	28,817	438	19,129,172
University of Florida	28	2,966,891	110,496	27,831	439	15,028,682
University of California at Davis	29	2,441,855	80,495	52,042	327	16,307,264
University of Georgia	30	2,968,339	79,535	54,851	360	12,310,976
Northwestern University	31	3,550,250	85,912	37,054	353	14,262,619
University of Alberta[3]	32	3,179,572	88,920	23,096	377	15,655,603
University of Virginia	33	3,266,649	93,717	25,365	340	15,185,994
University of California at San Diego	34	2,055,113	123,304	23,784	373	16,286,677
Johns Hopkins University	35	2,902,881	75,729	20,677	339	17,866,060
University of Southern California	36	2,685,444	67,119	36,844	358	15,231,319
Wayne State University	37	2,578,970	205,836	24,658	238	11,990,794
University of Pittsburgh	38	2,962,991	94,481	23,045	354	13,483,938
University of Kansas[3]	39	2,960,765	79,583	28,902	330	12,132,493
Michigan State University	40	2,811,363	81,083	28,142	314	12,931,442
McGill University	41	2,570,377	70,614	17,812	324	14,684,399
University of Maryland	42	2,119,523	71,330	22,825	348	15,667,442
University of Iowa	43	3,174,269	77,204	18,514	283	12,653,125
University of Hawaii	44	2,573,224	73,902	38,363	235	10,346,925
State University of New York at Buffalo	45	2,654,744	69,519	23,292	289	12,306,444
University of Connecticut	46	2,323,672	83,526	22,337	231	13,651,521
Vanderbilt University	47	1,981,132	88,821	19,092	301	11,901,787
Washington University	48	2,642,917	70,316	18,931	266	12,316,487
Texas A&M University	49	1,962,346	71,944	25,428	308	11,531,165
Emory University	50	2,101,967	64,039	22,287	263	13,545,980
University of California at Santa Barbara	51	2,043,462	54,576	30,181	250	12,451,601
Georgetown University	52	1,855,343	60,718	23,842	296	12,489,462
University of Western Ontario	53	2,011,123	68,608	17,033	287	12,226,627
University of Colorado	54	2,349,410	64,816	26,563	229	11,372,486
Boston University	55	1,809,437	54,835	29,437	273	10,784,047
University of Laval	56	1,855,291	64,424	15,841	264	12,223,185
University of Notre Dame	57	2,094,598	107,735	20,231	198	$9,039,620
Florida State University	58	1,936,507	116,660	18,751	244	8,891,332
University of Kentucky	59	2,212,083	56,597	27,902	271	9,646,307
University of New Mexico	60	1,760,646	61,238	18,230	347	12,160,872
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	61	2,223,822	55,015	21,577	245	10,513,389
University of Cincinnati	62	1,791,905	56,874	20,554	310	12,475,557
York University (Ontario)[3]	63	1,901,562	59,262	19,917	257	11,953,108
Howard University	64	1,832,793	49,934	26,149	233	10,695,404
Louisiana State University	65	2,874,571	57,360	19,815	251	8,756,965
University of Illinois at Chicago	66	1,695,329	46,695	17,593	294	11,806,890
University of Delaware	67	2,014,431	63,597	23,471	214	9,492,250
Purdue University	68	1,968,656	50,619	18,238	271	10,165,748
Brown University	69	2,503,827	45,798	14,792	274	11,144,301
University of Tennessee	70	1,914,674	46,101	22,972	258	9,113,296
Brigham Young University	71	2,132,747	72,848	18,358	360	10,160,063
University of Missouri	72	2,528,304	47,159	17,395	232	9,100,508
University of Miami	73	1,739,855	51,526	18,349	239	10,478,437
University of California at Irvine	74	1,500,867	52,251	19,522	234	12,074,992
University of South Carolina	75	2,476,527	48,443	20,552	208	8,484,026
University of Nebraska	76	2,059,989	49,193	20,776	211	8,854,221
University of Rochester	77	2,734,373	52,816	13,199	230	8,839,303
State University of New York at Stony Brook	78	1,752,232	52,243	20,841	222	9,542,641
Iowa State University	79	1,914,946	44,848	21,467	227	9,882,345
Syracuse University	80	2,352,547	32,829	16,733	255	9,717,897
Dartmouth College	81	1,873,324	52,880	21,083	185	8,973,917
Temple University[3]	82	2,107,910	48,862	15,414	220	9,794,213
Queen's University (Ontario)	83	1,838,616	44,270	15,866	206	10,155,316
Southern Illinois University	84	2,144,277	50,092	17,831	234	8,472,995
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	85	1,754,830	54,735	16,265	230	9,149,801
McMaster University	86	1,596,911	46,214	15,291	207	9,972,287
Kent State University[3]	87	2,428,223	47,639	14,038	252	8,191,726
University of Oregon	88	1,931,789	48,250	18,776	217	8,948,119
University of Waterloo[3]	89	1,625,111	44,707	15,364	199	9,361,047
Tulane University[3]	90	1,851,203	50,735	17,236	185	8,243,450
Washington State University	91	1,644,342	39,714	23,017	209	8,619,267
University of Saskatchewan	92	1,459,334	65,368	13,700	181	8,631,855
University of Massachusetts	93	2,445,150	47,969	13,807	186	8,053,151
University of Manitoba	94	1,552,507	41,785	12,465	228	9,826,152
University of Alabama	95	1,863,474	53,318	17,945	182	7,759,687
University of Utah	96	1,870,457	58,970	12,144	217	7,833,002
University of Oklahoma	97	2,335,957	44,814	17,440	189	7,558,792
Colorado State University	98	1,372,670	153,978	11,730	137	6,707,827
University of Guelph	99	1,964,118	63,702	13,473	160	6,703,676
Oklahoma State University[3]	100	1,595,257	67,480	18,276	186	7,079,749
North Carolina State University	101	1,407,875	42,710	16,860	219	8,647,259
University of California at Riverside	102	1,916,286	48,897	12,483	170	7,562,642
State University of New York at Albany[3]	103	1,310,993	43,164	17,218	177	8,454,102
Case Western Reserve University	104	1,732,430	36,320	15,311	168	7,481,451
Georgia Institute of Technology	105	1,697,021	49,940	22,227	110	5,520,979
University of Houston	106	1,648,921	27,927	14,862	197	6,914,297
Rice University	107	1,501,162	39,884	12,340	128	6,407,061

Note: Institutions are asked to report figures for their main campuses only, unless a branch campus is indicated. The amounts listed under "volumes in library," "volumes added," and "current serials" may include materials not counted in previous years because of a 1990-91 revision in the method of reporting government documents.

1 Based on an index developed by the Association of Research Libraries to measure the relative size of university libraries. The index takes into account the number of volumes held, number of volumes added during the previous fiscal year, number of current serials, total operating expenditures, and size of staff, excluding student assistants. It does not measure a library's services, the quality of its collections, or its success in meeting the needs of users.

2 Figures for Canadian libraries are expressed in U.S. dollars.

3 Includes branches as well as the main institution.

SOURCE: ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Top Institutions in Total Research-and-Development Spending, Fiscal 1990

Johns Hopkins University *	$668,915,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	311,767,000
University of Michigan	310,578,000
University of Wisconsin at Madison	309,841,000
Stanford University	305,700,000
Cornell University	300,144,000
University of Minnesota	292,046,000
Texas A&M University	272,800,000
Pennsylvania State University	256,926,000
University of California at Los Angeles	246,795,000
University of Washington	245,313,000
University of California at San Francisco	238,278,000
University of California at San Diego	237,032,000
University of California at Berkeley	231,061,000
University of Texas at Austin	228,203,000
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	$227,742,000
Harvard University	220,812,000
University of California at Davis	198,075,000
University of Arizona	195,633,000
University of Pennsylvania	189,390,000
Columbia University	182,769,000
Yale University	180,706,000
Ohio State University	178,569,000
University of Southern California	169,102,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	168,193,000
University of Maryland at College Park	166,022,000
University of Georgia	156,742,000
Baylor College of Medicine	155,122,000
University of Colorado	154,723,000
Washington University	151,249,000
Duke University	$140,708,000
University of Florida	139,678,000
Rutgers University	137,985,000
Louisiana State University	135,849,000
Northwestern University	131,979,000
North Carolina State University	131,133,000
Purdue University	130,379,000
University of Rochester	129,011,000
Michigan State University	126,987,000
University of Tennessee System	126,790,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	123,113,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	121,423,000
University of Chicago	117,955,000
University of Pittsburgh	117,716,000
Iowa State University	115,945,000

Note: Figures cover only research-and-development expenditures in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, the humanities, law, and physical education.

* Includes the Applied Physics Laboratory with $416-million in total research-and-development expenditures.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Nation

INSTITUTIONS

- Administrators' views on campus issues
- Selective liberal-arts colleges
- Campus responses to financial pressures
- Changes in operating budgets
- Leading research universities

Administrators' Views of Most Important Campus Issues, 1991-92

	Total	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	Public 2-year	Public 4-year	All private
Financial issues								
Budget cuts, reduced revenue	39%	54%	23%	29%	46%	54%	52%	16%
Enrollment growth without budget increases	23	21	32	18	16	21	15	28
Capital improvements	19	17	23	21	11	17	9	26
Faculty issues								
Salaries, benefits	34	33	24	44	37	33	41	32
Budget cuts	17	17	12	16	26	17	23	13
Workloads, class size	15	17	17	11	10	17	18	11
Curriculum issues								
General-education requirements	36	22	37	53	46	22	43	46
Multiculturalism	14	13	21	9	18	13	15	16
Assessment	12	23	4	8	2	23	10	3

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 510 colleges and universities in the winter of 1992. The response rate was 81 per cent. The table lists the top three issues cited by administrators in each category.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Selective Liberal-Arts Colleges

Agnes Scott College
Albion College
Albright College
Allegheny College
Alma College
Amherst College
Antioch University
Augustana College (Ill.)
Austin College
Barat College
Bard College
Barnard College
Bates College
Beloit College
Benedictine College
Bennington College
Bethany College (W.Va.)
Birmingham Southern College
Blackburn College
Borromeo College of Ohio
Bowdoin College
Bryn Mawr College
Bucknell University
Carleton College
Carroll College (Wis.)
Centenary College of Louisiana
Centre College of Kentucky
Chatham College
Chestnut Hill College
Claremont McKenna College
Coe College
Colby College
Colgate University
College of Mount Saint Vincent
College of the Holy Cross
College of Wooster
Colorado College
Connecticut College
Cornell College
Davidson College
De Pauw University
Denison University
Dickinson College
Drew University
Earlham College
Eckerd College
Emmanuel College
Franklin and Marshall College
Furman University
Gettysburg College
Goddard College
Gordon College
Goshen College
Goucher College
Grinnell College
Guilford College
Gustavus Adolphus College
Hamilton College
Hamline University
Hampden-Sydney College
Hampshire College
Hanover College
Hartwick College
Haverford College
Hendrix College
Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Hollins College
Hope College
Houghton College
Juniata College
Kalamazoo College
Kenyon College
King College
Knox College
Lafayette College
Lake Forest College
Lawrence University
Lebanon Valley College
Lewis and Clark College
Luther College
Macalester College
MacMurray College
Manhattanville College
Marlboro College
Marymount Manhattan College
Middlebury College
Mills College
Millsaps College
Mount Holyoke College
Muhlenberg College
Nebraska Wesleyan University
Neumann College
Oberlin College
Occidental College
Oglethorpe University
Pitzer College
Pomona College
Principia College
Radcliffe College
Randolph-Macon College
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Reed College
Regis College (Mass.)
Rhodes College
Ripon College
Rockford College
St. John's College–Main Campus
St. John's College at Santa Fe
Saint John's University (Minn.)
St. Lawrence University
Saint Olaf College
Salem College
Sarah Lawrence College
Scripps College
Skidmore College
Smith College
State University of New York College at Purchase
Swarthmore College
Sweet Briar College
Thomas More College
Trinity College (Conn.)
Union College (N.Y.)
University of Dallas
University of the South
Ursinus College
Vassar College
Virginia Military Institute
Wabash College
Wartburg College
Washington and Jefferson College
Washington and Lee University
Washington College
Wellesley College
Wells College
Wesleyan University
Western Maryland College
Westmont College
Wheaton College (Ill.)
Wheaton College (Mass.)
Whitman College
Willamette University
Williams College

Note: These institutions were classified as Liberal Arts Colleges I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and are highly selective, primarily undergraduate colleges that award more than half of their baccalaureate degrees in arts-and-science fields. The classification was published in 1987 and is based on institutional data covering 1982 through 1985. It is the latest such information available.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

Campus Responses to Financial Pressures, 1991-92

	Total	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	Public 2-year	Public 4-year	All private
Short-term impact								
Most frequently cited responses:								
Increased student fees	65%	67%	61%	65%	69%	67%	81%	55%
Achieved greater efficiency in some operations	58	55	65	55	62	55	50	66
Postponed spending for buildings and equipment	57	61	45	58	65	61	66	47
Reallocated resources productively	46	48	47	40	51	48	40	47
Reduced library acquisitions	40	36	39	41	56	36	58	34
Increased class size in introductory courses	37	45	24	37	42	45	52	21
Imposed a freeze on hiring in regular faculty positions	35	45	20	32	38	45	48	17
Reduced administrative staff	35	29	35	34	62	29	46	34
Reduced number of courses or sections	33	33	28	37	41	33	49	25
Delayed or reduced salary increases	32	32	31	30	44	32	36	31
Held off on introducing new programs	32	46	10	29	33	46	43	10
Possible long-term impact								
Most frequently cited responses:								
Increased reliance on tuition revenue	50	62	39	42	42	62	59	30
Reallocation of resources among departments	48	57	29	44	61	57	57	31
Labs and equipment will be more dated	47	60	27	43	41	60	55	24
More maintenance will be deferred	46	59	18	49	47	59	58	22
Slower expansion of new technology	44	53	34	39	34	53	45	31
More programs will be revenue-generating	37	39	43	28	39	39	26	42
Slower growth than planned	35	46	27	23	40	46	33	24

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 510 colleges and universities in the winter of 1992. The response rate was 81 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Changes in Campus Operating Budgets, 1990-91 to 1991-92

	Total	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	Public 2-year	Public 4-year	All private
Proportion reporting each change:								
Increase of 11% or more	11%	10%	12%	11%	17%	10%	14%	11%
Increase of 7% to 10%	19	12	38	13	15	12	9	33
Increase of 5% to 6%	20	15	25	25	12	15	11	29
Increase of 1% to 4%	17	20	10	15	25	20	18	12
No change	9	6	14	10	11	6	12	11
Decrease of 11% or more	2	3	0	3	1	3	4	0
Decrease of 7% to 10%	5	9	0	5	4	9	6	1
Decrease of 5% to 6%	7	14	0	4	6	14	7	0
Decrease of 1% to 4%	9	11	2	13	9	11	18	2

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 510 colleges and universities in the winter of 1992. The response rate was 81 per cent. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Leading Research Universities

Boston University
California Institute of Technology
Carnegie Mellon University
Case Western Reserve University
Colorado State University
Columbia University
Cornell University
Duke University
Georgia Institute of Technology
Harvard University
Howard University
Indiana University at Bloomington
Johns Hopkins University
Louisiana State University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Michigan State University
New Mexico State University
New York University
North Carolina State University
Northwestern University
Ohio State University
Oregon State University
Pennsylvania State University
Princeton University
Purdue University
Rockefeller University
Rutgers University
Stanford University
State University of New York at Stony Brook
Texas A&M University
University of Arizona
University of California at Berkeley
University of California at Davis
University of California at Irvine
University of California at Los Angeles
University of California at San Diego
University of California at San Francisco
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
University of Colorado at Boulder
University of Connecticut
University of Florida
University of Georgia
University of Hawaii at Manoa
University of Illinois at Chicago
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
University of Iowa
University of Kentucky
University of Maryland at College Park
University of Miami
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities
University of Missouri at Columbia
University of New Mexico
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
University of Rochester
University of Southern California
University of Tennessee at Knoxville
University of Texas at Austin
University of Utah
University of Virginia
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin at Madison
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State University
Vanderbilt University
Washington University
Yale University
Yeshiva University

Note: These institutions were classified as Research Universities I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Most offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctoral degree, and give a high priority to research. Each received at least $33.5-million in federal support in 1983, 1984, and 1985, and each awarded at least 50 Ph.D. degrees in 1983-84. The classification was published in 1987 and is based on institutional data covering 1982 through 1985. It is the latest such information available.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

THE STATES

Alabama

IN the last days of 1991, a federal district judge ruled that Alabama's higher-education system was illegally segregated. His decision closed a chapter in a 10-year-old case that began when the U.S. Justice Department sued Alabama for not providing a desegregation plan.

Judge Harold Murphy, who normally hears cases in U.S. Federal District Court in the Northern District of Georgia, ordered Alabama's predominantly white colleges to hire additional black administrators and faculty members and called for an increase in "other race" students at all institutions.

Judge Murphy also ordered the Alabama Commission on Higher Education—the state coordinating board—to change its financing formula to provide more money to the historically black public four-year institutions, Alabama A&M and Alabama State Universities. Those institutions also are to receive $10-million for capital improvements.

The U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in June 1992 that Mississippi had not done enough to desegregate its formerly segregated higher-education system makes it more likely that Judge Murphy's decision will stand.

Many of Judge Murphy's orders will require spending money, and some politicians and educators wonder where the state will find it, given its regressive tax structure. Tax reform has been debated in Alabama for several years, and in late 1991 Republican Gov. Guy Hunt created a special committee to make suggestions for changing the system.

The Governor's Tax Reform Task Force proposed a tax package that would generate nearly $500-million a year in additional revenue. The package was linked with a dozen accountability measures for elementary, secondary, and post-secondary education, including a provision to make it easier for students to transfer between colleges and a requirement that students pass standardized tests before being permitted to take junior-level courses.

Another measure would give the higher-education commission authority to close degree programs in which enrollments and graduation rates are low. Alabama has more colleges and universities per person—and the lowest enrollment per institution—among Southern states, according to the Southern Regional Education Board.

Although the reform package was greeted with enthusiasm by many legislators, it did not win the backing of enough lawmakers to pass. Tax reform is expected to come up again when legislators convene in February 1993.

Legislators did pass a measure that would pay public- or private-college tuition for poor and middle-class students who make good grades. The Legislature's vote allows the commission to design the program, but appropriates no money for the 1992-93 academic year.

Alabama's fiscal year starts on October 1, and the Legislature is reviewing a budget that would spend more than $824-million on public colleges and universities. That amount would restore some of the money that was cut in the course of two budget reductions since 1990, but it falls short of the commission's request for nearly $1-billion.

Alabama's two largest public institutions are the University of Alabama and Auburn University. Alabama also is home to several private colleges, including seven historically black institutions such as Tuskegee University and Stillman College.

In this state where football is king, Auburn has been racked by a former football player's allegations that coaches and boosters broke National Collegiate Athletic Association rules by giving him cash and other assistance. The controversy renewed faculty concerns about interference by trustees in the university's day-to-day governance, and about what many viewed as the failure of the retiring president, James E. Martin, to stand up to the board.

The university's new president, William V. Muse, immediately separated the jobs of athletics director and football coach and forced Pat Dye, the man who had held them both, to relinquish his duties as director. The trustees promised to give Mr. Muse more control over athletics, but the charges against the football program are likely to keep Auburn's program in the public eye.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,089,000 (Rank: 22)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.2%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 44	30.7%
45 and older	32.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.5%
Black	25.3%
White	73.6%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	13.7%
Some high school, no diploma	19.4%
High-school diploma	29.4%
Some college, no degree	16.8%
Associate degree	5.0%
Bachelor's degree	10.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 2.9%

Per-capita personal income: $15,567

Poverty rate:

All	18.3%
Under age 18	24.2%
Age 18 and older	16.2%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	38,940
2001-02 (estimate)	39,540

New GED diploma recipients: 8,022

High-school dropout rate: 12.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Guy Hunt (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Henry J. Hector, One Court Square, Suite 221, Montgomery 36104; (205) 269-2700

U.S. Senators: Howell Heflin (D), term ends 1997; Richard C. Shelby (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Tom Bevill (D), Glen Browder (D), Sonny Callahan (R), Robert E. (Bud) Cramer, Jr. (D), William L. Dickinson (R), Ben Erdreich (D), Claude Harris (D)

Legislature: Senate, 28 Democrats, 7 Republicans; House, 82 Democrats, 23 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	18
Public 2-year institutions	37
Private 4-year institutions	18
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	87

Vocational institutions: 74

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
One Court Square, Suite 221
Montgomery 36104
(205) 269-2700
Henry J. Hector, executive director

Private-college association:
Council for the Advancement of Private Colleges in Alabama
6 Office Park Circle, Suite 112
Birmingham 35223
(205) 879-1673
James D. Harvey, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Alabama State University,
Auburn University, Talladega College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Auburn University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,146
Associate professor	1,226
Assistant professor	1,582
Instructor	561
Lecturer	42
No rank	1,385
Total	5,942

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,392
Women	1,135
Total	3,527

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$51,324
Associate professor	$39,317
Assistant professor	$33,467
Instructor	$25,699
No rank	n/a
Total	$38,481

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$33,240
Total	$33,240

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$40,648
Associate professor	$31,624
Assistant professor	$27,007
Instructor	$20,126
No rank	n/a
Total	$30,947

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	123,848
At public 2-year institutions	72,091
At private 4-year institutions	17,799
At private 2-year institutions	3,812
Undergraduate	194,269
Graduate	20,225
Professional	3,056
American Indian	591
Asian	1,699
Black	42,916
Hispanic	1,138
White	166,617
Foreign	4,589
Total	217,550

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.6%
Full-time	68.3%
Minority	21.8%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 32.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	18.6%
At public 2-year institutions	19.9%
At private 4-year institutions	45.5%
At private 2-year institutions	46.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,254
Bachelor's	17,059
Master's	4,510
Doctorate	354
Professional	832

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Alabama; 92% of all Alabama residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 60% of Alabama's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Alabama State University	18%
Auburn University	64%
Samford University	n/a
University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	51%
University of Alabama at Birmingham	36%
University of South Alabama	26%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,593
At public 2-year institutions	$689
At private 4-year institutions	$5,942
At private 2-year institutions	$4,148

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,831,657,000
Private institutions	$229,369,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $791,638,000
Two-year change: Up 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $2,887,000
Non-need-based: $5,413,000
Other: $4,891,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William V. Muse, Auburn University main campus: $157,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $239,556,000

Sources:

Federal government	52.0%
State and local governments	10.7%
Industry	7.8%
The institution itself	21.2%
Other	8.2%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $129,701,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$72,442,000
National Science Foundation	$6,833,000
Department of Defense	$12,926,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,244,000
Department of Energy	$2,772,000

Largest endowment:

University of Alabama System	$175,000,000

Top fund raisers:

Samford University	$66,414,000
University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	$20,158,000
Auburn University	$15,287,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Alabama at Birmingham operates a toll-free number for people seeking information on diet or nutrition. The service is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Central Time and answers are usually provided within 24 hours. The phone number is (800) 231-DIET.

★ The Alabama Legislature in 1992 passed a law barring groups that support homosexuality from meeting on public-college campuses. The law came after the Auburn University Student Government Association's denial of recognition

Continued on Following Page

Alabama
CONTINUED

Continued From Preceding Page
to the campus Gay and Lesbian Association was overturned by the university's Board of Trustees.

★ Harvey F. Kline, a professor of political science at the University of Alabama, in 1992 raised more than $800 for his department by obtaining sponsors for a 100-mile bike ride.

★ Auburn University students hold the world's record for a two-day blood drive. They donated 4,812 pints in 1967 to support American troops in Vietnam.

★ Sixteen per cent of all United States Air Force brigadier generals have degrees from Troy State University. In addition to its four Alabama campuses, the Troy State University System has teaching sites at 64 United States military bases around the world.

★ Some dispute exists as to which college in Alabama is the oldest. The state's first constitution, in 1819, required the establishment of the University of Alabama; its doors opened in 1831. It had been beaten to the punch, however, by Athens Academy (now Athens State College), whose first class was held in 1822.

Alaska

ALASKA'S legacy of oil wealth could soon become the bane of the University of Alaska System.

With the revenues from its seemingly limitless oil supplies, Alaska created many programs and services in the late 1970's and early 1980's, including generous student-aid and loan programs, a far-flung network of college campuses that touched the most rural "bush" communities of the vast state, and a trust fund that now pays out nearly $1,000 a year to each resident. The state even abolished its income tax in 1980.

But Alaska's dependence on petroleum—85 per cent of its budget comes from oil royalties—leaves the state vulnerable to fluctuations in the market. In 1987, a sharp drop in oil prices drove the University of Alaska to absorb its community colleges into the system as a money-saving move—one that caused great controversy.

Further declines in prices in 1992 prompted more fears of upheaval, because such popular and expensive programs as the trust-fund dividend have become politically inviolate.

The university system was ultimately spared cutbacks in 1992. It received a $250,000 increase while most other state agencies saw their state appropriations reduced by 2 per cent. But the small increase forced the university to raise tuition by 16 per cent, to about $1,500 a year, provoking student protests.

The fear of cuts also brought some rivalries among campuses to the surface. At one point in the 1992 legislative session, members of the Chambers of Commerce from Fairbanks and Anchorage could be found at the Capitol in Juneau belittling the needs of the campus in each other's city. Such tensions are likely to continue. Although the Fairbanks campus is the oldest and is often considered the flagship of the system, university officials predict most of the enrollment growth will occur at Anchorage and at other campuses in south-central Alaska.

Enrollment has increased by about 6 per cent in each of the last three or four years, in part because Alaska still attracts newcomers from other states.

The university system has been less successful in attracting and graduating Alaska Natives. That has been the source of continued criticism from Eskimo and other native leaders. Legislators and community leaders have also pressed the campus in Anchorage to provide more services to meet the needs of its increasing population of black students.

To improve its services to Alaska Natives in bush communities, the university's president, Jerome Komisar, has reorganized the system's College of Rural Alaska. University officials say the change will give the five campuses in that college greater flexibility to devise programs that meet their communities' needs, such as courses in small-boat repair, without interference from Fairbanks.

A boat-repair course would not be out of place in this system. Since it absorbed the community colleges, the university has carried out an expansive academic mission that ranges from vocational classes in airplane mechanics to doctoral studies in geology.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 570,000 (Rank: 49)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	31.6%
18 to 24	9.8%
25 to 44	38.9%
45 and older	19.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	15.6%
Asian	3.6%
Black	4.1%
White	75.5%
Other and unknown	1.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	3.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	5.1%
Some high school, no degree	8.2%
High-school diploma	28.7%
Some college, no diploma	27.6%
Associate degree	7.2%
Bachelor's degree	15.0%
Graduate or professional degree	8.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 12.1%

Per-capita personal income: $21,932

Poverty rate:

All	9.0%
Under age 18	11.4%
Age 18 and older	7.9%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	5,260
2001-02 (estimate)	6,410

New GED diploma recipients: 1,623

High-school dropout rate: 10.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Walter J. Hickel (Ind), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education aide:
Jerry Covey, Department of Education, 801 West 10th Street, Suite 200, Juneau 99801; (907) 465-2800

U.S. Senators: Frank H. Murkowski (R), term ends 1993; Ted Stevens (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representative:
1 Republican
Don Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 10 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 23 Democrats, 17 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	7

Vocational institutions: 34

Statewide coordinating board:
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
400 Willoughby Avenue
P.O. Box 110505
Juneau 99811
(907) 465-2854
Allan Barnes, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	139
Associate professor	231
Assistant professor	231
Instructor	95
Lecturer	0
No rank	61
Total	757

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	247
Women	87
Total	334

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$57,519
Associate professor	$48,895
Assistant professor	$38,606
Instructor	$31,831
No rank	$33,754
Total	$44,567

Public 2-year institutions: n/a

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	$30,950
Assistant professor	$27,994
Instructor	$27,340
No rank	$30,431
Total	$29,948

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,792
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	1,647
At private 2-year institutions	394
Undergraduate	28,593
Graduate	1,240
Professional	0
American Indian	2,648
Asian	740
Black	1,079
Hispanic	634
White	24,264
Foreign	468
Total	29,833

Enrollment highlights:

Women	59.8%
Full-time	36.5%
Minority	17.4%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 40.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	16.9%
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	20.7%
At private 2-year institutions	39.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	603
Bachelor's	1,043
Master's	324
Doctorate	8
Professional	0

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Alaska; 43% of all Alaska residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 920 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 45% of Alaska's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions: n/a

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,382
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$5,842
At private 2-year institutions	$10,400

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$268,057,000
Private institutions	$20,050,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $179,981,000
Two-year change: Up 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $471,000
Non–need-based: $2,159,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donald F. Behrend, University of Alaska at Anchorage: $111,940 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $65,571,000

Sources:

Federal government	48.6%
State and local governments	3.4%
Industry	6.3%
The institution itself	36.0%
Other	5.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $25,060,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$424,000
National Science Foundation	$9,781,000
Department of Defense	$256,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,315,000
Department of Energy	$1,092,000

Largest endowment:
University of Alaska ... $16,009,000

Top fund raisers:
data not reported

MISCELLANY

★ To expose students to native Arctic cultures, Sheldon Jackson College offers a three-credit course called "Culture of the Kayak." Students learn about the Inuit of Greenland by building their own kayaks.

★ A gallery at the University of Alaska at Anchorage was the site of an unusual exhibit in 1992 designed to give local artists the opportunity to express their most X-rated visions. For the adults-only exhibit, entitled "Eros Censored," artists were asked what they would create if they did not have to fear censorship.

★ The name of the northernmost campus in the country, formerly the North Slope Higher Education Center, was changed in September 1990 by local officials, who preferred an Eskimo name. It is now Arctic Sivunmum Ilisagvik College.

★ The University of Alaska at Anchorage offers as part of its continuing-education program a course called Glacier School, in which students learn how to traverse Alaskan glaciers safely.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Alaska is Sheldon Jackson College, founded in 1878.

Arizona

IN 1991, Republican Gov. Fife Symington, newly elected, began his term by pressing for the elimination of the Arizona Board of Regents, which governs the state's three public universities, in favor

of a separate board for each institution.

By the time the Legislature met in 1992, he had retreated. But the Board of Regents is still under pressure—from the Governor and legislators—to evaluate the functions of its central office. Politicians say the board spends too little time on long-term planning and too much on routine matters. They want the regents to delegate more responsibilities to each university, an idea that is welcomed by university officials because it would give them the fiscal autonomy they say is essential in a tight economy.

The board is also considering reform measures. One would allow high-school students who are capable of doing college-level work to enroll in college free. Additionally, the board is studying the creation of branch campuses and is offering bachelor's-degree programs at some community colleges to provide space for Arizona's growing student population. The board also reached an agreement for a student-exchange program between Arizona's universities and those in Sonora, Mexico.

The universities have still had to cope with less money for higher education than educators say is needed. Like most states, Arizona is struggling to meet increased demands with less money. All three state universities were forced to shrink their administrative and support staffs through layoffs and attrition. Although a committee of educators and legislators is studying the financing of education, no action has been taken.

In response to the enrollment growth, a legislative study released in June 1992 concluded that Arizona should consider creating a four-year-college system. Enrollment at the universities, now about 95,000, is expected nearly to double over the next 30 years. Supporters of a new system say it could focus on undergraduate education and therefore be more economical than universities.

The tougher economic climate has, of necessity, helped to smooth the rivalries that have long existed among the three universities. In 1992 the university presidents traveled together around the state to tell the public about the budget crisis in higher education. Alumni of the three institutions also waged a joint campaign to lobby legislators.

Tuition rates for students from outside the state continue to be an issue, as Arizona moves toward a policy that would have those who are not state residents pay for 100 per cent of the cost of their education. About 25 per cent of the students enrolled in state universities are not Arizonans. Currently, they bear 90 per cent of their educational costs.

While the state studies cost-saving measures, improving efficiency has also become an issue. The Joint Legislative Budget Committee is developing criteria to do the state's first-ever study of faculty teaching loads, an effort that evolved out of the public's perception that professors were spending too little time in the classroom.

Arizona is also pushing to become more of a national center for science. After several years of research, scientists at the University of Arizona are preparing to construct what will be the largest telescope mirror ever built in America. The 6.5-meter mirror won't be ready until 1994, but scientists say it is the kind that will be used in a new generation of compact, yet powerful, ground-based telescopes.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,750,000 (Rank: 23)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.9%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 44	31.9%
45 and older	30.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	5.6%
Asian	1.5%
Black	3.0%
White	80.8%
Other and unknown	9.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	18.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	9.0%
Some high school, no diploma	12.3%
High-school diploma	26.1%
Some college, no degree	25.4%
Associate degree	6.8%
Bachelor's degree	13.3%
Graduate or professional degree	7.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 20.8%

Per-capita personal income: $16,401

Poverty rate:

All	15.7%
Under age 18	22.0%
Age 18 and older	13.4%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	29,690
2001-02 (estimate)	47,120

New GED diploma recipients: 9,978

High-school dropout rate: 14.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Fife Symington (R), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education aide: Nancy Mendoza, 1700 West Washington Street, Phoenix 85007; (602) 542-4331

U.S. Senators: Dennis DeConcini (D), term ends 1995; John S. McCain (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 4 Republicans
Jim Kolbe (R), Jon Kyl (R), Ed Pastor (D), John J. Rhodes, III (R), Bob Stump (R)

Legislature: Senate, 17 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 27 Democrats, 33 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	38

Vocational institutions: 155

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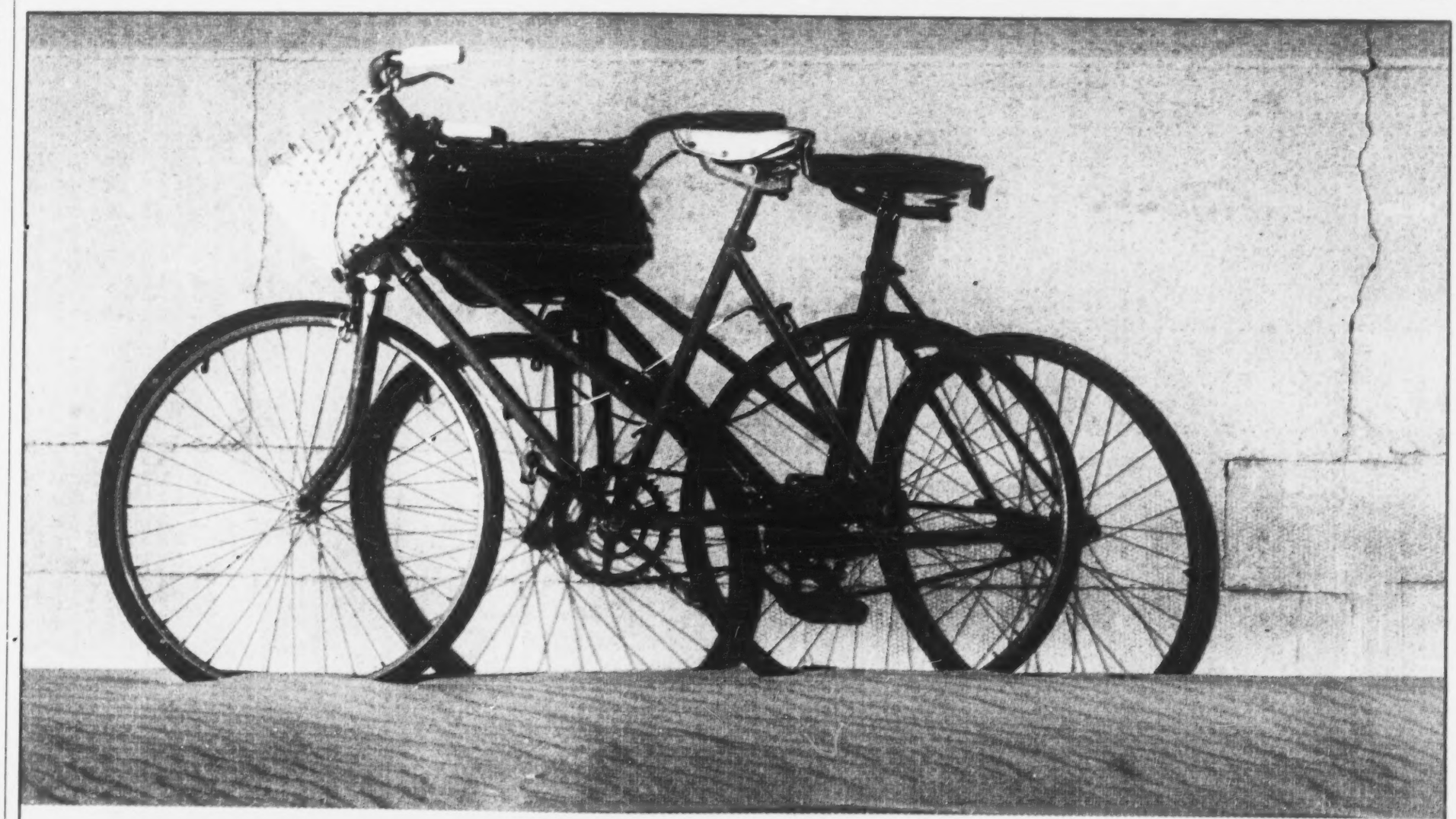

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Arizona
CONTINUED

Statewide coordinating board:
Arizona Board of Regents
2020 North Central Avenue
Suite 230
Phoenix 85004
(602) 229-2500
Frank Besnette, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,061
Associate professor	931
Assistant professor	828
Instructor	133
Lecturer	158
No rank	1,712
Total	4,823

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,736
Women	461
Total	2,197

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$59,957
Associate professor	$44,293
Assistant professor	$38,030
Instructor	$24,399
No rank	$23,426
Total	$45,918

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$40,478
Total	$40,478

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$40,733
Associate professor	$35,791
Assistant professor	$27,783
Instructor	$20,635
No rank	$20,160
Total	$32,438

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	95,657
At public 2-year institutions	153,143
At private 4-year institutions	13,980
At private 2-year institutions	1,955
Undergraduate	236,505
Graduate	26,792
Professional	1,438
American Indian	8,845
Asian	6,116
Black	7,585
Hispanic	29,618
White	205,676
Foreign	6,895
Total	264,735

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.6%
Full-time	43.8%
Minority	20.2%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 30.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	15.1%
At public 2-year institutions	23.1%
At private 4-year institutions	21.5%
At private 2-year institutions	28.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,361
Bachelor's	14,265
Master's	5,178
Doctorate	545
Professional	408

Residence of new students: State residents made up 87% of all freshmen enrolled in Arizona; 96% of all Arizona residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 31% of Arizona's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Arizona State University	44%
Northern Arizona University	33%
University of Arizona	45%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,478
At public 2-year institutions	$579
At private 4-year institutions	$4,660
At private 2-year institutions	$8,977

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,446,388,000
Private institutions	$90,409,000

Largest endowment:

University of Arizona	$59,702,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Arizona	$44,631,000
Arizona State University	$22,504,000
Maricopa County Community College	$3,670,000

MISCELLANY

★ Over some objections on the campus and in its community, the University of Arizona in 1992 decided to name a building after the family of Kemper Marley, a donor suspected of having been involved in a murder 16 years before.

★ Arizona State University is home of the largest university meteorite collection in the world, housing 1,300 of the objects, most of which are about 4.5 billion years old. Only the British Museum and the Smithsonian Institution have larger collections.

★ Arizona State University climatology students, working with the National Weather Service, have for the past four summers played a key role in alerting the public to thunderstorms. Known as "Storm Chasers," the students travel to the edge of the Phoenix metropolitan area when it seems likely that a thunderstorm is on the way. There they monitor the storm to determine its intensity and report their findings to the National Weather Service and to local radio stations.

★ A cartoonist at Walt Disney Studios drew the original "Sun Devil," Arizona State University's athletic mascot, as a favor to a former classmate. The logo made its first appearance at the university in November 1947, when it replaced a bulldog that had long adorned the masthead of the student newspaper.

★ For the past 20 years, the University of Arizona Garbage Project has been sifting and classifying garbage—all told, more than a quarter of a million pounds of the stuff.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Arizona, founded in 1885.

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $607,819,000
Two-year change: Up 10%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $3,328,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Lattie F. Coor, Arizona State University: $150,003 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $260,187,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.0%
State and local governments	2.8%
Industry	6.9%
The institution itself	37.3%
Other	6.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $115,683,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$47,968,000
National Science Foundation	$24,963,000
Department of Defense	$11,293,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,100,000
Department of Energy	$3,772,000

Arkansas

EVEN if Gov. Bill Clinton's long list of accomplishments in Arkansas education doesn't win him the Presidency, it has earned him widespread respect in his home state—except from people who say he took too long to address higher education's needs and chose the wrong way to finance them.

Mr. Clinton, a Democrat who has been Governor since 1978 (excluding a break from 1981 to 1983) has made education the keystone of his efforts to promote economic development and raise the state from poverty.

Under Governor Clinton, Arkansas has strengthened elementary and secondary education with new standards that insure teachers are well prepared and that schools offer the kinds of mathematics, science, and foreign-language courses that students need for postsecondary education.

Higher-education officials say those reforms, in turn, have helped the state increase its college-going rate and attract better-prepared students to the 21 public colleges and universities.

More than one-third of all Arkansas students still require remedial courses when they enter college, but state officials say the high proportion reflects the state's comprehensive program to assess students' readiness for college. Arkansas has been praised by independent education groups for its forthright approach to remedial education. A 1987 law requires colleges to assess entering students and report back to high schools on how their graduates fared in college.

Arkansas recently acted to improve the quality and availability of postsecondary technical education, which had been described by many of the state's leading business groups as antiquated and ill suited to train workers.

In 1991 the General Assembly and Mr. Clinton enacted a law to upgrade 14 of the state's 24 vocational-technical schools to colleges. By 1997 the 14 schools will be required to offer college-level courses and associate degrees. The goal of the law was to put high-quality technical education within driving distance of all prospective students.

As part of the change, oversight of the schools was given to the state's Board of Higher Education, the coordinating board for all postsecondary education. The board is made up of two bodies: the College Panel, which oversees programs and budgets of the technical and community colleges; and the University Panel, which handles the same duties for the state's 10 four-year public institutions. The director of higher education works for the board, but is appointed by the Governor.

Money to finance the technical-college reforms is coming from an unlikely source—a half-per-cent increase in the corporate income tax that also was approved in 1991.

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Business groups, which have strong influence in the legislature, had previously defeated attempts by Governor Clinton to increase the corporate income tax. But the groups backed the 1991 tax after extracting an agreement from Mr. Clinton that the proceeds would be earmarked for the technical colleges.

Otherwise, most of Mr. Clinton's reforms have been financed with sales-tax increases—one cent in 1983 and an additional half-cent in 1991. The Governor's reliance on sales tax has angered some tax-fairness groups, who say he is too fearful of alienating influential corporate and natural-gas interests by pushing other levies, such as a tax on natural gas sold outside the state.

Public-school teachers benefited most from the sales-tax increases, but higher education has always received a share of the revenue. Most institutions used the money from the 1991 tax to buy new equipment and raise faculty salaries. The state has increased its spending on financial aid.

Arkansas has three private, historically black institutions and one public one, the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, which has been plagued in the past year by athletic and management scandals.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,372,000 (Rank: 33)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.4%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 44	29.3%
45 and older	34.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.5%
Black	15.9%
White	82.7%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	15.2%
Some high school, no diploma	18.4%
High-school diploma	32.7%
Some college, no degree	16.6%
Associate degree	3.7%
Bachelor's degree	8.9%
Graduate or professional degree	4.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 2.8%

Per-capita personal income: $14,753

Poverty rate:

All	19.1%
Under age 18	25.3%
Age 18 and older	16.8%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	25,500
2001-02 (estimate)	26,450

New GED diploma recipients: 7,891

High-school dropout rate: 11.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bill Clinton (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Rob DeGostin, State Capitol, Little Rock 72201; (501) 682-2345

U.S. Senators: Dale Bumpers (D), term ends 1993; David Pryor (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 1 Republican
Bill Alexander (D), Beryl Anthony, Jr. (D), John Paul Hammerschmidt (R), Ray Thornton (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 4 Republicans; House, 91 Democrats, 9 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	10
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	35

Vocational institutions: 100

Statewide coordinating board:
State Board of Higher Education
114 East Capitol
Little Rock 72201
(501) 324-9300
Diane S. Gilleland, director

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges of Arkansas
One Riverfront Place, Suite 610
North Little Rock 72114
(501) 378-0843
E. Kearney Dietz, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Phillips County Community College, Southern Arkansas University, University of the Ozarks (governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	729
Associate professor	694
Assistant professor	786
Instructor	392
Lecturer	23
No rank	333
Total	2,957

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,065
Women	340
Total	1,405

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$45,727
Associate professor	$36,333
Assistant professor	$31,151
Instructor	$23,812
No rank	$25,442
Total	$34,960

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$32,756
Associate professor	$26,331
Assistant professor	$25,813
Instructor	$21,258
No rank	$27,042
Total	$26,811

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$36,468
Associate professor	$31,455
Assistant professor	$27,333
Instructor	$22,545
No rank	n/a
Total	$31,410

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	61,408
At public 2-year institutions	17,237
At private 4-year institutions	9,799
At private 2-year institutions	1,981
Undergraduate	82,506
Graduate	6,364
Professional	1,555
American Indian	438
Asian	740
Black	12,188
Hispanic	431
White	75,157
Foreign	1,471
Total	90,425

Enrollment highlights:

Women	57.2%
Full-time	71.9%
Minority	15.5%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	15.6%
At public 2-year institutions	14.4%
At private 4-year institutions	12.5%
At private 2-year institutions	37.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,606
Bachelor's	7,475
Master's	1,691
Doctorate	135
Professional	324

Residence of new students: State residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Arkansas; 86% of all Arkansas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 60% of Arkansas's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Arkansas State University	31%
University of Arkansas at Fayetteville	36%
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	n/a

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,418
At public 2-year institutions	$648
At private 4-year institutions	$4,464
At private 2-year institutions	$2,482

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$751,336,000
Private institutions	$108,888,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $383,560,000
Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $7,083,000
Non–need-based: $768,000
Other: $180,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Daniel E. Ferritor, University of Arkansas main campus: $126,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $48,861,000

Sources:

Federal government	35.8%
State and local governments	24.2%
Industry	8.3%
The institution itself	25.5%
Other	6.2%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $23,586,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$7,673,000
National Science Foundation	$1,727,000
Department of Defense	$729,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,014,000
Department of Energy	$1,125,000

Largest endowment:

Hendrix College	$57,331,000

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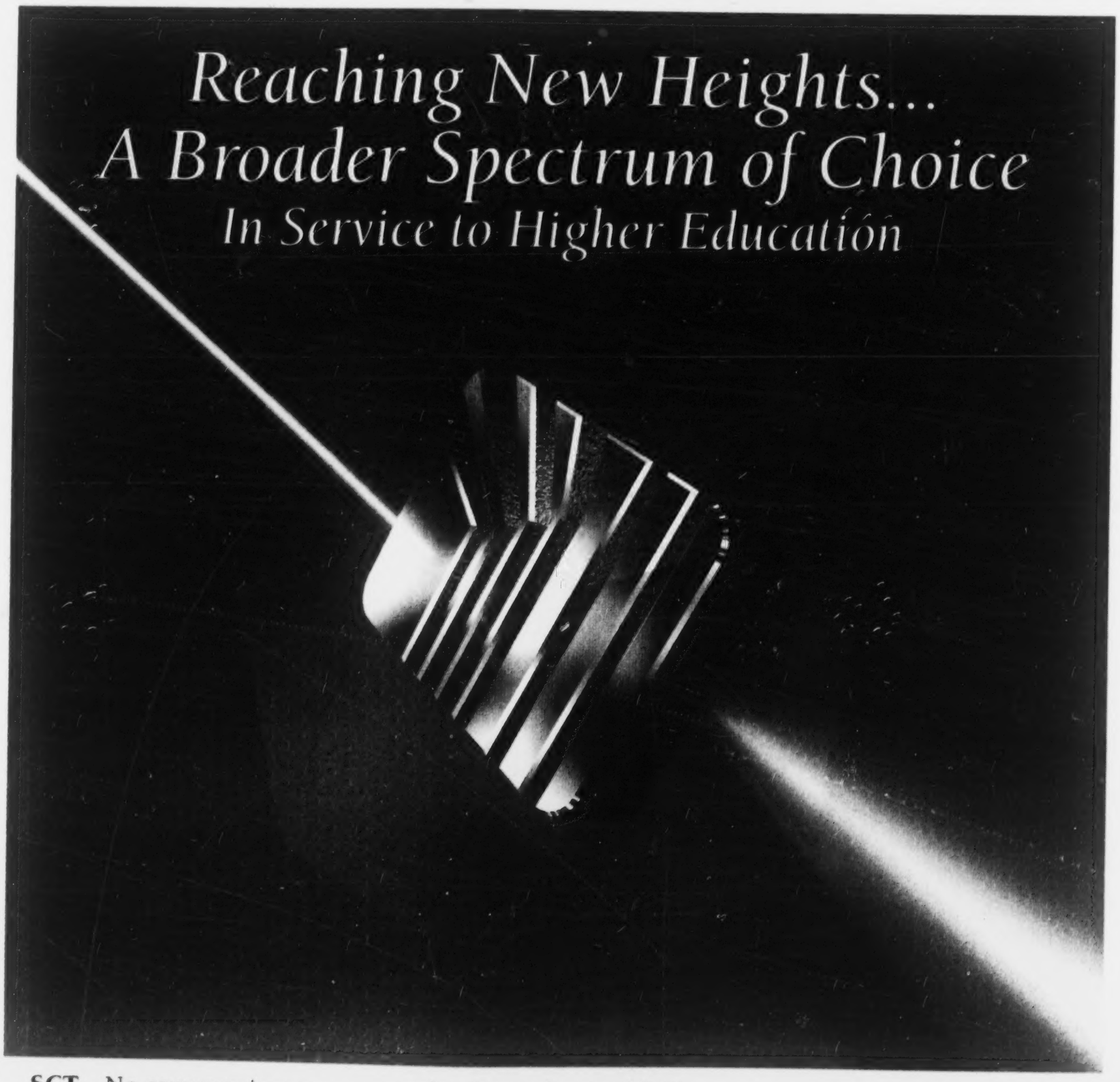

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Arkansas
CONTINUED

Top fund raisers:

University of Arkansas at Fayetteville	$14,546,000
Arkansas College	$8,892,000
Ouachita Baptist University	$7,646,000

MISCELLANY

★ The chancellor of the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, Lawrence A. Davis, Jr., is the son of the campus's first chancellor, Lawrence A. Davis, Sr.

★ Former Sen. J. William Fulbright, the creator of the international scholarly and student exchanges that bear his name, served as president of the University of Arkansas from 1939 to 1941.

★ The University of Arkansas at Little Rock is the site of the Native American Press Archives, a collection of 250,000 items published since 1826 by American Indians.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Arkansas is the University of the Ozarks, founded in 1834. It is affiliated with the United Presbyterian Church, USA.

California

IT's a nice place to visit. But you wouldn't want to be sick, indigent, homeless, go to school or college, or live here."

That sentiment, from a *Los Angeles Times* political cartoon, sums up the state of affairs in California in midsummer 1992, when the state faced a projected deficit in fiscal year 1993 of $10.7-billion and state agencies handed out IOU's instead of paychecks because no budget had been passed by July 1.

For students, the stalemate between Republican Gov. Pete Wilson and the Democrat-controlled legislature meant that they were paying tuition bills without knowing what the final charges would be.

For all Californians, whose higher-education system had long been the envy of other states for its emphasis on access and affordability, 1992 may well be remembered as the year when both of those principles took a severe beating.

Many educators worried that the California Master Plan for Higher Education, adopted three decades ago to assure all qualified students a place in a two-year or four-year college or university, was being sacrificed to the state's fiscal crisis. Each campus braced for cuts that could go as high as 30 per cent.

In the midst of the severe money shortage, enrollment continues to climb. The California Postsecondary Education Commission, the state's coordinating board, has estimated that enrollment will increase by 700,000 students over the next 13 years. Enrollment in public colleges stands at about 1.5 million, or more than one of every nine American college students.

The University of California, California State University, and California Community Colleges are all governed by their own boards, and each community-college district has its own governing board, as well. Each system was affected to some degree by the state's financial perils and each determined how best to cope. But California State, because 95 per cent of its budget comes from the state, was the hardest hit.

Some 360,000 students are enrolled at 20 Cal State campuses. In the 1992-93 academic year, those students have fewer choices of courses, higher fees, longer lines, and much uncertainty.

By June 1992, some 2,200 layoff notices had been sent to system employees, including more than 1,300 tenured or tenure-track faculty members. At San Diego State University, 9 of 72 departments were closed and 193 faculty members laid off. At Fresno State University, 639 class sections were dropped.

The president of San Francisco State, Robert A. Corrigan, compared the plight of the University of California and California State University systems to that of two friends jumping off a cliff—the only

difference being that one of the friends, in this case UC, has a parachute.

Most educators agree that UC will weather California's budget problems better than CSU will. The system gets less than 30 per cent of its budget from the state, and has a $1-billion endowment. Still, UC officials complain that the state's contribution has been steadily decreasing, jeopardizing undergraduate education.

For the third consecutive year, the University of California regents increased fees. That prompted mass demonstrations by students, who took over the auditorium at the Davis campus in January 1992, where regents met to pass the fee hike. By the time the fracas ended, five students had been arrested. But the increase remained in place.

Even as the University of California was complaining about budget cuts, however, it faced public outrage over a retirement package totaling more than $2-million for its retiring president, David P. Gardner. Although there were angry demands for the withdrawal of the package—and for the resignation of the Board of Regents that approved it—the board held its ground. It did agree to changes in the policy for compensating top officials, including allowing a 20-day period for public comment on severance proposals.

Jack W. Peltason, chancellor of UC-Irvine, is replacing Mr. Gardner.

The 107 California community colleges, which enroll more than a million students, are guaranteed a portion of the state's budget, but get most of their funds from local taxes. They were also forced to cut back programs, raise fees, and rely increasingly on part-time faculty members to take the place of full-time professors.

Governor Wilson has been pushing community colleges to raise their fees—among the lowest in the nation—to offset budget cuts, but advocates of the colleges say an increase would bar people seeking job training. Mr. Wilson also wants higher community-college fees for students who have already earned 90 college credits.

Enrollment projections at four-year institutions were the impetus for talks about using community colleges to take some of the pressure off four-year campuses.

Lawmakers are considering a policy that would have the University of California and California State University accept qualified students but "redirect" some to two-year colleges for their first years of higher education, with an assurance that space at four-year colleges would be available later. The state estimates that such a policy could save $25-million a year beginning in 1993-94, since instruction costs are lower at community colleges.

Some educators applauded the proposal as a realistic way to deal with burgeoning enrollment. Others worried whether minority and poor students, who are already over-represented at the two-year level, would be disproportionately diverted. And community-college officials, watching the state pare their budgets and seeing their classrooms crowded to overflowing, wondered how they could accommodate more students.

While public colleges in California are where most of the students are, private colleges are major players in higher education. They include the University of Southern California and Stanford University, the two largest, and smaller colleges such as Pomona and Mills Colleges.

The University of Southern California found itself in the eye of a storm in April 1992. Thousands of people, outraged by a jury's finding that police officers were not guilty of brutality in the beating of Los Angeles motorist Rodney G. King, rioted, looted, and set buildings ablaze. Much of the rioting took place near USC, but the campus was not harmed, and many students

were involved in cleanup activities in the community.

Gerhard Casper, former provost and professor of law at the University of Chicago, takes over as the president of Stanford University on September 1, 1992. Mr. Casper replaces Donald Kennedy, who announced in 1991, after a protracted controversy over management of federal research money, that he would step down in August 1992.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 30,380,000 (Rank: 1)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.9%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 44	34.7%
45 and older	27.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	9.6%
Black	7.4%
White	69.0%
Other and unknown	13.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	25.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	11.2%
Some high school, no diploma	12.6%
High-school diploma	22.3%
Some college, no degree	22.6%
Associate degree	7.9%
Bachelor's degree	15.3%
Graduate or professional degree	8.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 31.5%

Per-capita personal income: $20,952

Poverty rate:

All	12.5%
Under age 18	18.2%
Age 18 and older	10.5%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	243,550
2001-02 (estimate)	340,070

New GED diploma recipients: 39,226

High-school dropout rate: 14.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Pete Wilson (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Maureen G. DiMarco, 1121 L Street, Suite 600, Sacramento 95814; (916) 323-0611

U.S. Senators: Alan Cranston (D), term ends 1993; John Seymour (R), term ends 1992

U.S. Representatives:
26 Democrats, 19 Republicans
Glenn M. Anderson (D), Anthony C. Beilenson (D), Howard L. Berman (D), Barbara Boxer (D), George E. Brown, Jr. (D), Tom Campbell (R), Gary A. Condit (D), C. Christopher Cox (R), Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R), William E. Dannemeyer (R), Ronald V. Dellums (D), Julian C. Dixon (D), Calvin M. Dooley (D), John T. Doolittle (R), Robert K. Dornan (R), David Dreier (R), Mervyn M. Dymally (D), Don Edwards (D), Vic Fazio (D), Elton Gallegly (R), Wally Herger (R), Duncan Hunter (R), Robert J. Lagomarsino (R), Tom Lantos (D), Richard H. Lehman (D), Mel Levine (D), Jerry Lewis (R), Bill Lowery (R), Matthew G. Martinez (D), Robert T. Matsui (D), Alfred A. (Al) McCandless (R), George Miller (D), Norman Y. Mineta (D), Carlos J. Moorhead (R), Ron Packard (R), Leon E. Panetta (D), Nancy Pelosi (D), Frank D. Riggs (R), Dana Rohrabacher (R), Edward R. Roybal (D), Fortney Pete Stark (D), William M. Thomas (R), Esteban Edward Torres (D), Maxine Waters (D), Henry A. Waxman (D)

Legislature: Senate, 25 Democrats, 13 Republicans, 2 Independents; House, 47 Democrats, 33 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	31
Public 2-year institutions	107
Private 4-year institutions	142
Private 2-year institutions	30
Total	310

Vocational institutions: 852

Statewide coordinating board:
California Postsecondary Education Commission
1303 J Street, 5th Floor
Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-1000
Warren H. Fox, executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities
1100 11th Street, Suite 315
Sacramento 95814
(916) 446-7626
Jonathan A. Brown, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Loma Linda University, University of Judaism

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of the Pacific

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	13,626
Associate professor	5,269
Assistant professor	5,101
Instructor	604
Lecturer	742
No rank	12,421
Total	37,763

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	19,504
Women	6,491
Total	25,995

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$64,155
Associate professor	$47,917
Assistant professor	$39,787
Instructor	$32,066
No rank	$42,326
Total	$55,380

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$53,497
Associate professor	$47,402
Assistant professor	$47,181
Instructor	$43,292
No rank	$47,041
Total	$47,122

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$62,277
Associate professor	$44,469
Assistant professor	$36,736
Instructor	$28,481
No rank	$35,015
Total	$48,804

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	496,757
At public 2-year institutions	1,057,921
At private 4-year institutions	203,820
At private 2-year institutions	11,499
Undergraduate	1,569,383
Graduate	169,074
Professional	31,540
American Indian	20,999
Asian	215,407
Black	114,787
Hispanic	222,724
White	1,130,301
Foreign	65,779
Total	1,769,997

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.0%
Full-time	44.3%
Minority	33.7%
Foreign	3.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 1.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	34.5%
At public 2-year institutions	34.7%
At private 4-year institutions	25.0%
At private 2-year institutions	46.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	48,353
Bachelor's	98,157
Master's	34,529
Doctorate	4,747
Professional	7,814

Residence of new students: State residents made up 90% of all freshmen enrolled in California; 95% of all California residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 897 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 47% of California's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

California State University at Fresno	46%
California State University at Fullerton	39%
California State University at Long Beach	33%
California State University at Northridge	29%
California State University at Sacramento	37%
Loyola Marymount University	67%
Pepperdine University	56%
Saint Mary's College of California	63%
San Diego State University	38%
San Jose State University	38%
Santa Clara University	79%
Stanford University	92%
University of California at Berkeley	73%
University of California at Irvine	57%
University of California at Los Angeles	71%
University of California at Santa Barbara	64%
University of the Pacific	60%
University of San Diego	53%
University of San Francisco	56%
University of Southern California	58%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,220
At public 2-year institutions	$114
At private 4-year institutions	$10,863
At private 2-year institutions	$7,942

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$11,230,941,000
Private institutions	$5,077,597,000

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $5,662,752,000
Two-year change: Up 3%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $169,205,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $52,163,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Charles E. Young, University of California at Los Angeles: $175,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $2,007,361,000

Sources:

Federal government	68.2%
State and local governments	2.6%
Industry	4.5%
The institution itself	17.7%
Other	7.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $1,317,370,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$709,269,000
National Science Foundation	$199,756,000
Department of Defense	$161,581,000
Department of Agriculture	$15,363,000
Department of Energy	$78,587,000

Largest endowment:
Stanford University $2,043,000,000

Top fund raisers:

Stanford University	$180,922,000
University of California at Berkeley	$117,657,000
University of Southern California	$94,304,000

MISCELLANY

★ With more than a million items, Loyola Marymount University boasts one of the largest picture-postcard collections in existence. The holdings include cards made of leather, woven grass, and tin; most were donated in 1967 by a Los Angeles photographer.

★ Monterey is the site of two institutions that focus on foreign languages. The Monterey Institute of International Studies, which offers master's degrees in international management, international-policy studies, language studies, and translation and interpretation, requires students to take many courses in languages other than their own. The Defense Language Institute provides training for 3,000 U.S. military personnel.

★ The University of California at Riverside is the home of the Eighteenth-Century Short Title Catalogue, an electronic bibliography with 315,000 records of books and monographs published in English from 1701 to 1800. Scholars can search the catalogue over the Research Libraries Information Network.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in California are the University of the Pacific (an independent institution) and Santa Clara University (a Roman Catholic institution), both founded in 1851.

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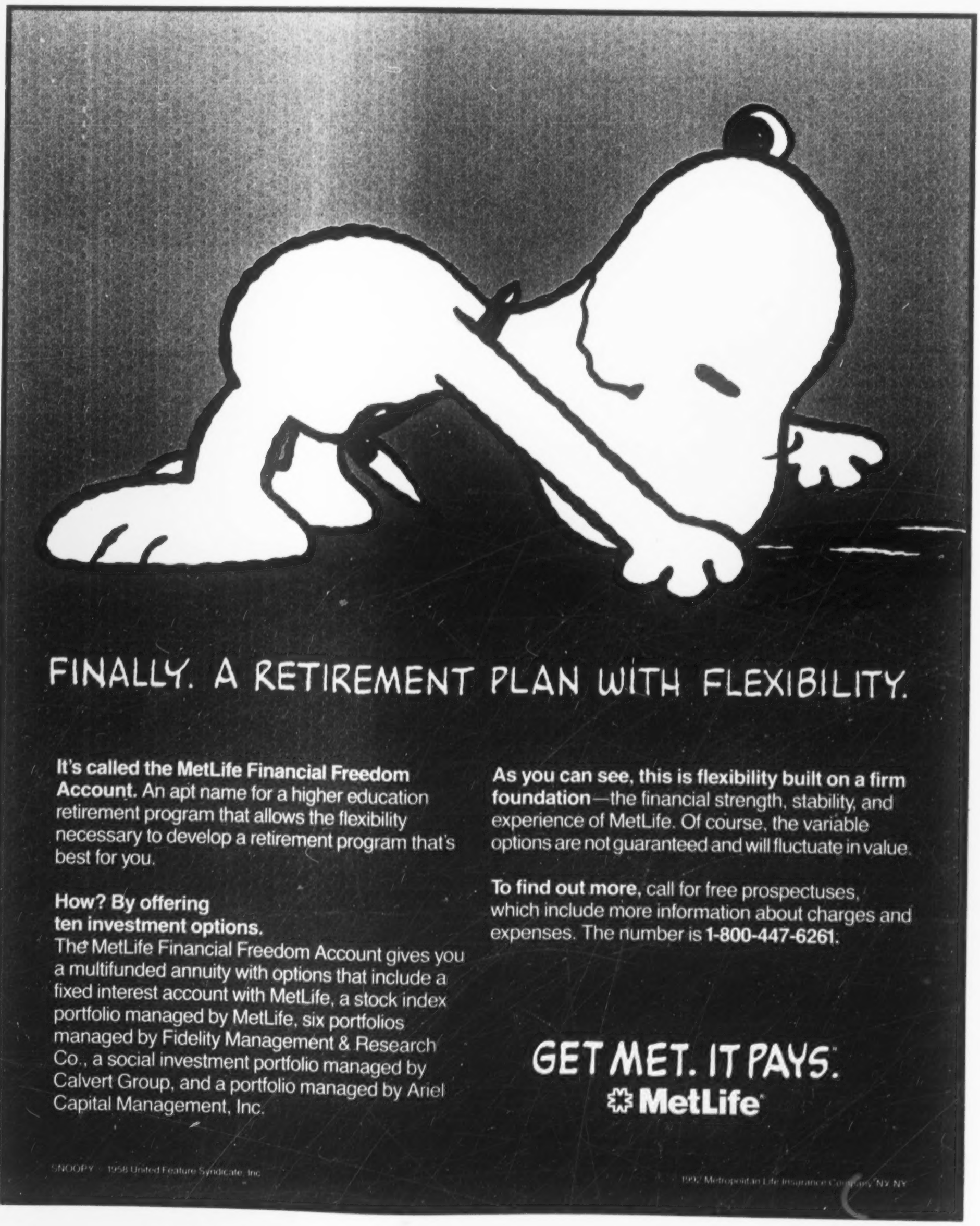
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Colorado

FOR the University of Colorado, the 1991-92 academic year was tough—and not simply because of the recession.

Among other things, the university system was criticized for the way it searched for a new system president; the system president proposed that her husband be hired to manage her official residence; a coach at the Boulder campus was reprimanded for using his position to promote an anti-gay organization; and the university's Health Sciences Center was charged with paying its public-relations officers too much.

The controversies arose in a state where accountability and standards continue to be the watchwords of politicians and higher-education officials.

Gov. Roy Romer, a Democrat who became chairman of the National Governors' Association in 1992, helped create a committee on standards and assessment in elementary and secondary education and wants to see a similar national focus on higher education.

Mr. Romer proposed only a slight spending increase for colleges in 1991-92, but the institutions fared better in the General Assembly, which passed a higher postsecondary budget than the Governor had requested. For 1992-93, Mr. Romer was more generous, requesting a $25-million increase for higher education. This time, the General Assembly approved a $13-million increase, instead.

Community colleges continue to grow by leaps and bounds, and their leaders are demanding a larger share of the higher-education budget to keep up with growth. Those demands have occasionally caused friction with public four-year colleges.

While assessment of postsecondary education is a topic that observers predict will command attention in 1992-93, some legislative moves have already occurred on that front—at least one of which was prompted by a study by the Commission on Higher Education, the state's postsecondary coordinating board.

When the commission tracked the progress of freshmen who had entered public universities in 1986, it found that by 1990 only 19 per cent of the class had graduated. Although the study found that 44 per cent of the students had graduated by 1991, some lawmakers were concerned about what caused the delay.

That concern prompted the General Assembly to pass a law requiring that the higher-education commission examine whether impediments to graduation exist, and to report its findings to the legislature in 1993.

Another law passed in 1992 will provide "performance-based funding" to colleges. Under the law the commission will come up with a measure for examining colleges' performance—such as graduation rates—and financial bonuses will be provided based on how well colleges meet the standard. Legislators say the measure creates an additional opportunity for accountability, but some educators are concerned about how success will be measured.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,377,000 (Rank: 26)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.1%
18 to 24	10.0%
25 to 44	35.8%
45 and older	28.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	1.8%
Black	4.0%
White	88.2%
Other and unknown	5.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	12.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	5.6%
Some high school, no diploma	10.0%
High-school diploma	26.5%
Some college, no degree	24.0%
Associate degree	6.9%
Bachelor's degree	18.0%
Graduate or professional degree	9.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 10.5%

Per-capita personal income: $19,440

Poverty rate:

All	11.7%
Under age 18	15.3%
Age 18 and older	10.4%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	31,400
2001-02 (estimate)	36,170

New GED diploma recipients: 6,818

High-school dropout rate: 9.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Roy Romer (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Nancy Sanders, 136 State Capitol, Denver 80203; (303) 866-2155

U.S. Senators: Hank Brown (R), term ends 1997; Timothy E. Wirth (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Wayne Allard (R), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D), Joel Hefley (R), Dan Schaefer (R), Patricia Schroeder (D), David E. Skaggs (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 12 Democrats, 23 Republicans; House, 27 Democrats, 38 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	57

Vocational institutions: 99

Statewide coordinating board:
Colorado Commission on Higher Education
1300 Broadway, 2nd Floor
Denver 80203
(303) 866-2723
David A. Longanecker, executive director

Private-college association:
Independent Higher Education of Colorado
518 17th Street, Suite 387
Denver 80202
(303) 571-5559
Toni E. Worcester, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,844
Associate professor	1,299
Assistant professor	1,147
Instructor	199
Lecturer	50
No rank	852
Total	5,391

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,708
Women	588
Total	3,296

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$52,275
Associate professor	$40,850
Assistant professor	$35,020
Instructor	$25,959
No rank	$29,188
Total	$43,262

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$36,145
Associate professor	$30,629
Assistant professor	$27,495
Instructor	$23,576
No rank	$29,480
Total	$29,606

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$53,005
Associate professor	$40,057
Assistant professor	$35,449
Instructor	$27,424
No rank	$34,041
Total	$42,974

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	128,616
At public 2-year institutions	72,037
At private 4-year institutions	21,719
At private 2-year institutions	4,759
Undergraduate	191,300
Graduate	32,806
Professional	3,025
American Indian	2,279
Asian	5,275
Black	6,646
Hispanic	17,078
White	191,283
Foreign	4,570
Total	227,131

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.2%
Full-time	53.1%
Minority	14.1%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	*Up 39.4%*

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	12.4%
At public 2-year institutions	16.9%
At private 4-year institutions	12.4%
At private 2-year institutions	22.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,144
Bachelor's	16,435
Master's	5,099
Doctorate	718
Professional	794

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Colorado; 80% of all Colorado residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.3 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 61% of Colorado's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Colorado State University	56%
U.S. Air Force Academy	71%
University of Colorado at Boulder	61%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,919
At public 2-year institutions	$943
At private 4-year institutions	$9,516
At private 2-year institutions	$6,731

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,374,188,000
Private institutions	$250,811,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $523,785,000
Two-year change: Up 4%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $13,442,000
Non–need-based: $10,838,000
Other: $2,014,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James N. Corbridge, Jr., University of Colorado at Boulder: $123,900 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $249,958,000

Sources:

Federal government	72.0%
State and local governments	4.7%
Industry	6.4%
The institution itself	9.0%
Other	8.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $168,905,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$80,860,000
National Science Foundation	$30,233,000
Department of Defense	$13,884,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,030,000
Department of Energy	$7,171,000

Largest endowment:

Colorado College	$143,622,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Colorado	$43,867,000
Colorado School of Mines	$12,173,000
Colorado State University	$11,827,000

MISCELLANY

★ Colorado State University in 1992 designated a new bridge on the campus as the Vietnam Era Memorial Bridge. It was topped with bricks from a university building that burned down in 1970 at the height of anti–Vietnam War protests on campus.

★ Regis University is offering an educational warranty that guarantees students a bachelor's degree in four years or free tuition until they graduate. To qualify for free tuition after four years, students must maintain a 2.0 grade-point average every semester.

★ 1993 will be the 100th anniversary of "America the Beautiful," a poem written by Katherine Lee Bates when she was a visiting professor of English at Colorado College. Legend has it that a wagon trip to the top of Pike's Peak inspired her to write the poem.

★ A 10-foot-high steel sculpture of a paper airplane that appears to have been torn from a gigantic loose-leaf notebook, folded by gargantuan hands, and tossed out of the university library is a landmark on the University of Southern Colorado campus. The sculpture, which was designed by a student, is called "3-Fold Education."

★ Fort Lewis College is named for a military post established in southwest Colorado in 1878. When the need for a military presence dwindled on the frontier, the post became a federal school for the region's American Indian children. Today, as a four-year liberal-arts college, Fort Lewis offers tuition scholarships to all qualified American Indians, who make up about 10 per cent of the college's students.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Colorado is the University of Denver, an independent institution founded in 1864.

Connecticut

IN Connecticut, public colleges continued to sing the budget blues in 1992, but the financial travails of private institutions often seemed more dramatic.

Wealthy Yale University began to lay off staff members and eliminate faculty positions. Wesleyan University nearly eliminated its policy of admitting students without regard to their financial need.

The financially troubled University of Bridgeport finally succumbed to the lures of an organization affiliated with the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church and ceded control in exchange for money to keep the institution from closing.

Even with a new income tax, Connecticut didn't have enough money for its public institutions. The recession and layoffs in its defense industries had severely weakened the economy.

Nowhere was that more evident than in the state's appropriation for public higher education for 1992-93. The amount, $367.5-million, was 7.4 per cent below 1988-89 financing levels.

The continuing financial problems led to renewed calls from the General Assembly for greater cost savings in public higher education—and some action.

Connecticut lawmakers weighed several reorganization plans, including one that would have combined all public two-year and four-year institutions, except for the University of Connecticut, into a single administration.

Ultimately, lawmakers adopted a less-sweeping plan to merge the state's five two-year technical colleges with five of the 12 community colleges that are located near the technical colleges. Since 1990 the two-year institutions have been governed by a single Board of Trustees of Technical and Community Colleges, with the colleges maintaining their own administrations.

The technical colleges have been criticized for teaching skills that are out of date for the state's changing industrial base. Lawmakers said they hoped the merger would further push those colleges to upgrade their technical-training programs.

The legislature and Gov. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., enacted new laws that will restrict public-college spending on administrative costs.

Despite its financial problems, higher education remains an important force in the state. Most faculty members belong to unions, which play an important role in state politics and were particularly active players in 1992, when they and Governor Weicker battled over pay and benefits for public employees.

The University of Connecticut is also adept at winning funds from the General Assembly. The university is governed by its own board, as are the four universities that make up the Connecticut State University System. The Board of Governors for Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board.

The influence of private colleges is also evident in state policy. Connecticut provides grants to private-college students and subsidizes cities and towns where the tax base is reduced by the presence of colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,291,000 (Rank: 27)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.2%
18 to 24	9.9%
25 to 44	33.3%
45 and older	33.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.5%
Black	8.3%
White	87.0%
Other and unknown	2.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	6.5%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.4%
Some high school, no diploma	12.4%
High-school diploma	29.5%
Some college, no degree	15.9%
Associate degree	6.6%
Bachelor's degree	16.2%
Graduate or professional degree	11.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 15.2%

Per-capita personal income: $25,881

Poverty rate:

All	6.8%
Under age 18	10.7%
Age 18 and older	5.6%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	25,670
2001-02 (estimate)	31,020

New GED diploma recipients: 5,306

High-school dropout rate: 9.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (Ind), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Emily V. Melendez, State Capitol, Hartford 06106; (203) 566-4840

U.S. Senators: Christopher J. Dodd (D), term ends 1993; Joseph I. Lieberman (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Rosa L. DeLauro (D), Gary A. Franks (R), Sam Gejdenson (D), Nancy L. Johnson (R), Barbara B. Kennelly (D), Christopher Shays (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 20 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 88 Democrats, 63 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	47

Vocational institutions: 108

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Governors for Higher Education
61 Woodland Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 566-5766
Andrew G. De Rocco, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges
36 Gillett Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 522-0271
Michael A. Gerber, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,290
Associate professor	1,442
Assistant professor	1,502
Instructor	258
Lecturer	85
No rank	17
Total	5,594

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,844
Women	786
Total	3,630

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$62,305
Associate professor	$47,562
Assistant professor	$38,958
Instructor	$30,040
No rank	n/a
Total	$51,222

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$50,458
Associate professor	$43,185
Assistant professor	$36,863
Instructor	$31,830

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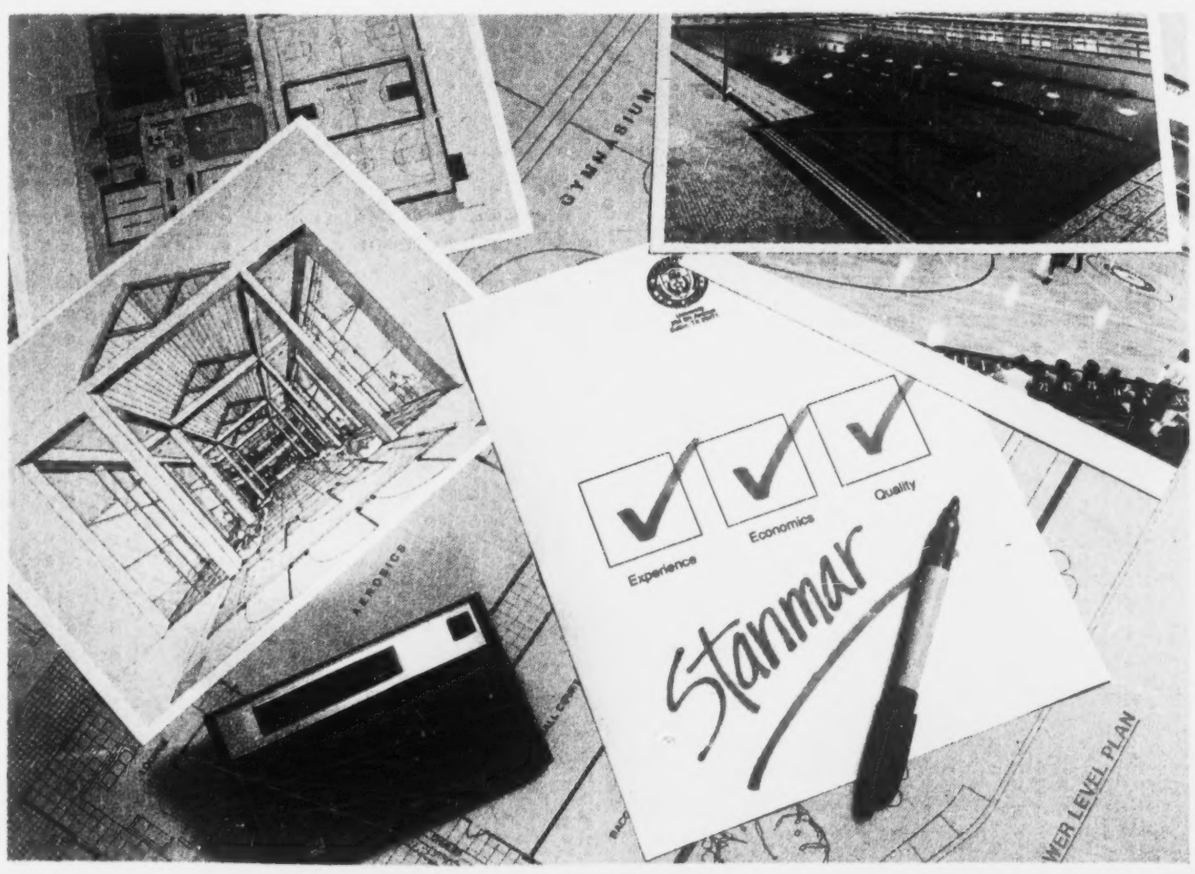
Joseph H. Hagan, President, Assumption College, MA



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Connecticut
CONTINUED

No rank ..... n/a
Total $43,335

Private 4-year institutions:
Professor $66,244
Associate professor $43,383
Assistant professor $36,560
Instructor $29,360
No rank $27,900
Total $49,717

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions .. 64,920
At public 2-year institutions .. 44,562
At private 4-year institutions . 57,470
At private 2-year institutions .. 1,578
Undergraduate 133,442
Graduate 31,878
Professional 3,210
American Indian 423
Asian 4,311
Black 9,937
Hispanic 5,620
White 143,434
Foreign 4,805
Total 168,530

Enrollment highlights:
Women 56.6%
Full-time 50.5%
Minority 12.4%
Foreign 2.9%
10-year change in total enrollment ..... Up 5.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions ... 9.4%
At public 2-year institutions .. 16.7%
At private 4-year institutions . 12.3%
At private 2-year institutions . 12.5%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 4,721
Bachelor's 14,179
Master's 6,285
Doctorate 572
Professional 956

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Connecticut; 62% of all Connecticut residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 897 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 81% of Connecticut's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
Central Connecticut State University 41%
Fairfield University 81%
University of Connecticut 66%
University of Hartford 51%
Yale University 94%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. $2,313
At public 2-year institutions ... $972
At private 4-year institutions $12,315
At private 2-year institutions . $8,586

Expenditures:
Public institutions $811,282,000
Private institutions .. $1,193,877,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $503,748,000
Two-year change: Down 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $20,467,000
Non–need-based: $200,000
Other: $15,175,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Harry J. Hartley, Jr., University of Connecticut: $150,542 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $298,076,000
Sources:
Federal government 63.9%
State and local governments ... 1.8%
Industry 4.5%
The institution itself 21.6%
Other 8.3%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $189,462,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services $146,427,000
National Science Foundation $16,282,000
Department of Defense .. $8,511,000
Department of Agriculture $1,807,000
Department of Energy ... $9,800,000

Largest endowment:
Yale University $2,566,680,000

Top fund raisers:
Yale University $132,417,000
Trinity College $8,766,000
Connecticut College $7,549,000

MISCELLANY

★ Yale University houses the Fortunoff Video Archive for Holocaust Testimonies, a collection of some 2,200 videotaped accounts from survivors of the Nazi effort to exterminate Europe's Jews. About 500 have been cataloged and indexed, allowing scholars access from research libraries around the country.

★ When Connecticut College placed Camille Paglia's controversial book, *Sexual Personae: Art and Decadence from Nefertiti to Emily Dickinson*, on its 1992 summer reading list, some faculty members objected. (The book has been sharply criticized by many feminists.) So the college added another book, Susan Faludi's *Backlash: The Undeclared War Against American Women*, to the list to be read and discussed in tandem with Ms. Paglia's book.

★ Sacred Heart University in 1992 established a Center for Christian-Jewish Understanding aimed in part at examining the philosophical and theological differences between the two religions. The center will offer conferences, international activities, community lectures, and advanced academic courses for lay people and members of the clergy.

★ Yale University, founded in 1701, is the oldest institution of higher education in Connecticut. In 1831 it had the distinction of running the nation's first endowment drive, which raised $107,000.

Delaware

DELAWARE, which likes to call itself the "small wonder" state, is home to big banking interests and major chemical-manufacturing operations. In recent years, it managed to attract new companies even while other parts of the country were feeling the first pinch of the recession. For a while, colleges here escaped the draconian cuts that plagued higher education in other states.

That changed in academic 1991-92, when the University of Delaware, Delaware State College, and Delaware Technical and Community College had their appropriations reduced by the General Assembly.

That action resulted in larger classes, staff reductions, and other cutbacks, including the elimination of the university's varsity wrestling program and alumni magazine.

While money was less plentiful, enrollment edged up as students sought higher education as a way to prepare themselves for whatever jobs were available.

Budget reductions and tuition increases were expected to continue into the 1992-93 academic year, as well.

Higher education did receive a boost in the form of the Work Force Development Grant Program. The program, started in December 1991, provides grants to adult part-time students who work for one or more employers, and to students who work full time for businesses that employ fewer than 100 workers. Qualified students receive a state grant that pays 65 per cent of their tuition, while the employer is asked to contribute 25 per cent. The institutions pay the remaining 10 per cent.

In September 1991, Republican Gov. Michael N. Castle, who was elected in 1989, reorganized the Postsecondary Education Commission, the statewide coordinating board that oversees the two public four-year institutions and the four-campus technical- and community-college system. Now called the Higher Education Commission, the 25-member board is charged with aligning the higher-education curriculum with elementary and secondary education and with the needs of employers.

The University of Delaware wound up in the middle of the "political correctness" debate when it barred two faculty members, Linda S. Gottfredson and Jan H. Blits, from seeking grants from the Pioneer Fund, a private foundation that a faculty committee contended was racist. The two were studying differences in intelligence based on race. In May 1992 the dispute was settled when the university reversed its decision and the professors received a year's paid leave of absence. Both said they had been subjected to pervasive harassment by others on the campus.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 680,000 (Rank: 46)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 ..... 24.7%
18 to 24 ..... 11.0%
25 to 44 ..... 32.9%
45 and older 31.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 0.3%
Asian 1.4%
Black 16.9%
White 80.3%
Other and unknown 1.1%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 2.4%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):
9th grade or less 7.2%
Some high school, no diploma 15.3%
High-school diploma 32.7%
Some college, no degree 16.9%
Associate degree 6.5%
Bachelor's degree 13.7%
Graduate or professional degree 7.7%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 6.9%

Per-capita personal income: $20,349

Poverty rate:
All 8.7%
Under age 18 ..... 12.0%
Age 18 and older 7.6%

New public high-school graduates in:
1992-93 (estimate) 5,440
2001-02 (estimate) 6,970

New GED diploma recipients: 821

High-school dropout rate: 10.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael N. Castle (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide:
John F. Corrozi, 820 North French Street, Wilmington 19801; (302) 577-3240

U.S. Senators: Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D), term ends 1997; William V. Roth, Jr. (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representative:
1 Democrat
Thomas R. Carper (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 15 Democrats, 6 Republicans; House, 17 Democrats, 24 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 2
Public 2-year institutions 3
Private 4-year institutions 5
Private 2-year institutions 0
Total 10

Vocational institutions: 18

Statewide coordinating board:
Delaware Higher Education Commission
820 North French Street
Wilmington 19801
(302) 577-3240
John F. Corrozi, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Wesley College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:
Professor 314
Associate professor 363
Assistant professor 345
Instructor 88
Lecturer 31
No rank 147
Total 1,288

Full-time faculty members with tenure:
Men 64
Women 48
Total 112

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:
Professor $60,586
Associate professor $43,969
Assistant professor $35,558
Instructor $25,899
No rank ..... n/a
Total $44,231

Public 2-year institutions:
Professor ..... n/a
Associate professor ..... n/a
Assistant professor ..... n/a
Instructor ..... n/a
No rank $37,175
Total $37,175

Private 4-year institutions:
Professor $46,294
Associate professor $45,347
Assistant professor $33,626
Instructor $26,741
No rank ..... n/a
Total $40,069

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions .. 23,424
At public 2-year institutions .. 10,828
At private 4-year institutions .. 7,752
At private 2-year institutions 0
Undergraduate 36,822
Graduate 3,309
Professional 1,873
American Indian 99
Asian 710
Black 4,710
Hispanic 546

White	35,155
Foreign	784
Total	42,004

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.7%
Full-time	60.4%
Minority	14.7%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 27.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	13.9%
At public 2-year institutions	18.6%
At private 4-year institutions	11.8%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,288
Bachelor's	3,539
Master's	791
Doctorate	114
Professional	329

Residence of new students: State residents made up 57% of all freshmen enrolled in Delaware; 74% of all Delaware residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 892 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 61% of Delaware's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Delaware State College	29%
University of Delaware	68%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,910
At public 2-year institutions	$936
At private 4-year institutions	$5,831
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$342,119,000
Private institutions	$43,184,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $121,011,000

Two-year change: Up 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,298,000
Non–need-based: $209,000
Other: $162,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
David P. Roselle, University of Delaware: salary n/a

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $40,119,000

Sources:

Federal government	43.8%
State and local governments	7.8%
Industry	11.0%
The institution itself	29.3%
Other	8.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $17,922,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$4,152,000
National Science Foundation	$4,896,000
Department of Defense	$2,010,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,063,000
Department of Energy	$1,000,000

Largest endowment:

University of Delaware	$389,523,000

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Top fund raisers:

University of Delaware	$16,935,000
Delaware State College	$1,884,000
Goldey-Beacom College	$904,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Wesley College public-relations office produces a weekly television quiz show, the "Texaco Star Academic Challenge," in which students from 37 high schools in Delaware make up teams to compete for top academic honors. Scholarships from five institutions of higher learning in Delaware are awarded to the winning and runner-up teams, with the winners receiving an all-expense-paid trip to Houston to compete in the national championships each June.

★ The University of Delaware claims to be the first to offer a junior year abroad. The program started in 1923 when eight University of Delaware juniors, accompanied by a French professor, set off to study the French language and customs in Nancy.

★ Goldey-Beacom College is the result of a merger arranged by two Wilmington proprietary-school owners: H. S. Goldey and W. H. Beacom. The two men ran separate and competing secretarial schools until 1951, when the institutions merged. The college became a four-year, non-profit institution in 1974.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is the University of Delaware, founded in 1833.

District of Columbia

MAYOR Sharon Pratt Kelly found a way to unite colleges in the District of Columbia in 1992: the threat of taxes.

Facing a budget deficit, Mayor Kelly proposed—so far unsuccessfully—that colleges make special payments to the city in lieu of the property taxes from which they are exempt. Colleges said the plan would cost them $20-million a year and represented an intrusion on their tax-exempt status.

While the tax plan hasn't been enacted, it is typical of the sometimes rocky relationship between colleges and the city in a time when both town and gown are struggling for money.

District officials, for example, were furious when they discovered that the U.S. Senate, in its fiscal 1992 appropriations bill for the city, wanted to include $50-million over four years for the hospital at George Washington University. The House of Representatives blocked the provision, citing more pressing needs in Washington, but George Washington officials say they still want Congress to provide the money.

Howard University, meanwhile, had its own fight with Congress. Lawmakers had imposed tuition surcharges on the university's international students, and Howard officials are attempting to have the tuition payments eliminated or reduced.

The financial situation in 1992

Continued on Following Page

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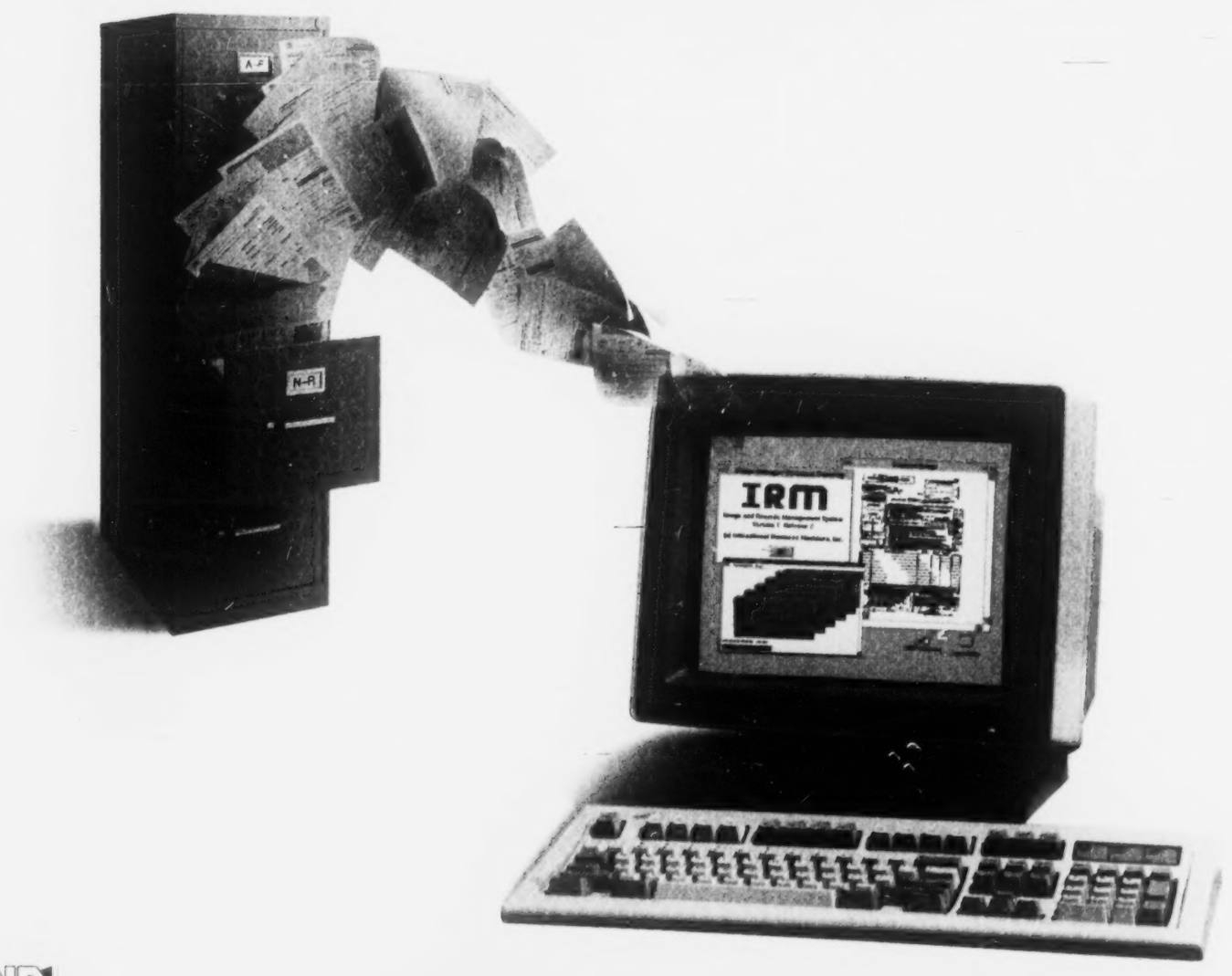

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District of Columbia
CONTINUED

was also troublesome for Washington's only public college, the University of the District of Columbia. Like all city agencies, it had a tight budget year. And public institutions in the Washington suburbs, like George Mason University and the University of Maryland at College Park, also were short on cash.

As in years past, Washington's colleges were involved in debates over "political correctness" and academic freedom. Georgetown University—under pressure from some Catholic groups on and off the campus—revoked its recognition of a student group that supports abortion rights.

The president of Trinity College, Patricia A. McGuire, was a leading player in the debate over the policy of some accrediting groups requiring that campus reviews include evaluations of efforts to recruit and retain minority students and faculty members. Ms. McGuire said such policies were proper and necessary, in light of America's changing demographics.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 598,000 (Rank: 48)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	20.2%
18 to 24	12.7%
25 to 44	35.8%
45 and older	31.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.8%
Black	65.8%
White	29.6%
Other and unknown	2.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	5.4%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	9.6%
Some high school, no diploma	17.3%
High-school diploma	21.2%
Some college, no degree	15.6%
Associate degree	3.1%
Bachelor's degree	16.1%
Graduate or professional degree	17.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 12.5%

Per-capita personal income: $24,439

Poverty rate:

All	16.9%
Under age 18	25.5%
Age 18 and older	14.8%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	2,790
2001-02 (estimate)	2,670

New GED diploma recipients: 734

High-school dropout rate: 13.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Mayor: Sharon Pratt Kelly (D), term ends 1994

Mayor's higher-education aide:
Sheila Drews, 2100 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue, S.E., Suite 401, Washington 20020; (202) 727-3685

U.S. Senators: None

U.S. Representative:
Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton (D); non-voting

Legislature: n/a

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	15
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	17

Vocational institutions: 30

Statewide coordinating board:
Office of Postsecondary Education Research and Assistance
2100 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue, S.E.
Suite 401
Washington 20020
(202) 727-3685
Sheila Drews, acting chief

Private-college association:
Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area
One Dupont Circle, Suite 200
Washington 20036
(202) 331-8080
Monte P. Shepler, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Catholic University of America

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Howard University, University of the District of Columbia

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,177
Associate professor	969
Assistant professor	940
Instructor	205
Lecturer	35
No rank	26
Total	3,352

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,315
Women	386
Total	1,701

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$55,281
Associate professor	$44,549
Assistant professor	$35,927
Instructor	$30,797
No rank	n/a
Total	$45,057

Public 2-year institutions: n/a

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$64,720
Associate professor	$45,121
Assistant professor	$37,087
Instructor	$28,804
No rank	$24,301
Total	$48,393

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	12,595
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	68,074
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	49,860
Graduate	22,525
Professional	8,284
American Indian	270
Asian	3,222
Black	24,770
Hispanic	2,406
White	40,977
Foreign	9,024
Total	80,669

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.3%
Full-time	62.2%

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Hilton

Minority 42.8%
Foreign 11.2%
10-year change in total enrollment ..... Down 6.9%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions .. 91.6%
At public 2-year institutions ..... n/a
At private 4-year institutions . 33.4%
At private 2-year institutions .... n/a

Degrees awarded:
Associate 403
Bachelor's 7,449
Master's 5,122
Doctorate 535
Professional 2,467

Residence of new students: Residents made up 18% of all freshmen enrolled in the District of Columbia; 50% of all District of Columbia residents who were freshmen attended college in the District.

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Los Angeles Area
Beverly Hills-The Beverly Hilton
San Francisco
San Francisco Hilton and Towers
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington
Washington Hilton and Towers
FLORIDA
Marco Island
Marco Island Hilton Beach Resort
Miami Beach
The Fontainebleau Hilton Resort and Spa
Orlando Area
Lake Buena Vista-Hilton at Walt Disney World® Village
St. Petersburg
St. Petersburg Hilton and Towers
GEORGIA
Atlanta
Atlanta Hilton and Towers
HAWAII
Honolulu, Oahu
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New Orleans
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Test scores: Students averaged 840 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 71% of the District of Columbia's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
American University 68%
George Washington University . 66%
Georgetown University..... 89%
Howard University 41%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions ... $664
At public 2-year institutions ..... n/a
At private 4-year institutions $11,939
At private 2-year institutions .... n/a

Expenditures:
Public institutions $111,468,000
Private institutions .. $1,873,297,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: n/a
Two-year change: n/a

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,010,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Tilden J. LeMelle, University of the District of Columbia: $90,705 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $112,146,000
Sources:
Federal government 76.9%
Local government 0.4%
Industry 7.1%
The institution itself 9.4%
Other 6.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $78,658,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services . $44,848,000
National Science Foundation $9,363,000
Department of Defense .. $7,685,000
Department of Agriculture $1,027,000
Department of Energy ... $1,354,000

Largest endowment:
George Washington University $305,047,000

Top fund raisers:
Georgetown University . $27,393,000
George Washington University $24,818,000
American University $6,156,000

MISCELLANY

★ Catholic University is raising money for its Italian American Heritage Center, which will sponsor academic programs and fellowships and have a museum and archives.

★ The Library of Congress held a one-month exhibit in 1992 called "Revelations From the Russian Archives," displaying for the first time in the United States 300 once-secret documents that offered a behind-the-scenes look at the Soviet Union from its birth in 1917 to its death last year. The library made 25 of the documents available to scholars by computer.

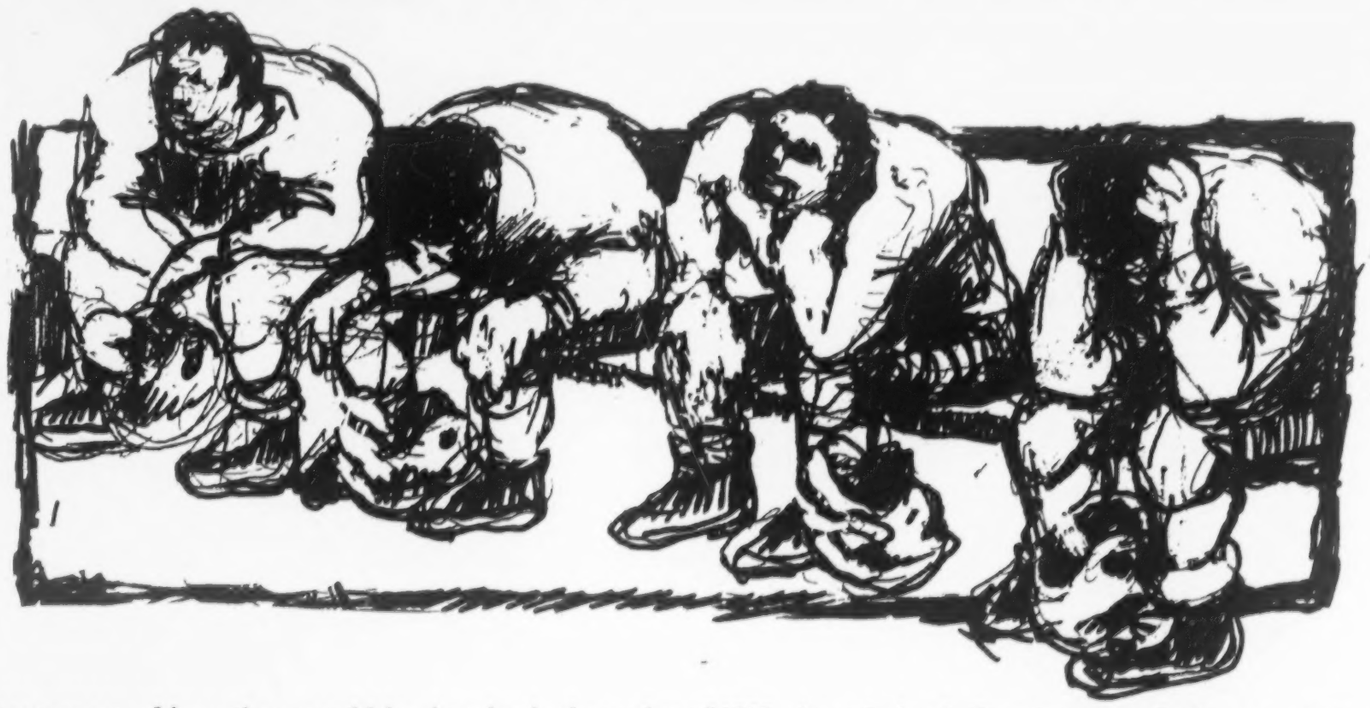
★ Mount Vernon College, a private institution for women, operates the Institute on Women and Work, an organization that studies ways to improve the work environment and status of professional women.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the District of Columbia is Georgetown University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1789. First called Georgetown College, it became a university in 1815 when it received the first university charter granted by the federal government. Georgetown's colors are blue and gray, representing the reunification of the North and South after the Civil War.

Florida

FOR the first time ever, Florida came close to suspending much of its state government when debates over tax reform and spending cuts pushed the Legislature into fiscal 1993 without a budget.

State employees, including public-college faculty and staff members, came to work July 1 with no



assurances of how they would be paid. The Legislature passed a budget later that day, ending talk that non-emergency services might be shut down temporarily.

The crisis was brought about by the recession and a tax structure that hasn't kept up with the state's explosive growth. Gov. Lawton Chiles, a Democrat, proposed a tax package, but it quickly ran into opposition from lawmakers, particularly Senate Republicans, who said the state needed to make government leaner rather than raise taxes.

The final budget increased spending by about $400-million, far less than the $2.5-billion that Mr. Chiles had proposed. Lawmakers also didn't approve the Governor's proposal to charge sales taxes on selected luxury services, while reducing some other taxes.

Higher education fared relatively well, with universities getting about $45-million more than in 1991-92.

Most of the new money was to pay for adding the equivalent of 5,500 full-time students to the system and continuing to develop the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory at Florida State University.

There was no money for salary increases; by the end of academic 1992-93, faculty members will have gone two and a half years without a raise and staff members will have gone three. The budget also increases undergraduate tuition by 15 per cent. As a result, the proportion of education costs that students must pay will rise above a ceiling that legislators set in 1991.

Observers say the tax-reform issue is far from dead, and that more proposals are expected in 1993. No proposal is likely to introduce a personal income tax, the merest suggestion of which is generally considered political suicide.

Charles B. Reed, chancellor of the State University System, and Betty Castor, the education commissioner, stepped forward early as spokespersons for the Chiles tax package, which in some ways turned it into a crusade for education. They were joined by several public-university presidents whose letters and speeches told how the financial pinch threatened programs on their campuses.

Florida, like many states, had cut the budgets of its government agencies in mid-year, when it became evident that tax revenues would not meet expectations. The cuts began in October 1990. By the time the budget debates were in full swing in the spring of 1992, the university system had lost $164-million to the cuts, but had added 18,000 students.

That forced the campuses to reduce their course offerings, enlarge classes, put a freeze on hiring, severely limit library purchases, and watch a few valued faculty members leave.

Mr. Reed and the Board of Regents called the losses intolerable, and less than two weeks after the 1992-93 budget passed, the regents voted to request a $300-million increase for 1993-94 to restore state support to the level at which it stood before the cuts began in late 1990.

The state's financial problems interfered with a widely heralded new law designed to give universities more control over their budgets in exchange for documentation of efficiency and quality.

As campus officials started gathering the reams of required statistics, some grumbled that the only change seemed to be an increase in paperwork, since the budget was too tight to allow much flexibility.

The system made little progress in 1992 on planning a 10th university for the fast-growing Fort Myers area in southwest Florida. The 1992-93 budget includes some planning money for the campus, which is supposed to open late in the decade to relieve enrollment pressures at the other colleges.

A major task for the regents and universities in 1992-93 is to produce a master plan for 1993-98.

Florida's 28 community colleges also felt the squeeze of tight budgets and rapid growth. One piece of proposed legislation would have turned some into four-year institutions. It failed, but only after a debate about the mission of two-year colleges.

That debate was fueled by the decision of Miami-Dade Community College to limit enrollment slightly for the fall 1991 term. The colleges traditionally have accepted any Florida high-school graduate, and they provided a route by which students could later transfer to public universities for completion of their bachelor's degrees.

Several presidents of community colleges staunchly defended the "open door" policy, but the debate led to suggestions that the two-year colleges consider entrance standards to control enrollment and reduce their remedial burdens.

Florida's 28 community colleges are governed by their own boards, with oversight by the state Board of Community Colleges. The Board of Regents sets policy for the nine universities and works closely with the chancellor. The Postsecondary Education Planning Commission serves as an adviser and watchdog for both levels.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 13,277,000 (Rank: 4)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 ..... 22.6%
18 to 24 ..... 9.1%
25 to 44 ..... 30.4%
45 and older 38.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 0.3%
Asian 1.2%
Black 13.6%
White 83.1%
Other and unknown 1.8%
Hispanic (may be any race) .. 12.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):
9th grade or less 9.5%
Some high school, no diploma 16.1%
High-school diploma 30.1%
Some college, no degree 19.4%
Associate degree 6.6%
Bachelor's degree 12.0%
Graduate or professional degree 6.3%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 17.3%

Per-capita personal income: $18,880

Poverty rate:
All 12.7%
Under age 18 ..... 18.7%
Age 18 and older 11.0%

Continued on Following Page

Florida
CONTINUED

New public high-school graduates in:
1992-93 (estimate) 78,640
2001-02 (estimate) 124,940

New GED diploma recipients: 35,673

High-school dropout rate: 14.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Lawton Chiles (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Barbara Cohen, The Capitol, Room 209, Tallahassee 32399; (904) 922-4642

U.S. Senators: Bob Graham (D), term ends 1993; Connie Mack (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
9 Democrats, 10 Republicans
Jim Bacchus (D), Charles E. Bennett (D), Michael Bilirakis (R), Dante B. Fascell (D), Sam Gibbons (D), Porter J. Goss (R), Earl Hutto (D), Andy Ireland (R), Craig T. James (R), Harry Johnston (D), William Lehman (D), Tom Lewis (R), Bill McCollum (R), Douglas "Pete" Peterson (D), Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R), E. Clay Shaw, Jr. (R), Lawrence J. Smith (D), Cliff Stearns (R), C.W. Bill Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 22 Democrats, 18 Republicans; House, 74 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 9
Public 2-year institutions 28
Private 4-year institutions 47
Private 2-year institutions 17
Total 101

Vocational institutions: 293

Statewide coordinating board:
Postsecondary Education Planning Commission
Florida Education Center
Tallahassee 32399
(904) 488-7894
William Proctor, executive director

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida
123 South Calhoun Street, Third Floor
Tallahassee 32301
(904) 681-3188
T. K. Wetherell, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Saint Leo College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Florida

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:
Professor 3,697
Associate professor 2,934
Assistant professor 2,749
Instructor 1,428
Lecturer 113
No rank 2,117
Total 13,038

Full-time faculty members with tenure:
Men 5,224
Women 2,014
Total 7,238

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:
Professor $55,305
Associate professor $40,240
Assistant professor $36,120
Instructor $27,000
No rank $24,880
Total $43,855

Public 2-year institutions:
Professor $35,249
Associate professor $33,061
Assistant professor $29,351
Instructor $32,922
No rank $31,165
Total $32,294

Private 4-year institutions:
Professor $46,478
Associate professor $36,304
Assistant professor $29,509
Instructor $22,444
No rank $33,336
Total $35,881

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions . 176,989
At public 2-year institutions . 262,829
At private 4-year institutions . 91,939
At private 2-year institutions .. 6,632
Undergraduate 478,315
Graduate 52,508
Professional 7,566
American Indian 1,616
Asian 10,871
Black 53,400
Hispanic 58,490
White 397,880
Foreign 16,132
Total 538,389

Enrollment highlights:
Women 55.0%
Full-time 49.5%
Minority 23.8%
Foreign 3.0%
10-year change in total enrollment ..... Up 30.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions .. 23.0%
At public 2-year institutions .. 23.3%
At private 4-year institutions . 26.1%
At private 2-year institutions . 35.0%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 33,718
Bachelor's 35,494
Master's 10,802
Doctorate 1,251
Professional 2,138

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Florida; 83% of all Florida residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 882 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 48% of Florida's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
Bethune-Cookman College 36%
Florida A&M University 34%
Florida International University 44%
Florida State University 51%
Jacksonville University 34%
Stetson University 61%
University of Central Florida ... 44%
University of Florida 56%
University of Miami 57%
University of South Florida 36%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. $1,337
At public 2-year institutions ... $788
At private 4-year institutions . $7,992
At private 2-year institutions . $4,751

Expenditures:
Public institutions ... $2,766,267,000
Private institutions .. $1,162,843,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,486,480,000
Two-year change: Down 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $27,162,000
Non–need-based: $45,512,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John V. Lombardi, University of Florida: $190,550 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $433,413,000
Sources:
Federal government 51.5%
State and local governments ... 7.7%
Industry 6.6%
The institution itself 28.2%
Other 6.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $181,474,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services . $88,487,000
National Science Foundation $27,483,000
Department of Defense . $19,349,000
Department of Agriculture $9,036,000
Department of Energy .. $17,553,000

Largest endowment:
University of Florida Foundation $224,854,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Florida ... $59,614,000
University of Miami $50,242,000
Florida State University $18,168,000

MISCELLANY

★ Students at Eckerd College operate a volunteer Search and Rescue Team to assist boaters in distress. Created in 1971, the team handles about 250 calls for assistance every year.

★ Oscar Arias Sanchez, former president of Costa Rica and winner of the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize for his Central American peace plan, is the first Bacardi Family Eminent Scholar at the University of Florida. Mr. Arias will lecture in fall 1992 on "the contemporary significance of the 500th anniversary of European contact with the Americas."

★ The campus of Florida Southern College was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in what the architect called a Florida interpretation of his "organic" style. The design features boldly horizontal buildings connected by covered walkways.

★ Gatorade, one of higher education's biggest money makers, was developed by a team of scientists at the University of Florida in 1965. The beverage has earned about $17-million for the university since 1972.

★ In 1992, the University of Florida finished a 30-year repair job on the institution's 5,356-pipe organ. The university purchased the organ in 1925.

★ Florida Atlantic University President Anthony James Catanese ruled this year that 34 cats that a group of biology professors wanted to remove from the campus be allowed to stay. The biologists were concerned that the cats were destroying the burrowing-owl population at the institution. The owl is an endangered species. The president said the cats could stay as long as they were immunized and neutered.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is, depending on whom you ask, either Florida State University, founded in 1851 as Seminary West of the Suwannee, or the University of Florida, founded in 1853. The seminary underwent dramatic changes in 1857, when it became Florida State and held its first college-level classes.

Georgia

IN the fall of 1991, Gov. Zell Miller found out that his state was one of 13 in which college spending had dropped over a two-year period. He promised then that higher education, like Scarlett O'Hara in *Gone With the Wind*, would never go hungry again.

The Board of Regents, which oversees the 34 public colleges and universities in the University System of Georgia, appreciated the Democratic Governor's proclamation—especially since $79-million had been sliced from higher education in the fiscal 1992 budget.

For much of 1992, Mr. Miller set about making good on his promise, beginning by backing an $809-million higher-education budget for fiscal year 1993, about $7-million more than the budget approved for fiscal year 1992.

Faculty and staff members in the university system received some of the largesse: They won a 3-percent pay raise in 1992. That contrasts markedly with 1991, when the Governor vetoed a non-faculty pay raise and declined to give the commencement address at the University of Georgia after learning that protests were planned. (The Governor, a graduate of the university, delivered the 1992 address.)

During Mr. Miller's 1990 campaign for Governor, he proposed a lottery for Georgia, an issue that will go to voters in November. If voters favor the scheme, 10 per cent of the proceeds will go into an educational endowment, and the rest will be evenly divided among state scholarships, pre-kindergarten programs, and educational equipment and laboratories.

In 1992 the state created a program and a governing board for distance learning and "telemedicine," which will allow colleges, schools, and hospitals to provide classes and medical advice over two-way television. One project, already in existence, links the Medical College of Georgia with a rural hospital.

Another effort links public and private colleges, including Emory and Clark Atlanta Universities, in a partnership called the Research Alliance. The research will focus on genetics, environmental issues, and telecommunications.

While many educators believe its university system is enviable among Southern states, some say Georgia has more colleges than it can support. Nineteen of the public colleges offer four-year and graduate degrees, while 15 confer associate degrees. So far, though, legislators do not seem inclined to take up the argument that some colleges should be merged.

Meanwhile, the regents are reviewing their policy on granting regional university status, as state colleges in Columbus, Albany, Kennesaw, and Augusta push to become universities. Regents approved Valdosta State College's request for university status, and the transition is to occur by July 1, 1993. The General Assembly, which must approve the change, is expected to go along.

Regional universities focus on "regionally related" research and graduate programs for working professionals. They do not do the theoretical research or offer the advanced doctoral programs of institutions such as the University of Georgia, Georgia Institute of Technology, and Georgia State University.

Several historically black colleges, including three public institutions—Albany, Fort Valley, and Savannah State Colleges—are located in Georgia. It is not clear how a U.S. Supreme Court decision handed down in June 1992, which found that Mississippi had not done enough to desegregate its higher-education system, will affect Georgia. The U.S. Education Department found in 1989 that the state was in compliance with federal anti-bias laws, but some advocates for black colleges maintain that those institutions still are not treated fairly.

The state is also home to well-known private black colleges, including Spelman College and Morehouse College.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,623,000 (Rank: 11)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.8%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 44	33.9%
45 and older	28.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.2%
Black	27.0%
White	71.0%
Other and unknown	0.7%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	12.0%
Some high school, no diploma	17.1%
High-school diploma	29.6%
Some college, no degree	17.0%
Associate degree	5.0%
Bachelor's degree	12.9%
Graduate or professional degree	6.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 4.8%

Per-capita personal income: $17,364

Poverty rate:

All	14.7%
Under age 18	20.1%
Age 18 and older	12.6%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	58,580
2001-02 (estimate)	71,540

New GED diploma recipients: 15,527

High-school dropout rate: 14.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Zell Miller (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Steve Wrigley, State Capitol, Room 201, Atlanta 30334; (404) 656-1790

U.S. Senators: Wyche Fowler, Jr. (D), term ends 1993; Sam Nunn (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
9 Democrats, 1 Republican
Doug Barnard, Jr. (D), George (Buddy) Darden (D), Newt Gingrich (R), Charles Hatcher (D), Ed Jenkins (D), Ben Jones (D), John Lewis (D), Richard Ray (D), J. Roy Rowland (D), Lindsay Thomas (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 45 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 145 Democrats, 35 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	20
Public 2-year institutions	29
Private 4-year institutions	30
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	95

Vocational institutions: 128

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
University System of Georgia
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta 30334
(404) 656-2203
H. Dean Propst, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia
945 East Paces Ferry Road
Resurgens Plaza, Suite 1730
Atlanta 30326
(404) 233-5433
William W. Kelly, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,945
Associate professor	2,184
Assistant professor	2,485
Instructor	807
Lecturer	31
No rank	196
Total	7,648

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,581
Women	941
Total	3,522

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$51,997
Associate professor	$39,733
Assistant professor	$34,006
Instructor	$24,952
No rank	n/a
Total	$39,909

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$38,291
Associate professor	$34,628
Assistant professor	$29,473
Instructor	$25,284
No rank	$39,766
Total	$31,709

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$48,928
Associate professor	$35,239
Assistant professor	$29,908
Instructor	$22,594
No rank	$33,705
Total	$36,501

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	141,106
At public 2-year institutions	55,307
At private 4-year institutions	46,368
At private 2-year institutions	9,029
Undergraduate	214,413
Graduate	29,605
Professional	7,792
American Indian	548
Asian	4,241
Black	49,199
Hispanic	2,740
White	189,189
Foreign	5,893
Total	251,810

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.4%
Full-time	66.3%
Minority	23.1%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 36.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	18.4%
At public 2-year institutions	22.1%
At private 4-year institutions	36.7%
At private 2-year institutions	32.1%

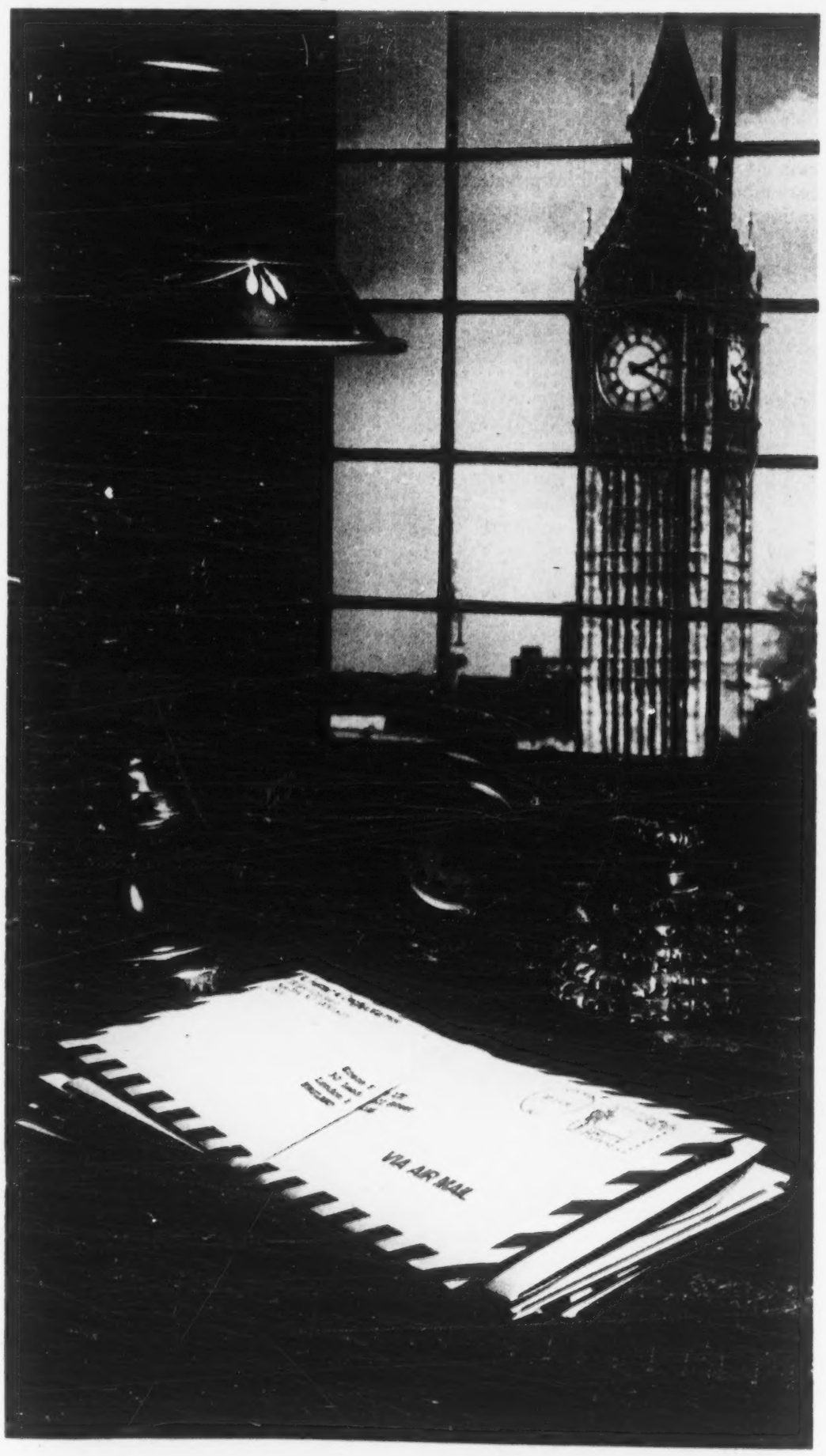
Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,389
Bachelor's	21,402
Master's	6,427
Doctorate	800
Professional	1,835

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen en-

Continued on Following Page

While other business letters are touring Europe, yours have already arrived.



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Georgia
CONTINUED

rolled in Georgia; 83% of all Georgia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 844 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 62% of Georgia's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
Georgia Institute of Technology . 65%
Georgia Southern University ... 27%
Georgia State University 28%
Mercer University 38%
University of Georgia 60%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. $1,680
At public 2-year institutions ... $946
At private 4-year institutions . $7,542
At private 2-year institutions . $4,457

Expenditures:
Public institutions ... $1,769,744,000
Private institutions .. $1,099,658,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $874,320,000
Two-year change: Down 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $4,804,000
Non–need-based: $15,581,000
Other: $1,528,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Charles B. Knapp, University of Georgia: $133,400 from state plus $16,000 from private sources (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $445,011,000

Sources:
Federal government 47.7%
State and local governments ... 9.6%
Industry 8.3%
The institution itself 32.0%
Other 2.4%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $175,024,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services . $75,397,000
National Science Foundation $18,382,000
Department of Defense . $42,674,000
Department of Agriculture $10,281,000
Department of Energy .. $16,290,000

Largest endowment:
Emory University ... $1,289,630,000

Top fund raisers:
Emory University $45,136,000
Georgia Institute of Technology $32,183,000
University of Georgia .. $23,271,000

MISCELLANY

★ President Bush used a January 1992 trip to Morris Brown College to announce a new plan to coordinate federal job-training programs.

★ Spelman College, founded in 1882, is the nation's oldest historically and predominantly black college for women.

★ The Southern Regional Education Board, an organization of government leaders and educators from 15 Southern states, has its headquarters in Atlanta.

★ Oglethorpe University is the home of the International Time Capsule Society, which maintains a registry of time capsules and studies them.

★ Would-be cupids didn't just deliver chocolates on Emory University's campus on Valentine's Day in 1992. Students gave "condomgrams" to their sweethearts, as well. The 50-cent condom packages featured a "condom man" holding a bow and arrow.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Georgia, founded in 1785.

Hawaii

ENCOMPASSING all of public higher education in the state, the University of Hawaii System has been the recipient of strong support from lawmakers and the public throughout its 83-year existence, particularly as programs in astronomy, environmental research, and Pacific Rim studies have expanded and gained widespread attention.

Democratic Gov. John Waihee, III, who was elected to a second term in 1990, also has championed the university. But for the 1992-93 academic year, his support came without an infusion of money. Instead, the university system had to take a $17-million budget cut.

Most of the impact will be felt at the university's Manoa campus, the oldest and largest in the system. University officials are already saying that a similar cut in the 1993-94 appropriation may force them to eliminate programs and limit enrollment.

Meanwhile, a group of lawmakers and business leaders want the Hilo campus to separate from the university system and form the Hawaii State University. The plan, under study by the Legislature, would mean a separate president, governing board, and budget for Hilo, which offers two- and four-year programs.

Backers say the move would bring Hilo more attention. They complain that under the University of Hawaii Board of Regents—which oversees three four-year campuses and seven community colleges—the Hilo campus is ignored. But skeptics doubt that another system could attract world-class faculty members or receive the financial support to thrive.

The Legislature in 1992 considered several bills to raise the number of tuition waivers awarded to native Hawaiians and other members of underrepresented minority groups, but the measures did not pass. Legislation that would have made it illegal for a non-accredited postsecondary institution to call itself a university or college also failed. Supporters said such a measure would crack down on "diploma mills."

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,135,000 (Rank: 40)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 ..... 25.4%
18 to 24 ..... 10.6%
25 to 44 ..... 34.2%
45 and older 29.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 0.5%
Asian 61.8%
Black 2.5%
White 33.4%
Other and unknown 1.9%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 7.3%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):
9th grade or less 10.1%
Some high school, no diploma . 9.8%
High-school diploma 28.7%
Some college, no degree 20.1%
Associate degree 8.3%
Bachelor's degree 15.8%
Graduate or professional degree 7.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 24.8%

Per-capita personal income: $21,306

Poverty rate:
All 8.3%
Under age 18 ..... 11.6%
Age 18 and older 7.1%

New public high-school graduates in:
1992-93 (estimate) 9,490
2001-02 (estimate) 11,580

New GED diploma recipients: 1,361

High-school dropout rate: 7.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Waihee, III (D), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education aide:
Patricia Brandt, State Capitol, Honolulu 96813; (808) 586-0102

U.S. Senators: Daniel K. Akaka (D), term ends 1995; Daniel K. Inouye (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Neil Abercrombie (D), Patsy T. Mink (D)

Legislature: Senate, 22 Democrats, 3 Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 6 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 3
Public 2-year institutions 6
Private 4-year institutions 6
Private 2-year institutions 0
Total 15

Vocational institutions: 32

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Hawaii Board of Regents
Bachman Hall, Room 209
2444 Dole Street
Honolulu 96822
(808) 956-8213
Tatsuki Shiramizu, secretary of the board

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:
Professor 433
Associate professor 367
Assistant professor 338

Instructor 101
Lecturer 0
No rank 590
Total 1,829

Full-time faculty members with tenure:
Men 750
Women 281
Total 1,031

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:
Professor $59,939
Associate professor $45,457
Assistant professor $39,116
Instructor $29,831
No rank $38,647
Total $47,053

Public 2-year institutions:
Professor ..... n/a
Associate professor ..... n/a
Assistant professor ..... n/a
Instructor ..... n/a
No rank $38,436
Total $38,436

Private 4-year institutions:
Professor $29,782
Associate professor $25,974
Assistant professor $24,016
Instructor $19,463
No rank $29,792
Total $26,068

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions .. 23,085
At public 2-year institutions .. 19,979
At private 4-year institutions . 10,708
At private 2-year institutions 0
Undergraduate 46,920
Graduate 6,408
Professional 444
American Indian 162
Asian 31,356
Black 1,457
Hispanic 1,002
White 16,132
Foreign 3,663
Total 53,772

Enrollment highlights:
Women 53.3%
Full-time 58.3%
Minority 67.8%
Foreign 6.8%
10-year change in total enrollment ..... Up 14.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions .. 71.0%
At public 2-year institutions .. 74.3%
At private 4-year institutions . 46.0%
At private 2-year institutions .... n/a

Degrees awarded:
Associate 2,103
Bachelor's 3,720
Master's 1,007
Doctorate 114
Professional 113

Residence of new students: State residents made up 88% of all freshmen enrolled in Hawaii; 77% of all Hawaii residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 883 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 55% of Hawaii's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institution:
University of Hawaii 81%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. $1,290
At public 2-year institutions ... $413
At private 4-year institutions . $4,448
At private 2-year institutions .... n/a

Expenditures:
Public institutions $424,473,000
Private institutions $35,223,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $321,201,000
Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $661,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Paul C. Yuen (interim), University of Hawaii at Manoa: $120,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $76,525,000

Sources:
Federal government 55.8%
State and local governments .. 35.9%
Industry 2.1%
The institution itself 4.7%
Other 1.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $48,276,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services . $10,130,000
National Science Foundation $12,828,000
Department of Defense .. $3,536,000
Department of Agriculture $4,340,000
Department of Energy ... $1,784,000

Largest endowment:
University of Hawaii ... $58,992,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Hawaii $9,980,000
Hawaii Pacific College $956,000

MISCELLANY

★ The world's largest and most powerful optical telescope, the 10-meter W. M. Keck Telescope, was

Idaho
CONTINUED

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	409
Associate professor	340
Assistant professor	343
Instructor	66
Lecturer	0
No rank	359
Total	1,517

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	625
Women	157
Total	782

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$43,033
Associate professor	$35,846
Assistant professor	$32,505
Instructor	$26,994
No rank	$28,948
Total	$36,649

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$34,478
Associate professor	$31,473
Assistant professor	$27,557
Instructor	$23,575
No rank	$30,577
Total	$30,532

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$31,398
Associate professor	$28,723
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$27,616
Total	$27,890

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	35,709
At public 2-year institutions	5,606
At private 4-year institutions	2,338
At private 2-year institutions	8,228
Undergraduate	44,683
Graduate	6,692
Professional	506
American Indian	485
Asian	706
Black	310
Hispanic	1,004
White	48,024
Foreign	1,352
Total	51,881

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.2%
Full-time	66.9%
Minority	5.0%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.4%
At public 2-year institutions	4.1%
At private 4-year institutions	5.0%
At private 2-year institutions	3.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,979
Bachelor's	3,169
Master's	790
Doctorate	90
Professional	124

Residence of new students: State residents made up 59% of all freshmen enrolled in Idaho; 78% of all Idaho residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 63% of Idaho's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Boise State University	19%
Idaho State University	48%
University of Idaho	42%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,189
At public 2-year institutions	$802
At private 4-year institutions	$7,203
At private 2-year institutions	$1,609

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$314,398,000
Private institutions	$69,032,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $195,881,000
Two-year change: Up 24%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $507,000
Non–need-based: $252,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Larry Selland (interim), Boise State University: $101,456 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $36,570,000

Sources:

Federal government	39.3%
State and local governments	22.3%
Industry	11.5%
The institution itself	26.2%
Other	0.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $10,381,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$780,000
National Science Foundation	$1,412,000
Department of Defense	$375,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,529,000
Department of Energy	$101,000

Largest endowment:

University of Idaho	$43,906,000

Top fund raisers:

College of Idaho	$13,224,000
University of Idaho	$11,325,000
Northwest Nazarene College	$1,259,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Idaho has the only aquatic research facility in the country dealing with mature chinook salmon, which weigh at least 25 pounds each.

★ Boise State University claims to have the only university football field with blue artificial turf.

★ The North Idaho College *Sentinel* in 1992 won the Robert F. Kennedy Journalism Award, in the student category, for "outstanding coverage of the problems of the disadvantaged." The newspaper won the $1,000 top prize for a seven-part series on prejudice and discrimination on the campus. The series dealt with the problems experienced by handicapped students, homosexuals, and veterans, as well as by members of ethnic, racial, and religious minority groups.

★ Boise State University, located near a canyon that contains one

of the country's largest populations of birds of prey, offers a highly specialized master's-degree program in raptor biology.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Idaho is Ricks College, a Mormon institution founded in 1888.

Illinois

COLLEGES and universities in Illinois seem to thrive on competition with each other—for students, for money, and for prestige.

While politicians and higher-education officials often decry such rivalry, the state's political traditions, its support for private colleges, and its decentralized system of higher-education governance all seem to encourage it.

Public colleges are supervised by five separate boards—the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University, the Board of Governors, the Board of Regents, and the Illinois Board of Community Colleges.

That setup could change, however, if lawmakers decide to adopt one of two restructuring proposals recently forwarded to them by a committee appointed by Gov. Jim Edgar, a Republican who has been a strong supporter of higher education.

Advocates of restructuring say the changes would streamline governance, save money, and give campuses more authority. But political observers say the push for governance changes was inspired by politicians' displeasure with some recent actions of the boards. The Board of Regents has been criticized for increasing benefits for college presidents and the chancellor while pay for faculty and staff members has stayed flat. The Board of Governors has been under fire for engineering the controversial resignation of the president of Eastern Illinois University in Governor Edgar's home town.

Lawmakers will take up the governance issue in January 1993, and the traditional political rivalries between Chicago-area politicians and their downstate rivals are expected to affect the outcome. The debate could also create an opportunity for rival institutions to chip away at the political clout now wielded by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, one of the leading research universities in the nation.

The university is one of several public and private institutions that have tried to expand their presence to other areas of the state. A prime target is the wealthy and growing suburbs that ring Chicago, which are home to many high-technology companies and the Argonne and Fermi National Laboratories. The university's action has caused some resentment at other institutions, notably Northern Illinois University and the Illinois Institute of Technology, a private institution, which want that educational market for themselves.

Turf battles among other public and private institutions have also flared up around Peoria and Rockford. The Board of Higher Education, the statewide coordinating board, has initiated a policy designed to mediate the disputes.

The board and lawmakers also remain very concerned about the quality of undergraduate education, improving productivity on campuses, and smoothing out procedures to make it easier for students to transfer from community colleges to four-year institutions.

The transfer issue is considered particularly important, since a high proportion of the minority students in Illinois enter higher education through the community colleges but do not complete baccalaureate degrees. In 1990, black and Hispanic students accounted for 19 per cent of the undergraduate population at community colleges but only 12 per cent of the transfers to state universities.

Illinois leaders are also concerned about the City Colleges of Chicago, a system that has specialized in educating minority students. The system's future is in question, now that the Board of Trustees has announced that it will not renew the contract of Nelvia Brady, the chancellor there since 1988. The board and Ms. Brady disagreed over the board's interest in assuming more direct control over the system's management.

Chicago, home to such institutions as DePaul and Loyola Universities, is also a center for Catholic higher education.

The Catholic colleges are just one segment of a politically influential private-college sector that includes such major research institutions as the University of Chicago and Northwestern University and small liberal-arts colleges like Knox and Lake Forest Colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,543,000 (Rank: 6)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.0%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 44	32.5%
45 and older	31.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	2.5%
Black	14.8%
White	78.3%
Other and unknown	4.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	7.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	10.3%
Some high school, no diploma	13.5%
High-school diploma	30.0%
Some college, no degree	19.4%
Associate degree	5.8%
Bachelor's degree	13.6%
Graduate or professional degree	7.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 14.2%

Per-capita personal income: $20,824

Poverty rate:

All	11.9%
Under age 18	17.0%
Age 18 and older	10.1%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	102,330
2001-02 (estimate)	108,110

New GED diploma recipients: 12,607

High-school dropout rate: 10.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Jim Edgar (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Mary Ann Louderback, State House, Floor 2½, Springfield 62706; (217) 782-2654

U.S. Senators: Alan J. Dixon (D), term ends 1993; Paul Simon (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
15 Democrats, 7 Republicans
Frank Annunzio (D), Terry L. Bruce (D), Cardiss Collins (D), Jerry F. Costello (D), John W. Cox, Jr. (D), Philip M. Crane (R), Richard J. Durbin (D), Lane Evans (D), Thomas W. Ewing (R), Harris W. Fawell (R), J. Dennis Hastert (R), Charles A. Hayes (D), Henry J. Hyde (R), William O. Lipinski (D), Robert H. Michel (R), John Edward Porter (R), Glenn Poshard (D), Dan Rostenkowski (D), Marty Russo (D), George E. Sangmeister (D), Gus Savage (D), Sidney R. Yates (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 28 Republicans; House, 72 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	47

Private 4-year institutions 93
Private 2-year institutions 18
Total 170

Vocational institutions: 313

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
500 Reisch Building
Four West Old Capitol Square
Springfield 62701
(217) 782-2551
Richard D. Wagner,
executive director

Private-college association:
Federation of Independent Illinois Colleges and Universities
944 South Second Street
Springfield 62704
(217) 789-1400
Donald E. Fouts, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Illinois College of Optometry

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:
Professor 4,710
Associate professor 3,601
Assistant professor 3,692
Instructor 781
Lecturer 283
No rank 4,744
Total 17,811

Full-time faculty members with tenure:
Men 8,277
Women 2,816
Total 11,093

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:
Professor $53,867
Associate professor $40,904
Assistant professor $34,794
Instructor $22,623
No rank $24,024
Total $42,447

Public 2-year institutions:
Professor ..... n/a
Associate professor ..... n/a
Assistant professor ..... n/a
Instructor ..... n/a
No rank $40,239
Total $40,239

Private 4-year institutions:
Professor $59,518
Associate professor $41,223
Assistant professor $35,106
Instructor $28,008
No rank $33,422
Total $44,388

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions . 198,464
At public 2-year institutions . 352,869
At private 4-year institutions 168,953
At private 2-year institutions .. 8,960
Undergraduate 623,525
Graduate 88,688
Professional 17,033
American Indian 2,245
Asian 32,353
Black 89,218
Hispanic 48,932
White 541,347
Foreign 15,151
Total 729,246

Enrollment highlights:
Women 54.6%
Full-time 50.1%
Minority 24.2%
Foreign 2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment ..... Up 13.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions .. 20.3%
At public 2-year institutions .. 28.1%
At private 4-year institutions . 19.3%
At private 2-year institutions . 44.4%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 23,327
Bachelor's 49,757
Master's 19,288
Doctorate 2,409
Professional 4,412

Residence of new students: State residents made up 92% of all freshmen enrolled in Illinois; 85% of all Illinois residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 54% of Illinois's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
Bradley University 64%
Chicago State University 13%
DePaul University 59%
Eastern Illinois University 53%
Illinois State University 46%
Loyola University of Chicago .. 60%
Northeastern Illinois University 19%
Northern Illinois University 52%
Northwestern University 88%
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale 41%
University of Illinois at Chicago 32%
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign 78%
Western Illinois University 42%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. $2,465
At public 2-year institutions ... $906
At private 4-year institutions . $8,853
At private 2-year institutions . $5,279

Expenditures:
Public institutions ... $3,310,763,000
Private institutions .. $3,544,542,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,734,761,000
Two-year change: Up 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $184,707,000
Non-need-based: $20,624,000
Other: $4,158,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Morton W. Weir, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: $133,600 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $647,863,000
Sources:
Federal government 54.4%
State and local governments ... 5.9%
Industry 6.8%
The institution itself 25.3%
Other 7.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $351,598,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services $163,567,000
National Science Foundation $84,733,000
Department of Defense . $34,909,000
Department of Agriculture $8,287,000
Department of Energy .. $36,800,000

Largest endowment:
University of Chicago $1,080,462,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Chicago .. $82,185,000
Northwestern University $70,850,000
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign $62,900,000

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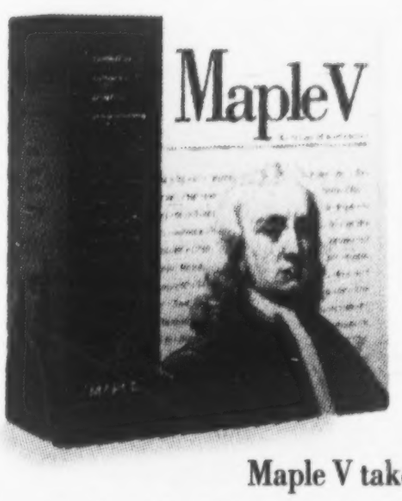

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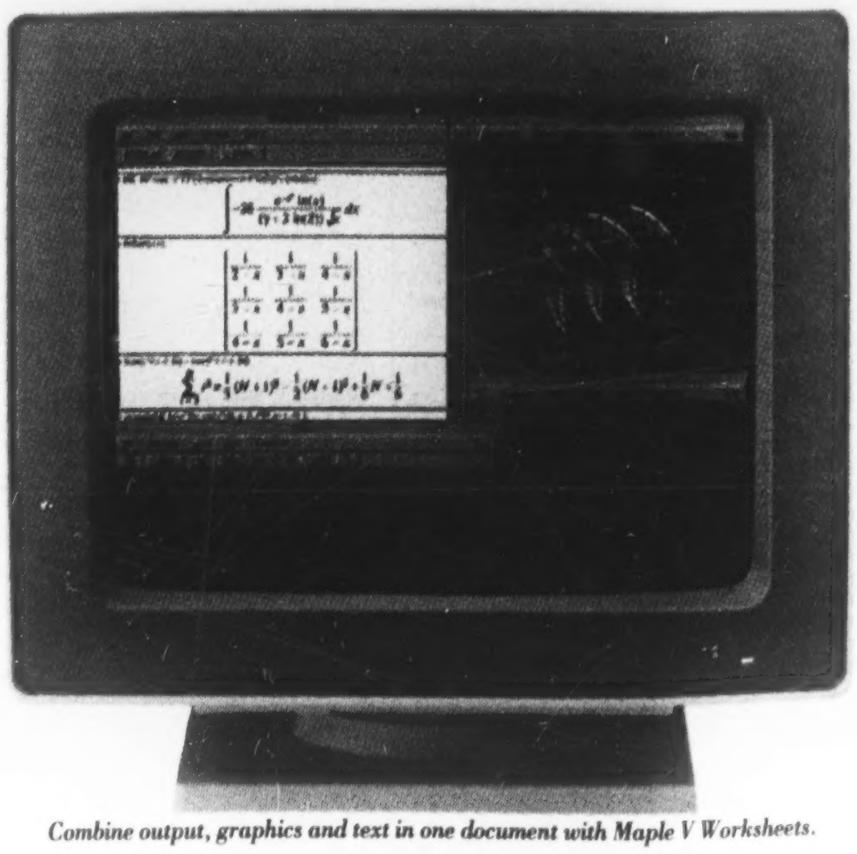

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Illinois
CONTINUED

MISCELLANY

★ Illinois State University claims to have the nation's largest dormitory, with room for 2,400 students.

★ Those familiar book characters Dick, Jane, and Spot were created in 1930 by William S. Gray, a professor at the University of Chicago who studied the reading habits of children.

★ For the past nine years, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has sponsored the Insect Fear Film Festival, a look at bugs as portrayed through creepy Grade B movies. Along with showings of such films as *The Fly*, *Return of the Fly*, and *The Nest*, a film about mutant cockroaches, the festival features presentations on real insects by faculty members.

★ Northern Illinois University's steel band—in which all of the instruments are made from 55-gallon oil drums—claims to be the first on an American college campus. It was founded in 1973.

★ The University of Illinois at Chicago administers the National Fingerprint Program for Child Identification. It is part of the Office for the Study of Child Victimization, which is housed on the campus of Sangamon State University and conducts research on the problem of missing children.

★ MacCormac Junior College, a private institution in Chicago, has the country's oldest program in Court Reporting Studies; it began in 1912.

★ Chicago is the home of the Spencer Foundation, the nation's only fund dedicated solely to supporting basic education research. The charity was established in 1962 by Lyle M. Spencer, founder of a company that publishes educational texts and curriculum materials. In 1991 it awarded $8.2-million in grants to university researchers.

★ The University of Chicago is marking its 100th anniversary in the 1992-93 academic year. The university was founded by John D. Rockefeller, who called it "the best investment I ever made." Its classes started on October 1, 1892.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Illinois is McKendree College, which was founded in 1828 and is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.

Indiana

ONLY a few years ago, Indiana educators were lamenting the fact that high-school graduates in their state had one of the lowest rates of college participation in the country.

But Gov. Evan Bayh, a Democrat who at 36 is one of the country's youngest governors, gave a high priority to attracting more graduates to the state's colleges when he was elected in 1988. Supporters say Governor Bayh's attention—and efforts by private and public colleges and several higher-education advocacy groups—seems to be having an effect.

But some educators say students are enrolling in the state's two- and

four-year institutions for another reason: the recession, which has led to a loss of jobs in industry, which accounts for most of Indiana's jobs.

In fact, the full-time-equivalent enrollment increase at state colleges—from 158,493 in 1980-81 to 176,080 in 1990-91—is almost certain to drive a debate in the General Assembly on how to change the distribution of student aid in the 1993-95 biennium to accommodate more students, even as the state's resources shrink.

College officials are also concerned because a 1987 grant from the Lilly Endowment, which enabled Indiana to provide aid to lower- and middle-income residents who attend state institutions, will expire in the middle of the 1992-93 academic year. Officials would like the state to pick up the slack, but that, they say, is doubtful, given all the other pulls on state money.

Indiana's economy got a boost when United Airlines said it would build an $800-million maintenance facility at Indianapolis International Airport. To prepare its residents for some of the more than 6,000 jobs the facility will provide, the state will spend about $6-million over the next three years to expand training programs in aviation mechanics.

The Governor scored a big victory in 1992 with the enactment by lawmakers of the Educational and Work Force Development Initiatives. Among the law's provisions are one requiring high-school sophomores to take a basic-skills test and one requiring young people to stay in school until they reach 17, or until they pass the basic-skills examination. Although geared mostly to elementary and secondary education, the law also contains provisions for a basic core curriculum among public colleges to make it easier for students to transfer credits from one to another, beginning in the 1992-93 academic year.

The Commission for Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board for postsecondary education. The seven public systems are governed by individual boards.

The University of Notre Dame, DePauw University, Valparaiso University, and Wabash College are among Indiana's many private colleges. Such institutions have been lobbying for significant fee increases by their public counterparts to close the gap between the costs of public and private education.

Mr. Bayh will fight Linley E. Pearson, the Republican Attorney General, for re-election in November. So far, higher education has not been an issue. Educators say the Governor's chances of winning a second term are good.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,610,000 (Rank: 14)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.1%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 44	31.5%
45 and older	31.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.7%
Black	7.8%
White	90.6%
Other and unknown	0.7%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.5%
Some high school, no diploma	15.8%
High-school diploma	38.2%
Some college, no degree	16.6%
Associate degree	5.3%
Bachelor's degree	9.2%
Graduate or professional degree	6.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 4.8%

Per-capita personal income: $17,217

Poverty rate:

All	10.7%
Under age 18	14.2%
Age 18 and older	9.4%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	56,790
2001-02 (estimate)	59,460

New GED diploma recipients: 12,520

High-school dropout rate: 11.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Evan Bayh (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide:
Judy Hollister, State House, Room 206, Indianapolis 46204; (317) 233-3919

U.S. Senators: Dan Coats (R), term ends 1993; Richard G. Lugar (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
8 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Dan Burton (R), Lee H. Hamilton (D), Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D), Jim Jontz (D), Jill L. Long (D), Frank McCloskey (D), John T. Myers (R), Tim Roemer (D), Philip R. Sharp (D), Peter J. Visclosky (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 24 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 52 Democrats, 48 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	41
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	80

Vocational institutions: 130

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission for Higher Education
101 West Ohio Street, Suite 550
Indianapolis 46204
(317) 232-1900
Clyde Ingle, commissioner for higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges of Indiana
101 West Ohio Street, Suite 440
Indianapolis 46204
(317) 684-4292
T. K. Olson, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Concordia Theological Seminary

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,708
Associate professor	2,378
Assistant professor	2,552
Instructor	479
Lecturer	273
No rank	595
Total	8,985

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	3,491
Women	933
Total	4,424

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$55,966
Associate professor	$41,374
Assistant professor	$34,014
Instructor	$22,087
No rank	n/a
Total	$41,975

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$37,476

Associate professor	$32,182
Assistant professor	$28,013
Instructor	$24,675
No rank	$24,487
Total	$27,169

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$50,962
Associate professor	$38,372
Assistant professor	$32,795
Instructor	$25,186
No rank	$39,463
Total	$40,268

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	186,318
At public 2-year institutions	36,611
At private 4-year institutions	56,441
At private 2-year institutions	3,645
Undergraduate	246,902
Graduate	30,770
Professional	5,343
American Indian	720
Asian	3,913
Black	15,323
Hispanic	4,380
White	251,389
Foreign	7,290
Total	283,015

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.7%
Full-time	64.6%
Minority	8.8%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 14.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.6%
At public 2-year institutions	9.7%
At private 4-year institutions	8.8%
At private 2-year institutions	12.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,947
Bachelor's	27,625
Master's	7,407
Doctorate	1,040
Professional	1,443

Residence of new students: State residents made up 75% of all freshmen enrolled in Indiana; 88% of all Indiana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 865 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 57% of Indiana's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Ball State University	48%
Butler University	56%
Indiana State University	37%
Indiana University at Bloomington	54%
Purdue University	68%
University of Evansville	52%
University of Notre Dame	93%
Valparaiso University	69%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,067
At public 2-year institutions	$1,423
At private 4-year institutions	$8,451
At private 2-year institutions	$6,756

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,186,604,000
Private institutions	$773,866,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $899,643,000
Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $50,054,000
Non–need-based: $909,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Steven C. Beering, Purdue University main campus: $172,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $240,696,000
Sources:

Federal government	56.1%
State and local governments	8.1%
Industry	7.5%
The institution itself	21.6%
Other	6.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $138,349,000
Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$59,013,000
National Science Foundation	$37,860,000
Department of Defense	$5,564,000

Department of Agriculture	$9,298,000
Department of Energy	$14,258,000

Largest endowment:

University of Notre Dame	$637,234,000

Top fund raisers:

Indiana University	$90,901,000
University of Notre Dame	$46,432,000
Purdue University	$32,568,000

MISCELLANY

★ In February 1992 Indiana University sponsored a research conference on Wendell L. Willkie, a 1913 graduate who would have been 100 years old in 1992.

★ The trustees of Wabash College voted in March 1992 to keep the institution's policy of admitting only male students.

★ The Council of Societies for the Study of Religion relocated in 1992 from Mercer University in Georgia to Valparaiso University in Indiana.

★ The all-male Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology will begin admitting women in 1995. The engineering institute wants to broaden the pool of students in light of a decline in the number of high-school graduates.

★ The Indiana Supreme Court in 1991 upheld a state law giving judges the right to require divorced parents to pay for the college education of their children.

★ Muncie, known as "Middletown" to scholars of Middle America, may be the most famous sociological laboratory in the country. It was studied in depth by Robert and Helen Lynd in the 1920's and 1930's and again by a team of scholars in the 1980's.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Indiana is Vincennes University, a two-year college founded in 1801 as the Jefferson Academy and renamed in 1806.

Iowa

IN higher education, Iowa is a state of contrasts:

The population is small, yet the state supports two major research universities, the University of Iowa and Iowa State University.

The proportion of Iowa high-school graduates pursuing postsecondary education far exceeds the national average—67 per cent *vs.* 59 per cent—yet only 17 per cent of Iowa's adults hold four-year degrees.

Although agriculture is still a key part of the state's economy and the focus of much university research, colleges and universities also are engaged in several well-respected literary and scientific endeavors. The Iowa Writers' Workshop at the University of Iowa is renowned as a spawning ground for young authors. Researchers at Iowa State have been responsible for many significant developments in the biological sciences and technology, including one that has helped to revolutionize communications: A graduate student invented a device integral to facsimile machines.

The University of Iowa still bears the scars of a tragedy that took place in November 1991: A distraught graduate student killed three professors, a fellow student, and then himself. The university has renamed its library for the murdered professors and student.

Iowa lawmakers have long been known for their generous support of higher education, although booms and busts in the farm economy often define the intensity of that support. In the mid-1980's and again in the early 1990's, tight budgets put pressure on institutions to consolidate and prune their academic programs. Gov. Terry E. Branstad, a Republican who has been in office through both cycles, is considered an advocate for public colleges. The Governor and legislators have also been vocal in pressing colleges to improve undergraduate education and to make it easier for community-college graduates to transfer to four-year institutions.

Demographic projections suggest the state will be wrestling with financial issues for the next decade. The population, which decreased in the 1980's to 2.77 million from 2.91 million, is expected to creep up to about 2.8 million by 2000, while its median age increases. That means there could be a pool of non-traditional-aged students eager for higher education at the same time the institutions face greater competition for state funds—from state health-care agencies and other departments that serve an aging population.

Iowans consider private colleges an integral part of their higher-education system, and the private institutions are influential in education policy making, particularly in insuring adequate financial support for state student-aid programs. The private colleges enroll more than a quarter of all students in postsecondary education and confer nearly half of all the baccalaureate degrees. Most of the private colleges are small, liberal-arts institutions, such as Grinnell and Coe.

Drake University, a private research institution, has demonstrated considerable political muscle at the federal level. Like the two public research universities, Drake has been notably successful in winning non-competitive research grants from Congress.

Northern Iowa University, the third institution under the governance of the state Board of Regents, began as a teacher-training college and is still known for its expertise in that field. But interest in education has not necessarily meant interest in the teacher-training establishment.

In March 1992, Drake and the three public universities withdrew their teacher-education programs from the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, saying the council's standards were too prescriptive and costly.

Community colleges, known in Iowa as "area colleges," are governed by locally elected boards of trustees, but the state's Board of Education, acting as the State

Continued on Following Page

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Iowa
CONTINUED

Board of Community Colleges, also has a role in overseeing them.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,795,000 (Rank: 30)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.0%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 44	29.8%
45 and older	34.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.9%
Black	1.7%
White	96.6%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	9.2%
Some high school, no diploma	10.7%
High-school diploma	38.5%
Some college, no degree	17.0%
Associate degree	7.7%
Bachelor's degree	11.7%
Graduate or professional degree	5.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 3.9%

Per-capita personal income: $17,505

Poverty rate:

All	11.5%
Under age 18	14.3%
Age 18 and older	10.5%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	30,890
2001-02 (estimate)	32,040

New GED diploma recipients: 5,305

High-school dropout rate: 6.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Terry E. Branstad (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Phil Dunshee, State House, Des Moines 50319; (515) 281-5211

U.S. Senators: Charles E. Grassley (R), term ends 1993; Tom Harkin (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Fred Grandy (R), Jim Leach (R), Jim Lightfoot (R), David R. Nagle (D), Jim Nussle (R), Neal Smith (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 28 Democrats, 22 Republicans; House, 55 Democrats, 45 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	35
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	58

Vocational institutions: 72

Statewide coordinating boards:
State Board of Regents
East 12th Street and Grand Avenue
Old State Historical Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-3934
R. Wayne Richey, executive director

Board of Education
Division of Community Colleges
East 14th Street and Grand Avenue
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-8260
Joann Horton, administrator

Private-college association:
Iowa Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
307 Equitable Building
604 Locust Street
Des Moines 50309
(515) 282-3175
John V. Hartung, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,558
Associate professor	1,118
Assistant professor	1,391
Instructor	433
Lecturer	5
No rank	750
Total	5,255

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,232
Women	561
Total	2,793

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$62,120
Associate professor	$46,603
Assistant professor	$37,789
Instructor	$25,773
No rank	n/a
Total	$47,944

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$35,730
Associate professor	$30,287
Assistant professor	$29,422
Instructor	$28,030
No rank	$30,682
Total	$30,745

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$42,426
Associate professor	$34,091
Assistant professor	$29,217
Instructor	$24,082
No rank	$27,461
Total	$34,196

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	67,957
At public 2-year institutions	49,877
At private 4-year institutions	50,352
At private 2-year institutions	2,329
Undergraduate	144,984
Graduate	19,452
Professional	6,079
American Indian	441
Asian	2,430
Black	4,044
Hispanic	1,587
White	155,204
Foreign	6,809
Total	170,515

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.4%
Full-time	70.4%
Minority	5.2%
Foreign	4.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 21.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.9%
At public 2-year institutions	4.2%
At private 4-year institutions	5.3%
At private 2-year institutions	4.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,888
Bachelor's	16,129
Master's	3,006
Doctorate	604
Professional	1,427

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Iowa; 88% of all Iowa residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 64% of Iowa's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Drake University	57%
Iowa State University	59%
University of Iowa	63%
University of Northern Iowa	59%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,880
At public 2-year institutions	$1,298
At private 4-year institutions	$8,703
At private 2-year institutions	$5,119

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,617,626,000
Private institutions	$490,214,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $563,570,000
Two-year change: Up 7%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $34,873,000
Non–need-based: $629,000
Other: $26,375,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Hunter R. Rawlings III, University of Iowa: $175,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $232,147,000

Sources:

Federal government	48.8%
State and local governments	12.7%
Industry	5.3%
The institution itself	29.0%
Other	4.2%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $106,735,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$68,189,000
National Science Foundation	$11,332,000
Department of Defense	$3,106,000
Department of Agriculture	$11,490,000
Department of Energy	$1,383,000

Largest endowment:

Grinnell College	$292,928,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Iowa	$36,614,000
Iowa State University	$31,016,000
Drake University	$16,522,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Second Look Computing Center at the University of Iowa is a multimedia facility that helps professors who are not familiar with computer technology create programs that combine sound, video, graphics, and text.

★ In 1855, eight years after it was founded, the University of Iowa became the nation's first public institution to admit women and men on an equal basis.

★ An Iowa farm owner and music teacher who "simply couldn't spend all her income" left an estate worth about $10-million to Simpson College in 1992. The bequest from Amy Robertson, a 1921 graduate and a Simpson trustee, was the largest the college had ever received. It included about 1,500 acres of farmland, cash and tax-free bonds, and leases on Texas oil wells.

★ A group of undergraduates from Luther College in 1992 won first place among 14 teams in the first annual national barbershop-quartet competition for college-age men. The quartet, the Water Street Junction, sang "Goodbye, My Coney Island Baby" to take the title.

★ The University of Iowa, acting unilaterally, has decided to give athletic scholarships to female athletes in proportion to their representation in the student body.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Iowa is Loras College, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1839.

Kansas

A TAX-REFORM package pushed through the Kansas Legislature in 1990 has not resulted in the additional revenue that higher-education officials had hoped for. Nonetheless, the Board of Regents is engaged in long-term planning to move the populist state, where farming is the dominant industry and universities must fight charges of elitism, into the 21st century.

The regents coordinate all higher education and act as the governing board for the six state universities.

In academic 1992-93 the state universities will receive a $55-million infusion as their portion of a $185-million windfall that Kansas received after the federal government recalculated its payments for indigent-patient care. The money will be used for building repairs and renovations at several of the universities.

As far as the regents are concerned, the money could not have come at a better time. In a March 1992 report on space and construction needs, they pointed out that while building costs had increased by 400 per cent since 1961, money in the Kansas Educational Building Fund had increased by less than 150 per cent.

The report identified 10 "high priority" projects to improve facilities, including the reconstruction of Hoch Auditorium at the University of Kansas, which was ravaged by fire in the summer of 1991.

While construction and renovation have been identified as priorities, officials have also managed to put new programs in place that they hope will make higher education more responsive to the needs of the state's labor force. The board lifted a moratorium on new programs by approving offerings in electronics technology and education.

Rapidly increasing tuition has forced the regents to consider changes in the distribution of student aid, a subject they expect to take up in detail before the end of 1992. An amendment under consideration would tie the award of state scholarships to high-school students' completion of a core curriculum recommended by the board.

Some regents also continue to talk about bringing community colleges, which are locally governed, under the board's authority to improve coordination between two- and four-year colleges. No action has been taken, however.

Meanwhile, the regents expect to complete a study of the system's mission—and the role of each institution—by December 1992. The document will be used to guide the universities in the next decade.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,495,000 (Rank: 32)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.9%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 44	31.3%
45 and older	31.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.9%
Asian	1.3%
Black	5.8%
White	90.1%
Other and unknown	2.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	3.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

Less than 9th grade	7.7%
Some high school, no degree	11.0%
High-school diploma	32.8%
Some college, no degree	21.9%
Associate degree	5.4%
Bachelor's degree	14.1%
Graduate or professional degree	7.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.7%

Per-capita personal income: $18,511

Poverty rate:

All	11.5%
Under age 18	14.3%
Age 18 and older	10.4%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	25,160
2001-02 (estimate)	29,640

New GED diploma recipients: 5,328

High-school dropout rate: 8.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Joan Finney (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Jo Anne McDowell, State Capitol, Second Floor, Topeka 66612; (913) 296-3232

U.S. Senators: Bob Dole (R), term ends 1993; Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Dan Glickman (D), Jan Meyers (R), Dick Nichols (R), Pat Roberts (R), Jim Slattery (D)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 22 Republicans; House, 63 Democrats, 62 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	53

Vocational institutions: 67

Statewide coordinating board:
Kansas Board of Regents
Capitol Tower
400 Southwest Eighth Avenue
Suite 609
Topeka 66603
(913) 296-3421
Stanley Z. Koplik, executive director

Private-college association:
Kansas Independent College Association
Capitol Federal Building, Room 515
700 Kansas Avenue
Topeka 66603
(913) 235-9877
Robert N. Kelly, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,205
Associate professor	915
Assistant professor	1,108
Instructor	252
Lecturer	33
No rank	1,146
Total	4,659

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,961
Women	516
Total	2,477

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$50,058
Associate professor	$38,234
Assistant professor	$32,596
Instructor	$24,380
No rank	n/a
Total	$39,869

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$34,105
Associate professor	$30,793
Assistant professor	$27,601
Instructor	$24,289
No rank	$31,433
Total	$31,337

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$30,163
Associate professor	$26,308
Assistant professor	$23,504
Instructor	$20,137
No rank	$18,129
Total	$25,263

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	90,164
At public 2-year institutions	58,953
At private 4-year institutions	13,280
At private 2-year institutions	978
Undergraduate	142,003
Graduate	19,209
Professional	2,163
American Indian	1,969
Asian	2,717
Black	6,796
Hispanic	3,534
White	143,023
Foreign	5,336
Total	163,375

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.1%
Full-time	57.3%
Minority	9.5%
Foreign	3.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 19.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.4%
At public 2-year institutions	10.4%
At private 4-year institutions	10.7%
At private 2-year institutions	37.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,547
Bachelor's	12,428
Master's	3,309
Doctorate	346
Professional	566

Residence of new students: State residents made up 82% of all freshmen enrolled in Kansas; 90% of all Kansas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 69% of Kansas' high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Kansas State University	47%
University of Kansas	54%
Wichita State University	45%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,569
At public 2-year institutions	$748
At private 4-year institutions	$5,997
At private 2-year institutions	$4,135

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,131,558,000
Private institutions	$135,958,000

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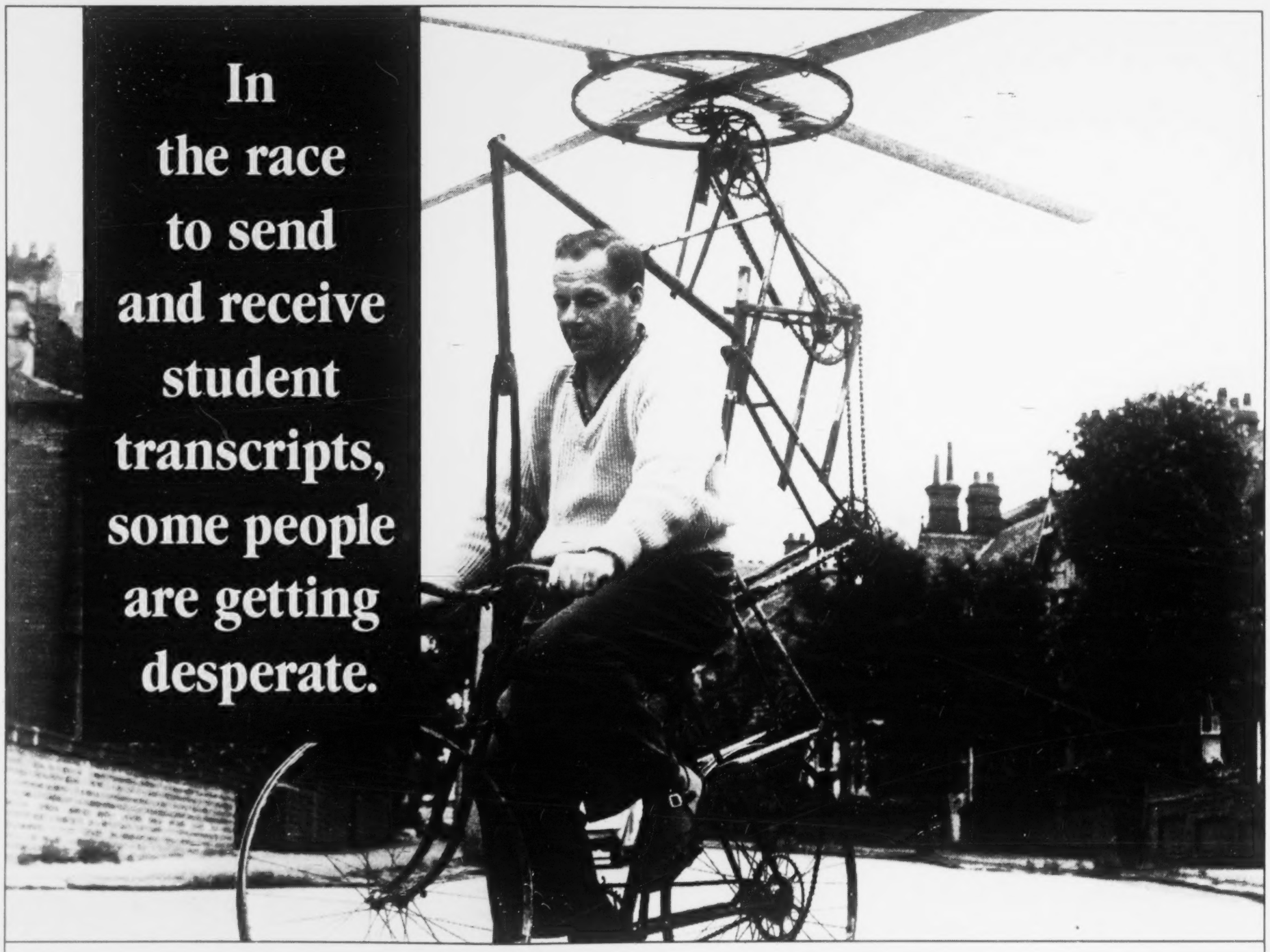

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Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Kansas
CONTINUED

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $446,517,000
Two-year change: Up 3%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $6,552,000
Non–need-based: $32,000
Other: $29,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Gene A. Budig, University of Kansas: $142,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $114,651,000

Sources:

Federal government	37.9%
State and local governments	22.3%
Industry	6.6%
The institution itself	29.2%
Other	4.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $44,005,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$21,472,000
National Science Foundation	$5,950,000
Department of Defense	$1,465,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,139,000
Department of Energy	$2,504,000

Largest endowment:
Kansas University Endowment Association $235,107,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Kansas	$29,968,000
Kansas State University	$17,444,000
Wichita State University	$7,524,000

MISCELLANY

★ Wichita State University's National Institute for Aviation Research produces periodic reports on the quality of airlines in the United States.

★ Emporia State University opened the National Teachers Hall of Fame in 1992. Retired or practicing teachers will be selected to nominate outstanding schoolteachers from across the country, whose pictures will be placed in the hall.

★ The first television station in Kansas began operating at Kansas State University in January 1948. Today the university beams science and language classes to high schools in several states via satellite.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Kansas is Highland Community College, which was chartered in 1857. The oldest four-year institution in the state is Baker University, a United Methodist institution, which received its charter just three days after Highland.

Kentucky

THE new Governor of Kentucky, Brereton C. Jones, moved quickly in 1992 to keep his pledge to remove gubernatorial cronyism from the selection of college governing-board members.

With the strong backing of Governor Jones, a Democrat, the General Assembly established a seven-member commission to make nominations to the boards—making a reality of an idea that had been a goal of reform-minded politicians and educators for several years.

Politicians and college leaders say the one act that may have provoked legislators finally to enact the measure was a decision by former Gov. Wallace G. Wilkinson to name himself to a six-year term on the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees just before he left office in December 1991. Mr. Wilkinson had earned praise for his far-reaching school reforms but was strongly criticized by legislators and others for appointing his political allies to some key higher-education posts.

Under the law, all board appointments, including Mr. Wilkinson's, were vacated as of June 30, and Governor Jones will select new trustees for the eight public colleges and the Council on Higher Education, the statewide coordinating board. At least half of the present members will be reappointed.

The appointment law was the highlight of an otherwise disappointing legislative session for public higher education because of the state's difficult budget situation. The only significant increase in financing went for a proposal by Governor Jones that will require public colleges to develop ways to measure the effectiveness of their teaching, research, and public service.

While public-college budgets have been cut and tuition increased to make up the lost state support, Kentucky's leaders have not abandoned their efforts to extend higher education to as many of its citizens as possible.

In addition to 14 community colleges run under the auspices of the University of Kentucky, many of the state's other public colleges are operating or opening new off-campus centers designed to bring higher education closer to students. Governor Jones is also moving ahead with the development of a statewide telecommunications network that will help promote distance learning.

The colleges also remain deeply involved with school-reform efforts, such as helping school districts develop family-and-youth resource centers. But some higher-education leaders fear the cuts in financing will hamper the colleges' participation.

Private colleges, which include small, church-related institutions, also are assisting the public schools. Rivalries between the public- and private-college sectors have been minimal, largely because the private institutions are liberal-arts–oriented, while the public colleges emphasize programs in professional education and research.

The two major research institutions, the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville, historically have vied for primacy in the state, but are gradually developing distinct orientations, with Louisville assuming a stronger urban mission.

The role of Kentucky State University, a historically black institution, has caused some contention. In 1991, amid rumors that some trustees wanted to convert the institution to a community college, about 75 students took over the administration building to protest any changes in the university's mission. State officials say they are committed to preserving Kentucky State as a black-oriented institution.

In recent years, legislators and higher-education officials have pressed the other institutions to increase their enrollment of minority students and their hiring of minority faculty members.

Perhaps because of the strong interest that legislators and governors take in public higher education, Kentucky has long been a low-tuition state, where public funds make up more than 40 per cent of the institutions' budgets and tuition just 14 per cent. But that might soon change. Over the next year, the Council on Higher Education will study whether a more equitable approach might be to raise tuition and increase financial aid, rather than the state's continuing to provide a heavy subsidy to students who could afford to pay more.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,713,000 (Rank: 24)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 44	31.6%
45 and older	31.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.5%
Black	7.1%
White	92.0%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	19.0%
Some high school, no diploma	16.4%
High-school diploma	31.8%
Some college, no degree	15.2%
Associate degree	4.1%
Bachelor's degree	8.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 2.5%

Per-capita personal income: $15,539

Poverty rate:

All	19.0%
Under age 18	24.8%
Age 18 and older	17.0%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	34,080
2001-02 (estimate)	33,170

New GED diploma recipients: 12,613

High-school dropout rate: 13.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Brereton C. Jones (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Sherry K. Jelsma, State Capitol, Room 132, Frankfort 40601; (502) 564-2611

U.S. Senators: Wendell H. Ford (D), term ends 1993; Mitch McConnell (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Jim Bunning (R), Larry J. Hopkins (R), Carroll Hubbard, Jr. (D), Romano L. Mazzoli (D), William H. Natcher (D), Carl C. Perkins (D), Harold Rogers (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 27 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 68 Democrats, 32 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	25
Private 2-year institutions	15
Total	62

Vocational institutions: 119

Statewide coordinating board:
Council on Higher Education
1050 U.S. 127 South, Suite 101
Frankfort 40601
(502) 564-3553
Gary S. Cox, executive director

Private-college association:
Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities
P.O. Box 668
Danville 40423
(606) 236-3533
John W. Frazer, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Murray State University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,512
Associate professor	1,481
Assistant professor	1,516
Instructor	590
Lecturer	74
No rank	76
Total	5,249

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,171
Women	854
Total	3,025

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$48,242
Associate professor	$38,515
Assistant professor	$32,931
Instructor	$25,174
No rank	$27,712
Total	$38,818

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$38,078
Associate professor	$30,210
Assistant professor	$25,447
Instructor	$23,662
No rank	n/a
Total	$28,463

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$38,018
Associate professor	$30,657
Assistant professor	$26,348
Instructor	$21,948
No rank	$24,973
Total	$30,086

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	106,421
At public 2-year institutions	40,674
At private 4-year institutions	24,982
At private 2-year institutions	5,775
Undergraduate	155,271
Graduate	18,093
Professional	4,488
American Indian	506
Asian	1,343
Black	10,491
Hispanic	738
White	162,549
Foreign	2,225
Total	177,852

Enrollment highlights:

Women	58.1%
Full-time	64.0%
Minority	7.4%
Foreign	1.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 24.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	7.7%
At public 2-year institutions	7.4%
At private 4-year institutions	4.7%
At private 2-year institutions	15.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,387
Bachelor's	12,225
Master's	3,681
Doctorate	320
Professional	1,127

Residence of new students: State residents made up 88% of all freshmen enrolled in Kentucky; 90% of all Kentucky residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 61% of Kentucky's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Eastern Kentucky University	34%
Morehead State University	38%
Murray State University	39%
University of Kentucky	47%
University of Louisville	27%
Western Kentucky University	40%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,444
At public 2-year institutions	$771
At private 4-year institutions	$5,200
At private 2-year institutions	$4,662

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,236,680,000
Private institutions	$251,329,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $641,251,000
Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $21,075,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $6,444,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donald C. Swain, University of Louisville: $155,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $90,880,000
Sources:

Federal government	42.1%
State and local governments	7.4%
Industry	8.9%
The institution itself	36.6%
Other	5.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $38,185,000
Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$19,116,000
National Science Foundation	$4,898,000
Department of Defense	$554,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,634,000
Department of Energy	$3,270,000

Largest endowment:

Berea College	$286,279,000

Top fund raisers:

Berea College	$13,333,000
University of Louisville	$11,164,000
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	$9,144,000

MISCELLANY

★ Berea College, established in 1855 to serve needy students from Appalachia, charges no tuition but has a compulsory work program for each student to help offset the lack of tuition revenue.

★ Morehead State University began work in 1935 on the 11,000 feet of underground steam tunnels that warm its main campus, but construction wasn't completed until 1979.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Transylvania University, founded in 1780. Kentucky's 1857-58 legislature repealed the bill establishing Transylvania as a university, and it operated until 1865 as a high school. Since then it has been a liberal-arts college.

Louisiana

LOUISIANA's colleges and universities started the 1991-92 academic year terrified that a former Ku Klux Klan leader, David Duke, would be elected Governor, bringing humiliation on the state and prompting many students and faculty members—particularly those who are not white—to leave the state.

Mr. Duke, a Republican, lost the race to former Gov. Edwin W. Edwards, a flamboyant, populist Democrat.

While the election results were heartening to higher-education officials, their institutions continued to face many problems.

Since the price of oil fell in the mid-1980's, Louisiana's economy has been in terrible shape. Public colleges have experienced a series of budget cuts, forcing campuses to eliminate class sections and leave many vacant positions unfilled.

Complicating the situation has been the state's decentralized—and, many say, duplicative—higher-education structure. Louisiana has a coordinating board, the Louisiana Board of Regents, and three governing boards. While the governing boards in many states handle specific types of institutions, such as research universities or community colleges, all three of Louisiana's systems contain different types of colleges.

Some lawmakers would like to see a more centralized structure. But the supporters of Southern University, the nation's only historically black college system, have fought off the idea repeatedly.

The state's flagship campus—Louisiana State University—has been torn between a push from faculty members to improve its academic quality and Louisiana's strong populist traditions. In 1988, after years of debate, the university adopted its first admissions requirements besides a high-school diploma, and professors say they are starting to see better-prepared students in their classes.

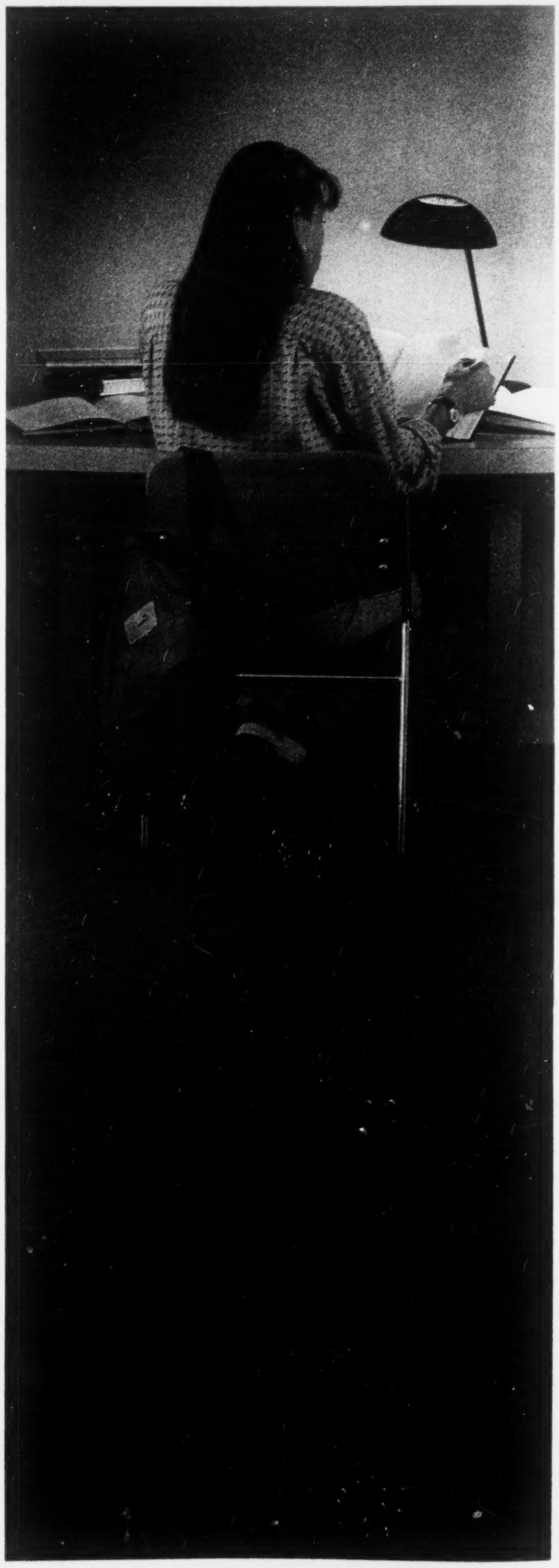
Remedial education and low graduation rates remain key issues in the state, however, as many public schools do not provide good training for college-bound students.

A major issue for Louisiana in the 1992-93 academic year will be college desegregation. A federal judge threw out a desegregation case against the state in 1990, but that action was based on an appeals-court decision that the U.S. Supreme Court overruled in 1992, in a case involving Mississippi's colleges and universities.

Past attempts to deal with desegregation issues in Louisiana have been bitterly divisive, and the process is not likely to be easy—especially as long as money remains tight. Many black politicians say Louisiana's predominantly white power structure will use desegregation as an excuse to cut state support to the black colleges.

While most Louisiana students attend public colleges, the state

Continued on Page 67



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College Survival shares your commitment to student success. For over a decade, we have committed our resources to the development of strategies for improving student performance. These strategies are embodied in America's best-selling student success course worktext, *Becoming a Master Student.*

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For more information about helping students succeed, call College Survival.

COLLEGE SURVIVAL
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Louisiana
CONTINUED

also has several important private institutions, including Loyola and Tulane Universities and the historically black Dillard and Xavier Universities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,252,000 (Rank: 21)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.0%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 44	31.3%
45 and older	28.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	1.0%
Black	30.8%
White	67.3%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	14.7%
Some high school, no diploma	17.0%
High-school diploma	31.7%
Some college, no degree	17.2%
Associate degree	3.3%
Bachelor's degree	10.5%
Graduate or professional degree	5.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 10.1%

Per-capita personal income: $15,143

Poverty rate:

All	23.6%
Under age 18	31.4%
Age 18 and older	20.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	33,600
2001-02 (estimate)	30,190

New GED diploma recipients: 7,305

High-school dropout rate: 12.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Edwin W. Edwards (D), term ends 1996

Governor's higher-education aide:
Sally Clausen, Office of the Governor, P.O. Box 94004, Baton Rouge 70804; (504) 342-0998

U.S. Senators: John B. Breaux (D), term ends 1993; J. Bennett Johnston (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Richard H. Baker (R), James A. Hayes (D), Clyde C. Holloway (R), Jerry Huckaby (D), William J. Jefferson (D), Bob Livingston (R), Jim McCrery (R), W.J. (Billy) Tauzin (D)

Legislature: Senate, 34 Democrats, 5 Republicans; House, 88 Democrats, 16 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	36

Vocational institutions: 167

Statewide coordinating board:
Louisiana Board of Regents
150 Riverside Mall
Suite 129
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 342-4253
Sammie W. Cosper, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Louisiana Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
650 North 10th Street
Baton Rouge 70802
(504) 389-9885
William Arceneaux, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Northwestern State University, Southeastern Louisiana University, Tulane University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,522
Associate professor	1,546
Assistant professor	1,973
Instructor	877
Lecturer	17
No rank	71
Total	6,006

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,466
Women	901
Total	3,367

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$48,401
Associate professor	$38,321
Assistant professor	$32,547
Instructor	$24,229
No rank	$22,541
Total	$36,705

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$38,025
Associate professor	$32,941
Assistant professor	$28,815
Instructor	$25,203
No rank	$28,218
Total	$29,878

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$55,509
Associate professor	$41,922
Assistant professor	$32,282
Instructor	$24,982
No rank	$25,000
Total	$41,362

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	136,635
At public 2-year institutions	21,655
At private 4-year institutions	26,067
At private 2-year institutions	2,242
Undergraduate	160,555
Graduate	20,271
Professional	5,773
American Indian	856
Asian	2,683
Black	44,738
Hispanic	3,448
White	130,361
Foreign	4,513
Total	186,599

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.7%
Full-time	71.7%
Minority	28.4%
Foreign	2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	27.3%
At public 2-year institutions	30.9%
At private 4-year institutions	31.6%
At private 2-year institutions	34.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,642
Bachelor's	15,905
Master's	3,993
Doctorate	405
Professional	1,459

Continued on Following Page

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Louisiana
CONTINUED

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Louisiana; 87% of all Louisiana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 68% of Louisiana's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Centenary College of Louisiana	47%
Grambling State University	49%
Louisiana State University	33%
Louisiana Tech University	39%
McNeese State University	29%
Nicholls State University	19%
Northeast Louisiana University	26%
Northwestern State University	12%
Southeastern Louisiana University	20%
Southern University	25%
Tulane University	67%
University of New Orleans	19%
University of Southwestern Louisiana	31%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,791
At public 2-year institutions	$852
At private 4-year institutions	$9,783
At private 2-year institutions	$5,671

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,286,648,000
Private institutions	$531,135,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $574,336,000
Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $4,717,000
Non–need-based: $697,000
Other: $9,800,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William E. Davis, Louisiana State University: $126,360 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $207,038,000

Sources:

Federal government	40.0%
State and local governments	21.1%
Industry	4.9%
The institution itself	26.6%
Other	7.4%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $69,265,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$42,666,000
National Science Foundation	$6,289,000
Department of Defense	$2,653,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,658,000
Department of Energy	$2,183,000

Largest endowment:

Tulane University	$234,066,000

Top fund raisers:

Tulane University	$27,568,000
Xavier University of Louisiana	$5,474,000
Loyola University	$4,600,000

MISCELLANY

★ Capitalizing on the state's environmental problems, Tulane and Xavier Universities have decided to use Louisiana as a laboratory. They formed a partnership to create the Tulane/Xavier Center For Bioenvironmental Research. Researchers will examine the effects of exposure to hazardous substances.

★ Xavier University is the nation's only historically black college with a Roman Catholic affiliation. The university was second in the nation in placing black students in medical school, according to the Association of American Medical Colleges. Only Howard University, with an undergraduate enrollment four times as large, recorded more.

★ The University of Southwestern Louisiana in 1992 denied Jeff Gremillion the opportunity to be editor of the yearbook for a second year because of anger over pictures he placed in the 1992 edition, including one of a partly nude woman and another of a bulldog sitting on an American flag.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Centenary College of Louisiana. It was founded in 1825 and is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.

Maine

MAINE's push to make higher education more widely available to its citizens was severely tested by the recession.

But the tough economic times that forced deep budget cuts, pay freezes, and steep tuition increases also inspired some creative efforts designed to aid current and prospective students.

To help some of the Mainers who have lost their jobs, for example, the state Legislature has proposed a $9.9-million bond issue that would pay tuition at any of the state's six technical colleges for as many as 3,000 unemployed people. The proposal is subject to approval by voters in November 1992.

After the seven-campus University of Maine System raised tuition in the middle of the 1991-92 academic year, the state's student-loan agency jumped in and offered $2-million in emergency loans to help students pay the higher costs.

The tuition increase was prompted by cuts in state support—cuts that followed years of generous state financing for public colleges. In 1991-92, however, the university system's appropriation fell 20 per cent below the level it had reached two years earlier. Nonetheless, the system's chancellor, Robert L. Woodbury, promised to avoid tuition increases for the 1992-93 academic year, saying the system must remain affordable.

Research focused on the university's geographic and historic interests—such as pulp and paper studies, marine sciences, and Canadian studies—also remains a priority. In addition, the system continues to make extensive use of interactive television to extend higher education to far corners of the state.

Another hopeful sign for higher education is the state's continued commitment to financial aid. That commitment also reflects the strong influence of private colleges, since many Maine residents who wish to attend those institutions need aid to pay for them. Several of the private institutions, including Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby Colleges, predate the public institutions and draw most of their students from out of state.

In addition to the university system and the Maine Technical College System, the state operates the Maine Maritime Academy. Each is governed by its own Board of Trustees.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,235,000 (Rank: 39)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.1%
18 to 24	10.0%
25 to 44	32.5%
45 and older	32.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.5%
Black	0.4%
White	98.4%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.8%
Some high school, no diploma	12.4%
High-school diploma	37.1%
Some college, no degree	16.1%
Associate degree	6.9%
Bachelor's degree	12.7%
Graduate or professional degree	6.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 9.2%

Per-capita personal income: $17,306

Poverty rate:

All	10.8%
Under age 18	13.8%
Age 18 and older	9.8%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	12,280
2001-02 (estimate)	13,740

New GED diploma recipients: 3,423

High-school dropout rate: 8.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John R. McKernan, Jr. (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Fred Douglas, State House, Station 23, Augusta 04333; (207) 287-5803

U.S. Senators: William S. Cohen (R), term ends 1997; George J. Mitchell (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Thomas H. Andrews (D), Olympia J. Snowe (R)

Legislature: Senate, 22 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 97 Democrats, 54 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	31

Vocational institutions: 18

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Maine System
Board of Trustees
107 Maine Avenue
Bangor 04401
(207) 947-0336
Robert L. Woodbury, chancellor

Private-college association:
Maine Independent Colleges Association
Thomas College
West River Road
Waterville 04901
(207) 873-0771
George R. Spann, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Husson College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	494
Associate professor	530
Assistant professor	540
Instructor	77
Lecturer	28
No rank	254
Total	1,923

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	779
Women	224
Total	1,003

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$50,110
Associate professor	$39,811
Assistant professor	$33,735
Instructor	$24,493
No rank	$18,419
Total	$40,122

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$31,775
Total	$31,775

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$53,759
Associate professor	$38,296
Assistant professor	$31,657
Instructor	$26,686
No rank	$29,222
Total	$39,463

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	34,616
At public 2-year institutions	6,884
At private 4-year institutions	14,262
At private 2-year institutions	1,424
Undergraduate	51,787
Graduate	4,771
Professional	628
American Indian	398
Asian	418
Black	296
Hispanic	195
White	55,487
Foreign	392
Total	57,186

Enrollment highlights:

Women	57.9%
Full-time	56.8%
Minority	2.3%
Foreign	0.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 32.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	1.7%
At public 2-year institutions	2.7%
At private 4-year institutions	3.7%
At private 2-year institutions	0.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,859
Bachelor's	4,944
Master's	731
Doctorate	34
Professional	162

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in Maine; 70% of all Maine residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 879 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 64% of Maine's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institution:

University of Maine	50%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,263
At public 2-year institutions	$1,497
At private 4-year institutions	$10,928
At private 2-year institutions	$3,899

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$344,435,000
Private institutions	$186,175,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $186,665,000
Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,044,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Frederick E. Hutchinson, University of Maine: $123,165 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $23,605,000

Sources:

Federal government	38.3%
State and local governments	3.8%
Industry	19.8%
The institution itself	35.0%
Other	3.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $10,197,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$608,000
National Science Foundation	$1,931,000
Department of Defense	$213,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,053,000
Department of Energy	$77,000

Largest endowment:
Bowdoin College $161,556,000

Top fund raisers:

Bowdoin College	$19,443,000
University of Maine	$7,499,000
Colby College	$6,552,000

MISCELLANY

★ In 1992 Peter Marbach, development officer at Unity College, obtained 32 solar panels that were once used by the Carter White House and installed them on the roof of the college's cafeteria.

★ Scraps from the University of Maine salad bar are helping generate electricity. Manure from the university's dairy farm, combined with food waste, creates a gas that generates about $10,000 worth of electricity annually.

★ Bowdoin College is the oldest higher-education institution in Maine. It was founded in 1794.

Maryland

MARYLAND created a new structure for public higher education in 1988 and then spent the next few years putting in place major changes in the way the state finances student aid and community colleges.

But it seems as if the system—like most four-year-olds—just can't stay still.

In 1992, college officials were again pushing proposals for mergers, governance changes, curricular reform, and even a plan from one institution for a new relationship with the state. At the same time, public-college students and faculty members continued to protest state budget cuts and the resulting mid-year tuition increases.

In a year when lawmakers raised taxes and even then found that state revenues would be insufficient, the proposals that promised to save the state money were among the most popular.

St. Mary's College of Maryland, for example, won approval to become a "state related" institution after college leaders assured legislators and Gov. William Donald Schaefer, a Democrat, that they would not ask for ever-increasing appropriations from the state if the college could be protected from future budget cuts.

Under the new law, St. Mary's was granted greater autonomy over spending, and the right to double its tuition charges over the next five years.

St. Mary's and Morgan State University are the only four-year public institutions in Maryland that were not placed under the expanded University of Maryland System in 1988.

Fears of higher costs helped to kill another proposal, which would have merged the University of Maryland's Baltimore County and downtown Baltimore campuses into a single institution geared toward research in science, health, and technology. The president of the State Senate said Maryland could not afford another research institution to compete with the University of Maryland at College Park. Leaders of the two Baltimore-area campuses say they will pursue the measure again next year.

The College Park campus has had its problems. With state appropriations dwindling, the university went through an extensive review of academic programs and decided to eliminate its College of Human Ecology and seven departments. Eventually the moves will save the campus more than $6.3-million, which will be used to strengthen other academic programs.

The opposition to the Baltimore merger illustrates how regional politics often influence higher-education policy in Maryland. Controversy over another proposed merger shows how racial issues, too, have been a factor.

The Maryland Higher Education Commission, the statewide coordinating board, has suggested merging two of the state's four historically black institutions, Morgan State University and Coppin State College. Some black legislators and others have objected, saying the merger could deprive black students of educational opportunities at a time when Maryland is still under a federal court order to desegregate its higher-education system.

Guided by a Secretary of Higher Education, Shaila R. Aery, who enjoys wide support from legislators and Governor Schaefer, the commission has appointed a committee to study the merger.

The commission has not been shy about using its authority to help set higher-education policy, most notably in 1992 when it severely restricted the creation of new academic programs on four-year campuses. Since July 1992, with the state's abolition of community-college boards of trustees, the commission also has been responsible for overseeing the state's 19 community colleges.

Along with the commission and the University of Maryland System, private institutions like Washington and Hood Colleges enjoy considerable clout in state political circles because of the work of a well-organized private-college lobby. Other institutions enjoy favor

Continued on Following Page

FEATURE	NeXTstation™ TURBO	Macintosh® Quadra 700	SPARCstation™ IPC	IBM PS/2® Model 90 XP 486
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Mathematica Notebook Front End Available	YES	YES	NO	DOS: NO Windows: YES
Display PostScript® Unified Imaging Model for On-Screen and Printed Graphics	YES	NO	NO	NO
Cut and Paste PostScript® Graphics Among Applications	YES	NO	NO	NO
Build Object-Oriented Front Ends to *Mathematica*	YES	NO	NO	NO
True Multitasking	YES	NO	YES	NO
Suggested Retail Price	$5995 Includes *Mathematica* 2.0 8MB RAM, 250MB HD, 17" Monitor, Keyboard, and Mouse	$7127 Does Not Include *Mathematica* 2.0 4MB RAM, 80MB HD, 13" Monitor, Keyboard, and Mouse	$6495 Does Not Include *Mathematica* 2.0 8MB RAM, 207MB HD, 17" Monitor, Keyboard, and Mouse	$6200 Does Not Include *Mathematica* 2.0 8MB RAM, 400 MB HD, 16" Monitor, Keyboard, and Mouse

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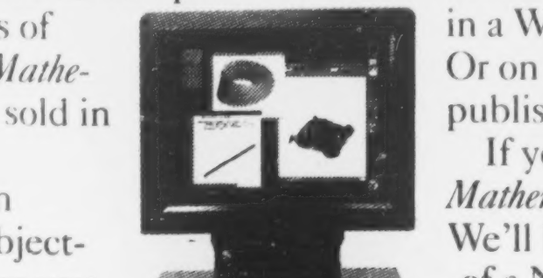

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Maryland
CONTINUED

because of their prestige, notably St. John's College, which is known for its "great books" curriculum, and the Johns Hopkins University, a nationally respected research university.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,860,000 (Rank: 19)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.7%
18 to 24	10.0%
25 to 44	35.1%
45 and older	30.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	2.9%
Black	24.9%
White	71.0%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	7.9%
Some high school, no diploma	13.7%
High-school diploma	28.1%
Some college, no degree	18.6%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree	15.6%
Graduate or professional degree	10.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 8.9%

Per-capita personal income: $22,080

Poverty rate:

All	8.3%
Under age 18	11.3%
Age 18 and older	7.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	38,690
2001-02 (estimate)	52,730

New GED diploma recipients: 6,211

High-school dropout rate: 10.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William Donald Schaefer (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: position vacant

U.S. Senators: Barbara A. Mikulski (D), term ends 1993; Paul S. Sarbanes (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Helen Delich Bentley (R), Beverly B. Byron (D), Benjamin L. Cardin (D), Wayne T. Gilchrest (R), Steny H. Hoyer (D), C. Thomas McMillen (D), Kweisi Mfume (D), Constance A. Morella (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 38 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 116 Democrats, 25 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	19
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	57

Vocational institutions: 153

Statewide coordinating board:
Maryland Higher Education Commission
Jeffrey Building
16 Francis Street
Annapolis 21401
(410) 974-2971
Shaila R. Aery, secretary of higher education

Private-college association:
Maryland Independent College and University Association
208 Duke of Gloucester Street
Annapolis 21401
(410) 269-0306
J. Elizabeth Garraway, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Maryland Institute College of Art, New Community College of Baltimore

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Maryland at College Park

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,092
Associate professor	1,807
Assistant professor	1,849
Instructor	449
Lecturer	200
No rank	216
Total	6,613

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,780
Women	997
Total	3,777

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$60,952
Associate professor	$46,006
Assistant professor	$38,240
Instructor	$28,248
No rank	$22,112
Total	$46,028

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$48,561
Associate professor	$40,205
Assistant professor	$32,606
Instructor	$27,555
No rank	$30,884
Total	$40,313

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$61,122
Associate professor	$39,972
Assistant professor	$33,623
Instructor	$26,934
No rank	$31,683
Total	$42,484

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	110,830
At public 2-year institutions	109,953
At private 4-year institutions	38,174
At private 2-year institutions	743
Undergraduate	219,707
Graduate	36,207
Professional	3,786
American Indian	817
Asian	11,429
Black	44,292
Hispanic	4,726
White	190,880
Foreign	7,556
Total	259,700

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.6%
Full-time	46.3%
Minority	24.3%
Foreign	2.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	27.9%
At public 2-year institutions	24.2%
At private 4-year institutions	14.4%
At private 2-year institutions	16.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,429
Bachelor's	18,493
Master's	6,469
Doctorate	824
Professional	1,122

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Maryland; 75% of all Maryland residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 904 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 64% of Maryland's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Coppin State College	16%
Loyola College	70%
Morgan State University	28%
Mount Saint Mary's College	70%
Towson State University	51%
U.S. Naval Academy	77%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	35%
University of Maryland at College Park	57%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	16%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,287
At public 2-year institutions	$1,244
At private 4-year institutions	$10,698
At private 2-year institutions	$6,101

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,576,934,000
Private institutions	$1,356,011,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $804,886,000
Two-year change: Down 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $16,652,000
Non–need-based: $5,449,000
Other: $135,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William E. Kirwan, University of Maryland at College Park: $143,377 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $977,593,000

Sources:

Federal government	74.1%
State and local governments	7.3%
Industry	4.3%
The institution itself	11.1%
Other	3.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $589,856,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$235,025,000
National Science Foundation	$31,082,000
Department of Defense	$272,701,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,999,000
Department of Energy	$10,636,000

Largest endowment:

Johns Hopkins University	$561,433,000

Top fund raisers:

Johns Hopkins University	$100,437,000
University of Maryland	$24,421,000
Washington College	$4,798,000

MISCELLANY

★ Hood College, a private liberal-arts institution for women that is celebrating its centennial this year, has frozen its prices for 1992-93. To help families strapped by the economic downturn, Hood has kept its charges at the 1991-92 level of $12,078 for tuition and $5,675 for room and board.

★ To see how computer music will stand the test of time, students at the Peabody Institute of the Johns Hopkins University in 1991 sealed samples of their compositions and an assortment of musical software, including compact and optical disks, in a time capsule. Students undertook the project to mark the creation of Peabody's new master's-degree program in electronic and computer music.

★ The Johns Hopkins University Press, established in 1878, is the oldest university press in continuous operation in the United States.

★ Students from the University of Maryland at College Park are helping to restore 350-year-old Kiplin Hall in North Yorkshire, England. It was the home of George Calvert, whose son founded the Maryland colony.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Maryland is Washington College, founded in 1782 and said to be the only institution of higher education to which George Washington gave his express consent for the use of his name.

Massachusetts

EVEN in 1992, a year in which the recession hurt public colleges nationwide, the financial woes of Massachusetts' colleges stand out. From the 1989-90 through the 1991-92 academic years, state support for higher education in the Bay State dropped by 28 per cent, the biggest loss of any state in the country. When adjusted for inflation, Massachusetts now provides less money for higher education than it did 10 years ago.

The effects of the cuts are visible at public colleges throughout the state. Tuition is up. Class sizes are up. The number of classes offered is down. Morale—of students, faculty members, and administrators—is way down.

Educators say their state colleges were poorly prepared for the recession. Public higher education has traditionally taken a back seat to the state's prestigious private colleges, and it was only in the mid-1980's that Massachusetts lawmakers began a concerted effort to improve the quality of the public institutions.

The immediate outlook is not encouraging. The recession is still taking a toll, and Gov. William F. Weld, a Republican, has vowed to balance the state's budget with program cuts rather than tax increases.

For public higher education, Governor Weld and his Secretary of Education, Piedad F. Robertson, say that specialization is the key to preserving quality. They are encouraging colleges, particularly the regional four-year institutions, to develop more distinct missions and to eliminate academic programs that do not meet pressing demands.

Theoretically, the plan has broad support. But few colleges have volunteered to eliminate programs, and legislators take a proprietary interest in those offered by colleges in the districts they represent.

Money woes were not restricted to public colleges in 1992. State support for financial aid to private-college students was cut dramatically, forcing private institutions to find other sources of money for their students.

Harvard University discovered in 1992 that it was not immune to the financial problems plaguing many research universities. It closed the 1991 fiscal year with a $42-million deficit in its $1.2-billion budget. It delayed the start of a long-awaited fund-raising campaign that is believed to have a goal of $2-billion.

In contrast, women's colleges in Massachusetts are on a fund-raising streak. Wellesley College in 1992 set a new record for fund-raising by a private liberal-arts college when it closed its capital campaign with $167-million in gifts and pledges. In 1991 Mount Holyoke ended a campaign with $138-million, and in 1989 Smith College finished a campaign that raised $163-million.

Several private institutions are undergoing transitions in their leadership. Harvard has a new president, Neil L. Rudenstine. Tufts University has selected John A. DiBiaggio, president of Michigan State University, to succeed Jean Mayer. Brandeis University, which has been divided over how much its Jewish identity should define the institution, installed a new president in 1992, Samuel O. Thier. The University of Massachusetts

also selected a new president—Michael K. Hooker, president of the University of Maryland–Baltimore County.

Private colleges in Massachusetts, like their counterparts elsewhere, are involved in the debates over "political correctness" and the treatment of women and members of minority groups on campus.

Harvard had major protests in 1992 over allegations of discrimination against female, black, and gay students. The literature faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been torn by allegations that faculty members who disagree with certain literary and political theories are isolated. At Clark University, an associate professor of philosophy, Christina Hoff Sommers, has emerged as a national critic of political correctness and what she views as the excesses of academic feminism.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,996,000 (Rank: 13)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.9%
18 to 24	11.2%
25 to 44	33.7%
45 and older	32.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	2.4%
Black	5.0%
White	89.8%
Other and unknown	2.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.0%
Some high school, no diploma	12.0%
High-school diploma	29.7%
Some college, no degree	15.8%
Associate degree	7.2%
Bachelor's degree	16.6%
Graduate or professional degree	10.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 15.2%

Per-capita personal income: $22,897

Poverty rate:

All	8.9%
Under age 18	13.2%
Age 18 and older	7.7%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	46,260
2001-02 (estimate)	54,970

New GED diploma recipients: 10,849

High-school dropout rate: 8.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William F. Weld (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Piedad F. Robertson, One Ashburton Place, Room 1401, Boston 02108; (617) 727-1313

U.S. Senators: Edward M. Kennedy (D), term ends 1995; John F. Kerry (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Chester G. Atkins (D) Brian J. Donnelly (D), Joseph D. Early (D), Barney Frank (D), Joseph P. Kennedy, II (D), Edward J. Markey (D), Nicholas Mavroules (D), John Joseph Moakley (D), Richard E. Neal (D), John W. Olver (D), Gerry E. Studds (D)

General Court: Senate, 24 Democrats, 15 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House, 118 Democrats, 37 Republicans, 1 Independent, 2 vacancies

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	71
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	116

Vocational institutions: 157

Statewide coordinating board:
Higher Education Coordinating Council
One Ashburton Place
Boston 02108
(617) 727-7785
Paul G. Marks, chancellor for higher education

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in Massachusetts
11 Beacon Street, Suite 1224
Boston 02108
(617) 742-5147
Clare M. Cotton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
American International College, Bridgewater State College, Dean Junior College, Nichols College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Lowell

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	6,139
Associate professor	4,248
Assistant professor	3,832
Instructor	554
Lecturer	541
No rank	257
Total	15,571

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	6,918
Women	2,224
Total	9,142

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$54,551
Associate professor	$44,719
Assistant professor	$36,137
Instructor	$28,209
No rank	n/a
Total	$46,965

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$40,742
Associate professor	$32,647
Assistant professor	$29,462
Instructor	$26,824
No rank	$30,698
Total	$35,873

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$69,231
Associate professor	$45,978
Assistant professor	$38,668
Instructor	$30,621
No rank	$30,053
Total	$51,004

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	110,031
At public 2-year institutions	74,641
At private 4-year institutions	220,711
At private 2-year institutions	13,491
Undergraduate	333,956
Graduate	72,005
Professional	12,913
American Indian	1,220
Asian	16,144
Black	18,376
Hispanic	12,501

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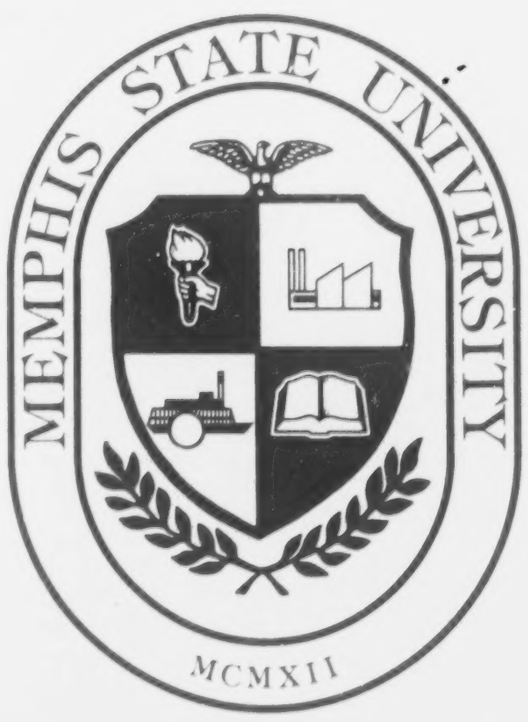

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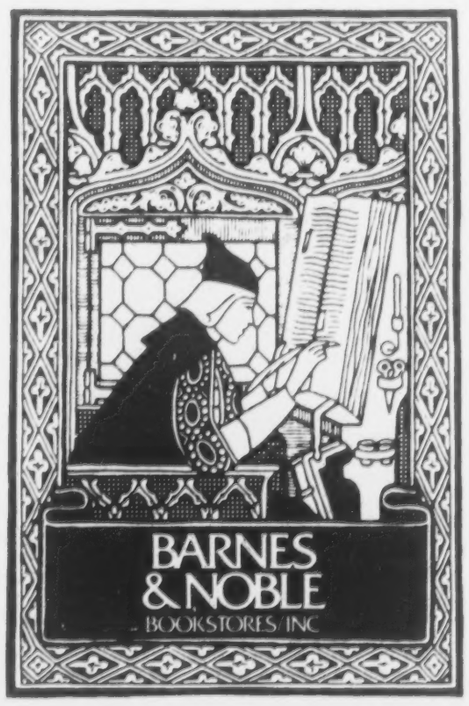

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Massachusetts
CONTINUED

White	349,516
Foreign	21,117
Total	418,874

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.1%
Full-time	62.6%
Minority	12.1%
Foreign	5.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 0.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.0%
At public 2-year institutions	13.4%
At private 4-year institutions	13.4%
At private 2-year institutions	17.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	13,316
Bachelor's	43,559
Master's	17,827
Doctorate	2,122
Professional	3,657

Residence of new students: State residents made up 68% of all freshmen enrolled in Massachusetts; 79% of all Massachusetts residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 896 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 79% of Massachusetts' high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Boston College	85%
Boston University	62%
College of the Holy Cross	87%
Harvard University	94%
Northeastern University	47%
University of Massachusetts at Amherst	63%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,580
At public 2-year institutions	$1,528
At private 4-year institutions	$12,446
At private 2-year institutions	$7,750

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,357,588,000
Private institutions	$4,922,923,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $583,569,000
Two-year change: Down 28%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $23,748,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $16,241,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Richard D. O'Brien, University of Massachusetts at Amherst: $123,500 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $898,808,000

Sources:

Federal government	72.2%
State and local governments	1.6%
Industry	9.6%
The institution itself	6.0%
Other	10.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $635,891,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$283,414,000
National Science Foundation	$124,325,000
Department of Defense	$102,031,000
Department of Agriculture	$15,021,000
Department of Energy	$60,385,000

Largest endowment:
Harvard University $4,669,683,000

Top fund raisers:

Harvard University	$195,583,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$110,308,000
Boston University	$40,771,000

MISCELLANY

★ Boston University took first place in 1992 in a competition to recognize successful money-saving projects that could be used by other colleges. It won a $10,000 cash prize for saving $500,000 by automating its computer center to improve service for users and to reduce staff time. The contest was sponsored by the National Association of College and University Business Officers and the USX Foundation.

★ The Bunting Institute at Radcliffe College is the country's first and largest multidisciplinary think tank for women. Founded some 30 years ago, it has provided fellowships to more than 1,000 female academics and artists.

★ Middlesex Community College in Massachusetts used to be housed—at least in part—inside a Veteran's Hospital. The state finally moved the programs out of the hospital to other buildings adjacent to the hospital grounds.

★ Harvard University has refused to let a company sell condoms emblazoned with its insignia. The company said its product would help the university encourage students to practice safe sex. But Harvard officials said the university might face legal problems if the condoms proved defective.

★ North Adams State College is offering unemployed Massachusetts residents free classes in its continuing-education division.

★ Harvard University, founded in 1636, is the country's oldest institution of higher education.

Michigan

MICHIGAN has had a tradition of strong public and private colleges, with generally stable leadership. But several of its postsecondary institutions will begin the 1992-93 academic year in search of presidents.

Perhaps the best-known departing president is John A. DiBiaggio, who left Michigan State University after a protracted clash with the Board of Trustees over control of the athletics programs. Mr. DiBiaggio has accepted the presidency of Tufts University.

The president of Central Michigan University since 1988, Edward B. Jakubauskas, opted to leave at the end of the 1991-92 academic year after "no confidence" votes by the Academic Senate, the faculty union, and department heads. The groups had criticized Mr. Jakubauskas' handling of a budget shortfall.

At Olivet College, racial discord between black and white students, which sparked a mass exodus of black students in the spring of 1992, brought on the resignation of President Donald A. Morris, who also had been stung by a "no confidence" vote by faculty members.

Meanwhile, at Ferris State University, President Helen Popovich received an overwhelming vote of "no confidence" by faculty members in 1992, but she remained at the institution. Faculty members have faulted her efforts to reduce Ferris State's deficit.

Despite the campus unrest and a tight budget, higher education in Michigan has been spared the cutbacks imposed on other state agencies by Republican Gov. John M. Engler and state lawmakers, who passed a "stay even" budget of $1.3-billion for the 1992-93 fiscal year, which begins October 1. The

appropriation bill also contains language that calls for the public colleges and universities to improve undergraduate education and attract more non-traditional and part-time students.

Additionally, the state is promoting collaborative efforts among community and four-year colleges. An example is a project that links state universities with Northwestern Michigan College, a two-year institution, to determine how the universities can offer more programs to students who live in that part of the state.

Financial-aid policies were little changed in 1991-92, but the state did suspend its prepaid-tuition program, which was created by Gov. James J. Blanchard in 1986. The program has stopped taking new participants, waiting for the outcome of a state appeal of an Internal Revenue Service decision requiring income-tax payments on its earnings. In July 1992, a federal district court upheld the IRS ruling, casting more doubt on the future of the program. The state was expected to appeal.

The 1991-92 academic year saw the formation of the Citizens Council for Michigan Public Universities, a coalition of business and civic leaders that promotes increased support for higher education.

Each public college and university in Michigan, which has no strong statewide coordination, is run by an independent governing board. The boards for the University of Michigan, Michigan State, and Wayne State Universities are selected in statewide elections. Community colleges are governed by local boards.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 9,368,000 (Rank: 8)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.5%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 44	32.2%
45 and older	30.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	1.1%
Black	13.9%
White	83.4%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	7.8%
Some high school, no diploma	15.5%
High-school diploma	32.3%
Some college, no degree	20.4%
Associate degree	6.7%
Bachelor's degree	10.9%
Graduate or professional degree	6.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 6.6%

Per-capita personal income: $18,679

Poverty rate:

All	13.1%
Under age 18	18.6%
Age 18 and older	11.1%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	85,960
2001-02 (estimate)	92,010

New GED diploma recipients: 14,111

High-school dropout rate: 10.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John M. Engler (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Georgia Van Adestine, Governor's Office, P.O. Box 30013, Lansing 48909; (517) 335-7824

U.S. Senators: Carl Levin (D), term ends 1997; Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 7 Republicans
David E. Bonior (D), Wm. S. Broomfield (R), Dave Camp (R), Bob Carr (D), Barbara-Rose Collins (D), John Conyers, Jr. (D), Robert W. Davis (R), John D. Dingell (D), William D. Ford (D), Paul B. Henry (R), Dennis M. Hertel (D), Dale E. Kildee (D), Sander M. Levin (D), Carl D. Pursell (R), Bob Traxler (D), Fred Upton (R), Guy Vander Jagt (R), Howard Wolpe (D)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 60 Democrats, 49 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	29
Private 4-year institutions	50
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	97

Vocational institutions: 278

Statewide coordinating board:
State Department of Education
P.O. Box 30008
Lansing 48909
(517) 335-4933
C. Danford Austin, associate superintendent for postsecondary education

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Michigan
650 Michigan National Tower
Lansing 48933
(517) 372-9160
Edward O. Blews, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Hillsdale College, Olivet College, University of Detroit Mercy

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Michigan

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	3,887
Associate professor	3,127
Assistant professor	3,088
Instructor	607
Lecturer	379
No rank	3,105
Total	14,193

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	4,868
Women	1,157
Total	6,025

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$57,693
Associate professor	$44,335
Assistant professor	$37,841
Instructor	$27,375
No rank	$27,104
Total	$46,407

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$41,747
Associate professor	$37,348
Assistant professor	$31,204
Instructor	$25,118
No rank	$32,816
Total	$32,793

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$41,914
Associate professor	$33,525
Assistant professor	$28,357
Instructor	$23,071
No rank	$33,545
Total	$34,078

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	259,879
At public 2-year institutions	227,480
At private 4-year institutions	79,599
At private 2-year institutions	2,845
Undergraduate	500,739
Graduate	58,624
Professional	10,440
American Indian	3,547
Asian	10,693
Black	56,786
Hispanic	9,094
White	475,505
Foreign	14,178
Total	569,803

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.1%
Full-time	50.8%
Minority	14.4%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 9.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions .. 13.0%
At public 2-year institutions .. 14.6%
At private 4-year institutions . 18.2%
At private 2-year institutions . 18.9%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 21,156
Bachelor's 42,428
Master's 13,297
Doctorate 1,313
Professional 2,418

Residence of new students: State residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Michigan; 91% of all Michigan residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: A.C.T. score n/a

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
Central Michigan University 53%
Eastern Michigan University ... 36%
Michigan State University 66%
University of Detroit Mercy 48%
University of Michigan 82%
Western Michigan University ... 44%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. $2,635
At public 2-year institutions .. $1,124
At private 4-year institutions . $6,885
At private 2-year institutions . $4,749

Expenditures:
Public institutions ... $4,076,519,000
Private institutions $637,849,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,535,999,000
Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $81,577,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $1,900,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Gordon Guyer (interim), Michigan State University: $157,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $527,070,000
Sources:
Federal government 52.4%
State and local governments ... 7.0%
Industry 8.5%
The institution itself 24.3%
Other 7.8%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $274,276,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services $155,239,000
National Science Foundation $48,718,000
Department of Defense . $16,585,000
Department of Agriculture $14,228,000
Department of Energy .. $11,846,000

Largest endowment:
University of Michigan $500,430,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Michigan . $94,789,000
Michigan State University $53,554,000
Wayne State University . $15,255,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Walter P. Reuther Library of Labor and Urban Affairs at Wayne State University houses the world's largest collection on labor history, including the archives of the United Auto Workers of America.

★ Northern Michigan University is home to one of three U.S. Olympic Education Centers—the only one on a college campus.

★ Michigan State University is the only university in the United States with three medical schools. Aspiring medical doctors, veterinarians, and osteopathic physicians can all get their degrees from Michigan State.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Michigan, founded in 1817.

Minnesota

IN the summer of 1992, Minnesota did what many states dare not even talk about: It shut down a public college.

But the closing of one campus of 1,000 students, the University of Minnesota's agriculture-oriented branch at Waseca, in a system that enrolls more than 220,000 is unlikely to have a profound impact on higher education. The state still has 63 other public-college campuses.

Several years of serious budget problems, however, are forcing Minnesotans to rethink their philosophy toward postsecondary education, particularly the unofficial policy that all students should be able to attend college within 35 miles of their homes.

Although other campus closings are not yet in the offing, the institutions and the state have taken steps that could lead to dramatic changes. Chief among them was a decision to merge the four-year, community, and technical colleges into a single system by 1995. The merger is an attempt to reduce expensive duplication. The University of Minnesota, a constitutionally chartered institution, was not included in the merger, but it, too, is examining programs with an eye toward eliminating duplication.

Some lawmakers and Gov. Arne H. Carlson, a Republican, still have reservations about the merger. They worry that the unique mission of technical colleges could be lost in a giant system, and are skeptical that the merger will actually save money. But a legislative attempt in 1992 to undo the merger failed, and state officials are working to put the new system into place.

Meanwhile, a panel of legislators, students, community leaders, and college officials appointed by Governor Carlson has highlighted other topics that could soon move up on the state's higher-education agenda.

The panel, the Commission on Post-Secondary Education, has called on the state to institute financial incentives to reward colleges that are innovative and teach their students well. The commission also recommended that the state increase requirements for graduation from high school and that it prohibit postsecondary-education funds from being used to pay for the costs of remedial courses for recent high-school graduates. If students need such courses, the commission said, their school districts should pay for them.

The push for academic quality

Continued on Following Page

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Minnesota
CONTINUED

followed a decision by the State University System to impose tougher admissions standards beginning in 1994.

The renewed emphasis on standards at the four-year institutions, coupled with their plans to curtail enrollment growth, is also putting new pressures on the state's 20-campus Minnesota Community College System. About half of the community colleges' students enroll with the goal of transferring to a four-year college.

The financial pressures on the public colleges have given new ammunition to an argument advanced by private colleges: that Minnesota should change its philosophy toward financing higher education. The private colleges say the state should devote more money to financial aid rather than subsidize low public-college tuition.

The Minnesota Private College Council, the private-college lobby, says the state's seemingly egalitarian low-tuition policy is actually regressive. Some legislators are beginning to agree. A bill that would have dramatically shifted spending priorities in that direction was introduced in 1992, but failed to pass the Legislature.

That setback aside, private colleges, including Macalester College and several institutions affiliated with the Lutheran Church, generally enjoy great influence in the state's political and cultural life. One sign of that influence is the state's generous financial programs, which are open to private-college students. Another is the state's willingness to allow private colleges to participate in an offshoot of the state's "school choice" program. The program allows 11th- and 12th-graders to receive high-school credit for the courses they take at colleges, and participating colleges are reimbursed by school districts.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,432,000 (Rank: 20)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.8%
18 to 24	9.8%
25 to 44	33.2%
45 and older	30.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.1%
Asian	1.8%
Black	2.2%
White	94.4%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.6%
Some high school, no diploma	9.0%
High-school diploma	33.0%
Some college, no degree	19.0%
Associate degree	8.6%
Bachelor's degree	15.6%
Graduate or professional degree	6.3%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.6%

Per-capita personal income: $19,107

Poverty rate:

All	10.2%
Under age 18	12.7%
Age 18 and older	9.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	48,530
2001-02 (estimate)	60,610

New GED diploma recipients: 6,151

High-school dropout rate: 6.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Arne H. Carlson (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Curt Johnson, 130 Capitol Building, St. Paul 55155; (612) 296-3391

U.S. Senators: Dave Durenberger (R), term ends 1995; Paul D. Wellstone (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 2 Republicans
James L. Oberstar (D), Timothy J. Penny (D), Collin C. Peterson (D), Jim Ramstad (R), Martin Olav Sabo (D), Gerry Sikorski (D), Bruce F. Vento (D), Vin Weber (R)

Legislature: Senate, 46 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 78 Democrats, 56 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	26
Private 4-year institutions	34
Private 2-year institutions	8
Total	78

Vocational institutions: 113

Statewide coordinating board:
Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board
400 Capitol Square Building
550 Cedar Street
St. Paul 55101
(612) 296-9665
David R. Powers, executive director

Private-college association:
Minnesota Private College Council
401 Galtier Plaza
Box 40
175 Fifth Street East
St. Paul 55101
(612) 228-9061
David B. Laird, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,190
Associate professor	1,658
Assistant professor	1,716
Instructor	432
Lecturer	9
No rank	1,281
Total	7,286

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,925
Women	824
Total	3,749

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$55,625
Associate professor	$42,723
Assistant professor	$35,252
Instructor	$26,181
No rank	n/a
Total	$44,975

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$40,000
Associate professor	$39,755
Assistant professor	$33,256
Instructor	$27,498
No rank	$39,762
Total	$39,536

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$47,897
Associate professor	$36,759
Assistant professor	$31,118
Instructor	$26,718
No rank	n/a
Total	$37,351

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	133,622
At public 2-year institutions	65,589
At private 4-year institutions	50,224
At private 2-year institutions	4,354
Undergraduate	222,683
Graduate	25,361
Professional	5,745
American Indian	2,002
Asian	4,948
Black	4,143
Hispanic	1,936
White	235,231
Foreign	5,529
Total	253,789

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.9%
Full-time	60.1%
Minority	5.2%
Foreign	2.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 22.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.0%
At public 2-year institutions	5.6%
At private 4-year institutions	5.3%
At private 2-year institutions	6.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,674
Bachelor's	22,881
Master's	4,366
Doctorate	750
Professional	1,561

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in Minnesota; 82% of all Minnesota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 59% of Minnesota's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institution:

University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	34%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,216
At public 2-year institutions	$1,578
At private 4-year institutions	$9,507
At private 2-year institutions	$7,664

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,802,133,000
Private institutions	$753,255,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $995,429,000
Two-year change: Up 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $77,678,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $1,595,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Nils Hasselmo, University of Minnesota–Twin Cities: $152,300 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $292,046,000

Sources:

Federal government	49.2%
State and local governments	16.2%
Industry	6.2%
The institution itself	18.3%
Other	10.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $141,748,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$92,215,000
National Science Foundation	$20,975,000
Department of Defense	$10,057,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,242,000
Department of Energy	$4,560,000

Largest endowment:

Macalester College	$390,024,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Minnesota	$109,132,000
Mayo Foundation	$41,436,000
St. Olaf College	$11,908,000

MISCELLANY

★ Concordia College holds a "Corn Feed" every year before its students return. The college sponsors the party for the local community, and residents eat thousands of ears of corn.

★ In 1991, Bemidji State University became the first public university in the country to open an on-campus apartment building exclusively for single parents and their children.

★ At a time when many institutions are cutting back, the University of Saint Thomas is opening a new campus in Minneapolis in September 1992. An atrium at the new facility features what is said to be the largest fresco in the United States.

★ Minnesotans disagree over which institution of higher education is the oldest in the state. The University of Minnesota–Twin Cities was chartered in 1851 but did not admit a freshman class until 1869. Hamline University was chartered in 1854 and commenced classes that same year.

Mississippi

IN a landmark decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in June 1992 that Mississippi's public colleges and universities remained illegally segregated. It ordered lower federal courts to supervise state efforts to desegregate.

The decision capped years of legal battles involving the state, the U.S. Justice Department, and civil-rights leaders.

Mississippi officials maintained that the state had met its legal obligations by ending racial limitations on where students could enroll, and by making "good faith" efforts to attract more black students to the predominantly white institutions.

The Supreme Court disagreed, saying that key elements of Mississippi's higher-education system needed more judicial scrutiny, which it predicted would lead to changes in some policies. Specifically, the Court criticized the state's use of standardized test scores in admissions decisions and the widespread duplication of academic programs at nearby predominantly white and historically black institutions.

The Court also suggested that Mississippi might not need eight public four-year colleges and universities, and that maintaining all those institutions—three of which are historically black—may perpetuate segregation.

Gov. Kirk Fordice, a Republican, has appointed a number of committees to plan the state's response to the ruling.

The Governor has promised to cooperate with the courts and to build harmony, but many black citizens fear he will try to close black colleges.

During his successful campaign in 1991, Mr. Fordice said the state had too many academic programs.

The Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, the governing board for the eight four-year institutions, will work closely with the Governor's committees.

Community colleges, which were not covered by the desegregation ruling, are governed by the State Board for Community and Junior Colleges.

Mississippi's college leaders, particularly Higher Education Commissioner W. Ray Cleere, have been pushing to improve the academic quality of their institutions through tougher admissions standards and closer links between

colleges and the public schools. The campaign has been controversial because many say that, until the public schools improve, it is unreasonable for the colleges to expect much more of high-school graduates.

Another major roadblock to improving Mississippi higher education has been lack of money. The state has been in a recession, and Governor Fordice is a staunch fiscal conservative. Budget cuts, program eliminations, and tuition increases have become the norm for the state's colleges.

In 1992 the colleges had one bit of good financial news when the Legislature overrode Governor Fordice's veto of a bill to raise the sales tax to 7 per cent, from 6 per cent, and to designate the new funds for education at all levels. Even with the additional revenue, however, colleges will still have less money than was appropriated for the 1990-91 academic year.

Private higher education in Mississippi consists largely of liberal-arts, religiously affiliated institutions, such as Blue Mountain, Millsaps, Mississippi, Tougaloo, and William Carey Colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,592,000 (Rank: 31)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.0%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 44	29.2%
45 and older	30.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.5%
Black	35.6%
White	63.5%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	15.6%
Some high school, no diploma	20.1%
High-school diploma	27.5%
Some college, no degree	16.9%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree	9.7%
Graduate or professional degree	5.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 2.8%

Per-capita personal income: $13,343

Poverty rate:

All	25.2%
Under age 18	33.6%
Age 18 and older	21.7%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	23,180
2001-02 (estimate)	23,520

New GED diploma recipients: 6,053

High-school dropout rate: 11.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Kirk Fordice (R), term ends 1996

Governor's higher-education aide:
Jeanne Forrester, State Capitol, P.O. Box 139, Jackson 39205; (601) 359-3150

U.S. Senators: Thad Cochran (R), term ends 1997; Trent Lott (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Mike Espy (D), G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D), Mike Parker (D), Gene Taylor (D), Jamie L. Whitten (D)

Legislature: Senate, 43 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 98 Democrats, 23 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	9
Public 2-year institutions	20
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	46

Vocational institutions: 48

Statewide coordinating boards:
Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson 39211
(601) 982-6611
W. Ray Cleere, commissioner

State Board for Community and Junior Colleges
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson 39211
(601) 982-6518
Olon E. Ray, executive director

Private-college association:
Mississippi Association of Independent Colleges
P.O. Drawer 1198
Clinton 39060
(601) 925-3400
Johnnie Ruth Hudson, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	670
Associate professor	637
Assistant professor	821
Instructor	353
Lecturer	11
No rank	1,428
Total	3,920

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	818
Women	275
Total	1,093

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$43,350
Associate professor	$34,948
Assistant professor	$30,691
Instructor	$21,720
No rank	n/a
Total	$33,717

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$28,195
Total	$28,195

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$46,320
Associate professor	$34,978
Assistant professor	$29,166
Instructor	$19,894
No rank	n/a
Total	$34,888

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	58,781
At public 2-year institutions	50,257
At private 4-year institutions	10,640
At private 2-year institutions	3,205

Continued on Following Page

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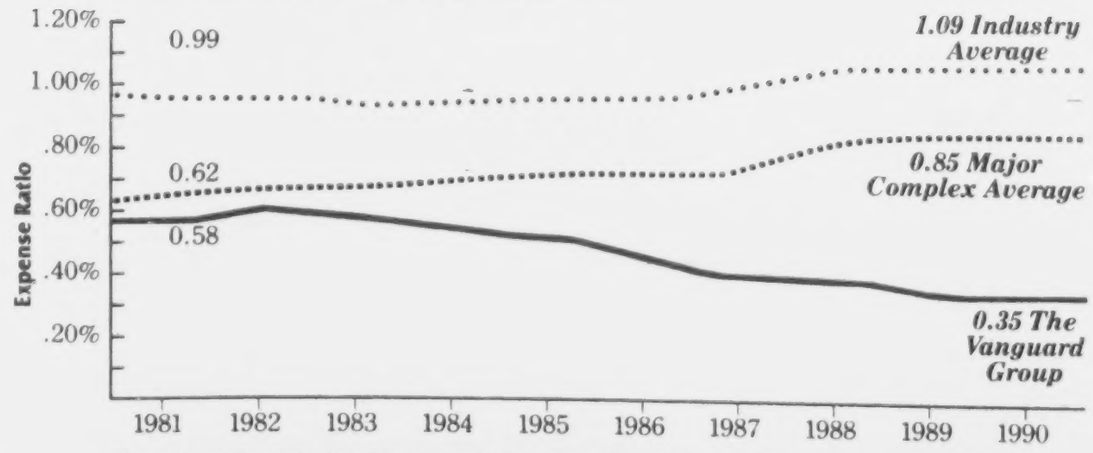

The chart depicts the Vanguard Low-Cost Advantage. The average 1990 expense ratio of the major mutual fund complexes is 143% higher than Vanguard's average expense ratio. The average 1990 expense ratio for the mutual fund industry is 211% higher. Source: Lipper Directors' Analytical Data, First Edition, 1991.

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THE Vanguard GROUP OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Mississippi
CONTINUED

Undergraduate	110,333
Graduate	10,415
Professional	2,135
American Indian	377
Asian	783
Black	33,699
Hispanic	395
White	85,699
Foreign	1,930
Total	122,883

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.4%
Full-time	75.9%
Minority	29.1%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	30.8%
At public 2-year institutions	25.8%
At private 4-year institutions	31.4%
At private 2-year institutions	44.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,995
Bachelor's	8,808
Master's	2,370
Doctorate	293
Professional	477

Residence of new students: State residents made up 87% of all freshmen enrolled in Mississippi; 92% of all Mississippi residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 72% of Mississippi's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Alcorn State University	47%
Jackson State University	18%
Mississippi State University	52%
Mississippi Valley State University	39%
University of Mississippi	48%
University of Southern Mississippi	40%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,927
At public 2-year institutions	$722
At private 4-year institutions	$5,238
At private 2-year institutions	$3,721

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$922,574,000
Private institutions	$93,959,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $412,311,000

Two-year change: Down 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,175,000
Non–need-based: $71,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donald W. Zacharias, Mississippi State University: $102,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $85,229,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.3%
State and local governments	24.3%
Industry	9.6%
The institution itself	11.1%
Other	7.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $36,277,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$8,545,000
National Science Foundation	$4,684,000
Department of Defense	$1,925,000
Department of Agriculture	$10,476,000
Department of Energy	$5,115,000

Largest endowment:
University of Mississippi $46,052,000

Top fund raisers:

Mississippi State University	$11,122,000

University of Mississippi	$10,716,000
Mississippi College	$4,495,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Mississippi University for Women is one of two state-supported institutions in the country whose primary mission is the education of women. The other is Texas Woman's University.

★ The University of Mississippi has the federal government's only legal marijuana farm. Officials of the university's Marijuana Project grow the plants on a 5.6-acre plot for research on medical and other uses.

★ Mississippi State University played the leading research and development role in establishing the $2.7-billion commercial catfish industry in the United States. The industry was created entirely from scratch on the basis of scientific research, which led to the development of special feeds, demonstrated the nutritional value of catfish, and showed that the fish could be produced and preserved safely.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is Mississippi College, a Southern Baptist institution founded in 1826.

Missouri

IN the "Show Me" state, skepticism typically runs high. That may explain voters' resounding defeat of a tax increase in November 1991 that would have provided nearly $200-million for higher education.

But college officials contend that the defeat of "Proposition B" does not indicate that voters are against higher education; they are against taxes.

With that in mind, the Coordinating Board for Higher Education created the Task Force on Critical Choices for Higher Education, a group that comprises the heads of the governing boards of all public four-year institutions and some public two-year and private-college board chairpersons, as well.

Its purpose is to advise the board on how best to prepare students for college; how to control the cost of higher education; how to revamp governing boards; how to reshape the missions of Missouri's colleges and universities; how to improve institutional accountability, including examinations of retention and graduation rates, faculty productivity and workloads; and how to assess student achievement.

One of the group's key proposals is that admission standards at the University of Missouri be toughened, allowing only the top 10 per cent of high-school students to be accepted at the Columbia, Rolla, and Kansas City campuses. The standards were adopted by the Board of Curators, the university's governing board, and will go into effect by fall 1997.

Controlling the cost of higher education is an issue in Missouri. Public colleges got a boost in August 1992 when voters approved an amendment to the state Constitution requiring that all revenue generated by the state's lottery be put into elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education. That could total $80-million to $140-million a year.

Higher education is often pushed to the forefront of public consciousness in Missouri because of the attention of Gov. John Ashcroft, a Republican who once taught at the college level. Governor Ashcroft and state legislators have been interested in assessing the quality of higher education in the state and restructuring its governance system to give the coordinating board more authority.

Mr. Ashcroft's term expires in January 1993, and he is barred from a third term. Several candidates are vying for the Republican and Democratic nominations to succeed the Governor; the discussion of education issues has focused so far on elementary and secondary schools.

The University of Missouri system is governed by the Board of Curators, and each of the nine other public four-year institutions and 10 community colleges has its own board. Many of the private colleges in the state are small and religiously affiliated, although two, Saint Louis University and Washington University, are known nationwide for their strong research missions.

Relations between public and private institutions are generally good, with the state giving some direct aid to private colleges to provide special programs. The coordinating board encourages the sectors to work together, recently approving joint programs in nursing, elementary education, and business administration offered by Mineral Area Community College and Central Methodist College.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,158,000 (Rank: 15)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.0%
18 to 24	9.9%
25 to 44	31.0%
45 and older	33.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.8%
Black	10.7%
White	87.7%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	11.6%
Some high school, no diploma	14.5%
High-school diploma	33.1%
Some college, no degree	18.4%
Associate degree	4.5%
Bachelor's degree	11.7%
Graduate or professional degree	6.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 3.8%

Per-capita personal income: $17,842

Poverty rate:

All	13.3%
Under age 18	17.7%
Age 18 and older	11.8%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	46,930
2001-02 (estimate)	52,730

New GED diploma recipients: 8,543

High-school dropout rate: 11.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Ashcroft (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide:
Karen B. Gallagher, State Capitol, P.O. Box 720, Jefferson City 65102; (314) 751-3222

U.S. Senators: Christopher S. Bond (R), term ends 1993; John C. Danforth (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 3 Republicans
William (Bill) Clay (D), E. Thomas Coleman (R), Bill Emerson (R), Richard A. Gephardt (D), Mel Hancock (R), Joan Kelly Horn (D), Ike Skelton (D), Harold L. Volkmer (D), Alan Wheat (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 22 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 99 Democrats, 64 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	55
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	93

Vocational institutions: 193

Statewide coordinating board:
Coordinating Board for Higher Education
101 Adams Street
Jefferson City 65101
(314) 751-2361
Charles J. McClain, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities of Missouri
514 Earth City Expressway, Suite 244
Earth City 63045
(314) 739-4770
Charles V. Gallagher, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Concordia Seminary,
Metropolitan Community Colleges

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Missouri at Columbia

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,079
Associate professor	1,718
Assistant professor	2,016
Instructor	574
Lecturer	98
No rank	730
Total	7,215

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,935
Women	772
Total	3,707

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$49,135
Associate professor	$39,254
Assistant professor	$33,893
Instructor	$26,252
No rank	$31,693
Total	$39,031

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$47,653
Associate professor	$40,971
Assistant professor	$33,706
Instructor	$29,171
No rank	$30,108
Total	$34,915

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$49,201
Associate professor	$35,492
Assistant professor	$30,792

Instructor	$23,018
No rank	$26,562
Total	$36,860

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	125,270
At public 2-year institutions	74,823
At private 4-year institutions	85,310
At private 2-year institutions	4,004
Undergraduate	245,658
Graduate	34,368
Professional	9,381
American Indian	1,132
Asian	4,487
Black	23,050
Hispanic	3,434
White	250,758
Foreign	6,546
Total	289,407

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.8%
Full-time	56.3%
Minority	11.3%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 23.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	9.6%
At public 2-year institutions	13.2%
At private 4-year institutions	11.7%
At private 2-year institutions	24.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,909
Bachelor's	24,628
Master's	8,607
Doctorate	619
Professional	2,283

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Missouri; 85% of all Missouri residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 67% of Missouri's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Saint Louis University	61%
Southeast Missouri State University	33%
Southwest Missouri State University	35%
University of Missouri at Columbia	54%
University of Missouri at Kansas City	46%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,733
At public 2-year institutions	$891
At private 4-year institutions	$7,487
At private 2-year institutions	$5,208

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,349,451,000
Private institutions	$1,340,923,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $584,565,000
Two-year change: 0%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $10,125,000
Non–need-based: $9,515,000
Other: $260,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Charles A. Kiesler, University of Missouri at Columbia (effective November 1, 1992): $150,000 plus a $50,000 one-time bonus (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $281,133,000

Sources:	
Federal government	54.2%
State and local governments	6.6%
Industry	10.0%
The institution itself	21.2%
Other	8.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $169,883,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	$134,675,000
National Science Foundation	$13,352,000
Department of Defense	$3,237,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,795,000
Department of Energy	$3,267,000

Largest endowment:
Washington University $1,442,616,000

Top fund raisers:

Washington University	$50,307,000
University of Missouri at Columbia	$20,733,000
University of Missouri at Kansas City	$8,608,000

MISCELLANY

★ Selmo Park, the president's residence at Central Missouri University is named after "Old Selmo," a slave who helped the builder, Edmund Augustus Nickerson, escape from prison during the Civil War. Built in 1866, the house was bought 60 years later by the university's Board of Regents.

★ Harris-Stowe State College is the only college in the nation not attached to a larger university where all of the students are enrolled in teacher-education programs.

★ Lincoln University, a historically black institution that opened its doors in 1866, is believed to be the only college founded by black veterans of the Civil War. Men of the 62nd and 65th Colored Infantries donated more than $6,000 to start the institution, which was known as Lincoln Institute until 1921.

★ Winston Churchill popularized the phrase Iron Curtain in a speech at Westminster College on March 5, 1946. (A museum containing the most extensive collection of Churchilliana in the United States is adjacent to the campus.)

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Missouri is Saint Louis University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1818.

Montana

THE Montana University System is continuing its perennial struggle for improved financial support.

The system of universities, community colleges, and vocational-technical centers began the 1991-93 biennium with a 14-per-cent budget increase, which officials considered insufficient to make up for past years of low support. Even that largesse didn't last long, however.

In a January special session, the Legislature cut the system's budget by almost 6 per cent. An additional 4 per cent was removed during a special session called in July

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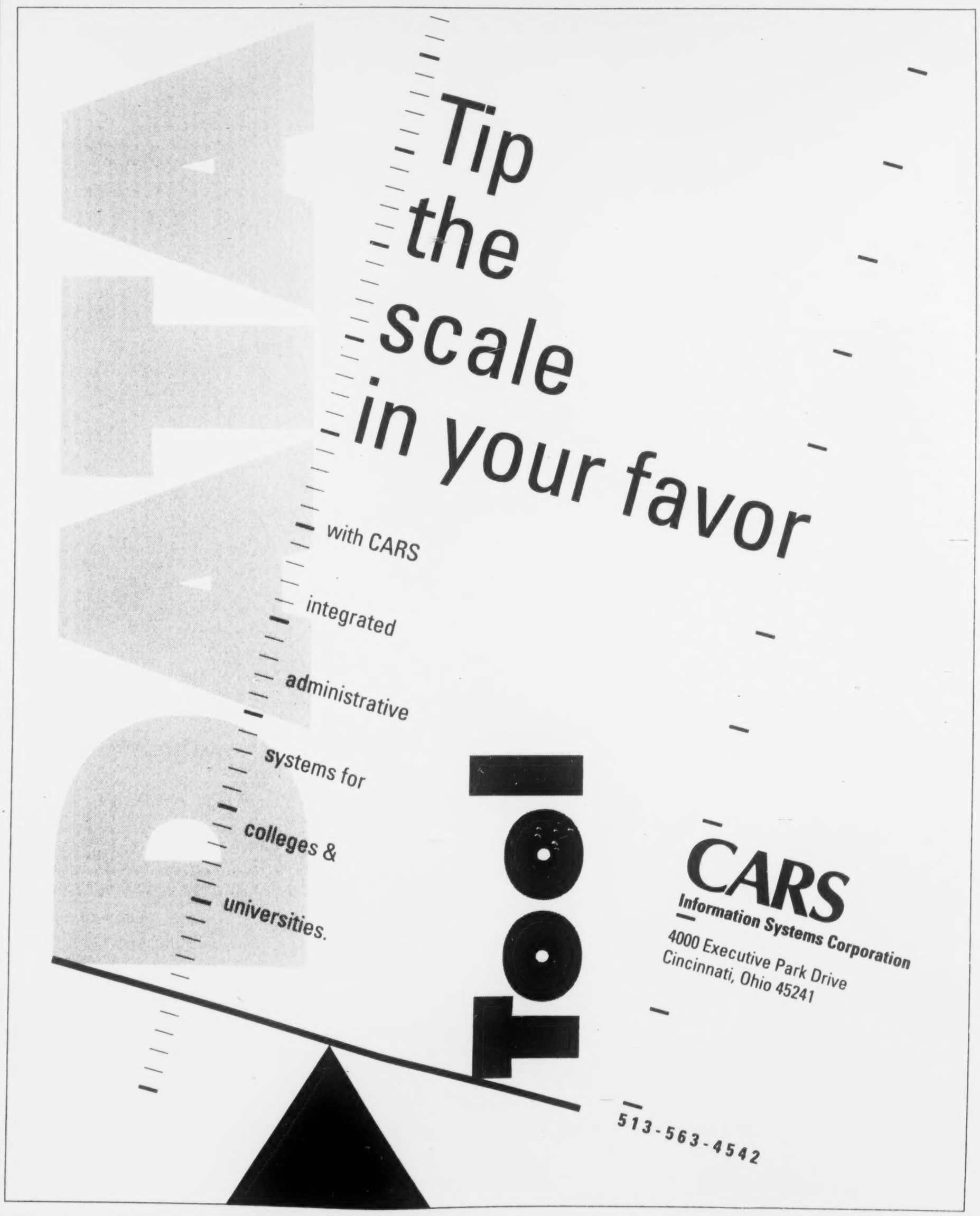

Montana
CONTINUED

to deal with the state's large budget deficit.

Much of the January cut was made up with a tuition increase, but legislators advised the Board of Regents of Higher Education against imposing another increase to offset the summer cut. Higher-education officials warned that they would have to eliminate classes and make some layoffs if the budget was cut too deeply.

Montana is one of only a few states without a sales tax. A proposal to put a sales-tax measure on the November ballot to raise state revenues was considered in the special session. But lawmakers rejected the measure, asserting that voters were in no mood for new taxes of any kind.

The cuts in higher education came despite recommendations by a citizens' committee appointed by Republican Gov. Stan Stephens. The group had urged increasing support for the university system by $9-million a year for five years. The system has long complained that its support lags behind that of comparable institutions in other states.

The citizens' panel also recommended reducing enrollments by about 22 per cent over five years as a way to raise per-student spending to the averages at similar institutions in other states.

Presidents of Montana's colleges and universities responded with specific proposals to cut enrollments, stirring the ire of some legislators.

The Higher Education Commissioner, John M. Hutchinson, and system officials are working on other recommendations by the citizens' panel, including the development of a statewide telecommunications system for higher education, the expansion of campus research and public-service programs, and the institution of several measures to gauge academic quality.

The regents govern all public institutions in the state. The state also has several small, private colleges.

The University of Montana continued its folksy practice of sending a busload of university representatives, including the president, to communities across this sparsely populated state to recruit students and build public support.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 808,000 (Rank: 44)

Age distribution:
Up to 17	27.6%
18 to 24	8.9%
25 to 44	31.2%
45 and older	32.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian	6.0%
Asian	0.5%
Black	0.3%
White	92.7%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.5%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):
9th grade or less	8.1%
Some high school, no diploma	10.9%
High-school diploma	33.5%
Some college, no degree	22.1%
Associate degree	5.6%
Bachelor's degree	14.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.7%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.0%

Per-capita personal income: $16,043

Poverty rate:
All	16.1%
Under age 18	20.5%
Age 18 and older	14.4%

New public high-school graduates in:
1992-93 (estimate)	9,220
2001-02 (estimate)	9,260

New GED diploma recipients: 1,740

High-school dropout rate: 8.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Stan Stephens (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: Marilyn Miller, Governor's Office, State Capitol, Helena 59620; (406) 444-3111

U.S. Senators: Max Baucus (D), term ends 1997; Conrad R. Burns (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Ron Marlenee (R), Pat Williams (D)

Legislature: Senate, 29 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	8
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	19

Vocational institutions: 43

Statewide coordinating board:
Montana University System
2500 Broadway
Helena 59620
(406) 444-6570
John M. Hutchinson,
commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:
Professor	427
Associate professor	339
Assistant professor	374
Instructor	74
Lecturer	8
No rank	120
Total	1,342

Full-time faculty members with tenure:
Men	630
Women	131
Total	761

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:
Professor	$40,520
Associate professor	$33,644
Assistant professor	$29,918
Instructor	$23,766
No rank	n/a
Total	$34,404

Public 2-year institutions:
Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$26,628
Total	$24,641

Private 4-year institutions:
Professor	$33,082
Associate professor	$27,317
Assistant professor	$23,387
Instructor	$20,009
No rank	n/a
Total	$26,680

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions	28,015
At public 2-year institutions	3,850
At private 4-year institutions	3,046
At private 2-year institutions	965
Undergraduate	32,187
Graduate	3,479
Professional	210
American Indian	2,427
Asian	120
Black	114
Hispanic	280
White	32,200
Foreign	735
Total	35,876

Enrollment highlights:
Women	52.9%
Full-time	73.2%
Minority	8.4%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 2.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions	4.4%
At public 2-year institutions	22.2%
At private 4-year institutions	5.7%
At private 2-year institutions	74.9%

Degrees awarded:
Associate	782
Bachelor's	3,862
Master's	709
Doctorate	71
Professional	71

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Montana; 72% of all Montana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 54% of Montana's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
Montana State University	n/a
University of Montana	27%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions	$1,553
At public 2-year institutions	$964
At private 4-year institutions	$5,565
At private 2-year institutions	$1,140

Expenditures:
Public institutions	$218,231,000
Private institutions	$27,990,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $131,910,000
Two-year change: Up 21%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $395,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Michael P. Malone, Montana State University: $94,340 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $34,980,000

Sources:
Federal government	35.8%
State and local governments	22.5%
Industry	12.2%
The institution itself	29.0%
Other	0.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $13,041,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services	$2,386,000
National Science Foundation	$5,190,000
Department of Defense	$239,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,963,000
Department of Energy	$51,000

Largest endowment:
University of Montana Foundation	$22,079,000

Top fund raisers:
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	$1,429,000
Eastern Montana College	$698,000
College of Great Falls	$551,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Montana made news in 1992 when one of its football players reached what is believed to be the first-ever financial settlement with the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the association's drug-testing program. The NCAA agreed to settle after a state judge ruled that it had violated its own procedures in determining that Steve Premock had used anabolic steroids.

★ Western Montana College received a $280,000 foundation grant to help develop telecommunications links among scattered rural elementary and secondary schools. The program now connects more than 100 one-room and two-room schools.

★ American Indians are the largest minority group in Montana. Seven colleges in the state are controlled by tribal councils.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Montana is Rocky Mountain College, an interdenominational institution founded in 1878.

Nebraska

ON Saturdays in the fall, Nebraskans will drive for hours to get to Lincoln if they have tickets to University of Nebraska football games.

But because few students are willing to endure such commutes on a daily basis, educators and politicians are constantly balancing demands for academic programs throughout the state with Nebraska's continuing budget problems.

Traditionally, the University of Nebraska at Lincoln has dominated higher education in the state and it continues to do so, offering a wide array of academic programs, with particular strength in agriculture. But increasingly, citizens who live far from Lincoln are demanding that more attention be paid to campuses in their areas.

That trend was evident in 1991, when lawmakers decided to merge Kearney State College into the University of Nebraska system. Some supporters of the Lincoln campus of the University of Nebraska worry that the addition of another institution to the system will decrease the amount of money their campus receives.

Money has not been plentiful for any Nebraska college in recent years. Because of shortfalls, public colleges had to reduce their budgets by 2 per cent in academic 1991-92 and by 1 per cent for 1992-93. More and potentially larger cuts are expected, so institutions are raising tuition. Even with that additional revenue, students expect larger and fewer classes.

State leaders hope to save money—without reducing the quality of higher education—by giving new authority to the state's coordinating board, the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education.

In 1992 the commission adopted rules to limit the creation of new academic programs in the state. Under the rules, the commission will approve new programs only if they are central to the mission of the institution that wants to offer

them and if the institution has adequate resources.

The coordinating board is also working with the new Midwestern Higher Education Commission to develop reciprocity agreements with other states, so that specialized programs may be offered only in a few places in the region.

Although most students in Nebraska attend public colleges and universities, the state also has a number of private institutions, many of which are affiliated with religious groups. These institutions include the College of Saint Mary; Dana, Doane, and Hastings Colleges; and Nebraska Wesleyan University.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,593,000 (Rank: 36)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.3%
18 to 24	9.8%
25 to 44	30.8%
45 and older	32.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	0.8%
Black	3.6%
White	93.8%
Other and unknown	1.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.3%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.0%
Some high school, no diploma	10.2%
High-school diploma	34.7%
Some college, no degree	21.1%
Associate degree	7.1%
Bachelor's degree	13.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 4.8%

Per-capita personal income: $17,852

Poverty rate:

All	11.1%
Under age 18	13.8%
Age 18 and older	10.1%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	17,390
2001-02 (estimate)	18,730

New GED diploma recipients: 2,517

High-school dropout rate: 7.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: E. Benjamin Nelson (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Andrew F. Cunningham, P.O. Box 94601, Lincoln 68509; (402) 471-2742

U.S. Senators: J. James Exon (D), term ends 1997; J. Robert Kerrey (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Bill Barrett (R), Doug Bereuter (R), Peter Hoagland (D)

Unicameral: Non-partisan legislature

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	11
Private 4-year institutions	15
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	34

Vocational institutions: 45

Statewide coordinating board:
Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
140 North Eighth Street, Suite 300
P.O. Box 95005
Lincoln 68509
(402) 471-2847
Bruce G. Stahl, executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Nebraska
521 South 14th Street, Suite 302
Lincoln 68508
(402) 434-2818
Thomas J. O'Neill, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	710
Associate professor	642
Assistant professor	800
Instructor	219
Lecturer	10
No rank	386
Total	2,767

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,142
Women	258
Total	1,400

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$52,850
Associate professor	$40,393
Assistant professor	$35,340
Instructor	$25,510
No rank	$18,601
Total	$41,233

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$27,393
Total	$27,393

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$42,301
Associate professor	$34,208
Assistant professor	$28,507
Instructor	$21,926
No rank	n/a
Total	$32,879

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	60,692
At public 2-year institutions	33,922
At private 4-year institutions	17,885
At private 2-year institutions	332

Undergraduate	97,878
Graduate	12,210
Professional	2,743
American Indian	729
Asian	1,178
Black	2,723
Hispanic	1,559
White	104,620
Foreign	2,022
Total	112,831

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.9%
Full-time	55.7%
Minority	5.6%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 26.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.9%
At public 2-year institutions	6.0%

Continued on Following Page

A Conversation.

◀ *Kathy Frawley, Registrar, Assumption College*

"Basically, we started with very few constraints, which was good because we could look at the best system for our needs. We wanted software sophisticated enough for our experienced users, yet easy enough to learn for our first-time users."

*Susan Petrosino, **Student** Product Manager, Quodata*

"The experience that we have had in implementing over 100 systems gives our clients a comfort zone. They know we understand their problems and concerns."

"Most important, we needed a system that is very flexible. We wanted to be sure that policy decisions wouldn't be driven by what the computer could or couldn't do."

"While the overall Registrar's function may be similar in most colleges, individual institutions have different requirements and needs. That's why we created such flexible systems, so clients can tailor the software to fit their unique needs."

"Of course we wanted the system to provide many other features, such as degree audit and academic advising. The ability to generate fast, accurate reports, such as IPEDS, or just ad hoc data for staff use, was a key element."

"Our Student Degree Audit module is a good example. It's very flexible. The Registrar can track complete transfer credit information and monitor students' academic progress toward completion of their degree requirements."

"Good service is essential. When problems and questions arise, we need a company that gives us quick, accurate answers."

"I've sat on the other side of the desk. I was a Registrar for 11 years, so I'm very sympathetic and understand the need to know that someone will be there when you need help. Not in three days, but now."

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Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Nebraska
CONTINUED

At private 4-year institutions .. 7.1%
At private 2-year institutions . 11.8%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 2,678
Bachelor's 8,677
Master's 1,713
Doctorate 230
Professional 658

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Nebraska; 85% of all Nebraska residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.2 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 74% of Nebraska's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
Creighton University 64%
University of Nebraska at Lincoln 48%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. $1,592
At public 2-year institutions ... $990
At private 4-year institutions . $6,893
At private 2-year institutions .... n/a

Expenditures:
Public institutions $762,480,000
Private institutions $226,173,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $340,106,000
Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $2,352,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Graham B. Spanier, University of Nebraska at Lincoln: $146,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $105,373,000
Sources:
Federal government 32.6%
State and local governments .. 26.5%
Industry 10.5%
The institution itself 26.7%
Other 3.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $29,379,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services . $14,546,000
National Science Foundation $2,998,000
Department of Defense $829,000
Department of Agriculture $6,559,000
Department of Energy $322,000

Largest endowment:
University of Nebraska $201,153,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Nebraska . $39,912,000
Creighton University $9,084,000
Union College $2,240,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Nebraska's Center for Great Plains Studies, founded in 1976, serves as a clearinghouse for scholarship, teaching, and public-outreach programs on the region. It offers what is thought to be the nation's only major in Great Plains studies.

★ Creighton University's Hereditary Cancer Institute is the home of what may be the world's largest cancer registry. The institute has a data base of more than 4,000 families whose members have suffered from some form of hereditary cancer. Using the information it collects, officials at the institute counsel family members on the disease, their chances of contracting it, and how often they should be tested.

★ Nebraska was the first state to adopt a law that requires the National Collegiate Athletic Association to meet certain due-process standards when it investigates public colleges in the state.

★ Students at Nebraska Wesleyan University taking a course in sociological research are required to write letters home to their parents. The professor who teaches the class says he thinks students are better able to see the link between sociology and their everyday lives by writing letters that explain what they are learning.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Nebraska is Peru State College, founded in 1867.

Nevada

NEVADA'S public universities continue to try to convince the Legislature that they need more money to attract and keep high-caliber faculty members and build strong academic programs. But, considering the state's budget picture, that will be a hard sell to lawmakers and Democratic Gov. Bob Miller.

The University of Nevada's two campuses, at Las Vegas and Reno, as well as the four community colleges, must absorb an 8-per-cent budget cut in fiscal 1992-93. That will result in tuition increases, cuts in operating budgets, and delays in making building repairs. And the Governor has asked that the university system cut an additional $6-million from its budget, on top of the 8-per-cent cut.

Although educators expect money to command a great deal of legislative attention, that will not be the lawmakers' only focus. In May 1992, they approved an inquiry into the forced resignation of Jerry Tarkanian, the basketball-coaching legend at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas. The investigation will also take up charges of ticket scalping and the relationship between the Las Vegas campus and its foundation, a private fund-raising arm. Earlier in 1992, Rollie Massimino was recruited from Villanova University to coach Las Vegas's Runnin' Rebels, a basketball program with a history of scrapes with the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Mr. Tarkanian's resignation was seen as a victory for faculty members and administrators at UNLV who want the institution to place more emphasis on academics and less on athletics. But Mr. Tarkanian's continuing popularity in the state indicates that many Nevadans may not approve of the change in priorities.

The state's community colleges and four-year universities often compete for resources. The same rivalry has pitted Reno against Las Vegas. But a 1991 report on the state's community colleges, which enroll more than half of the college students in Nevada, may ultimately improve the two-year institutions' position.

The report, "Changing with the Times, Challenging the Future," found that the community colleges would increasingly be asked to provide programs to improve workers' skills. Yet the report warned that the community colleges would face serious shortages of faculty members in science and technology.

To recognize that community colleges are an integral part of education in the state, the University of Nevada System changed its name in 1992 to the University and Community College System of Nevada. The system's elected Board of Regents oversees four-year and two-year campuses alike.

Sierra Nevada College is the state's only non-profit private college.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,284,000 (Rank: 38)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 ..... 25.1%
18 to 24 ..... 9.4%
25 to 44 ..... 34.8%
45 and older 30.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 1.6%
Asian 3.2%
Black 6.6%
White 84.3%
Other and unknown 4.4%
Hispanic (may be any race) .. 10.4%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):
9th grade or less 6.0%
Some high school, no diploma 15.2%
High-school diploma 31.5%
Some college, no degree 25.8%
Associate degree 6.2%
Bachelor's degree 10.1%
Graduate or professional degree 5.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 13.2%

Per-capita personal income: $19,175

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MASSACHUSETTS COMMUNITY COLLEGES

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Poverty rate:
All 10.2%
Under age 18 ..... 13.3%
Age 18 and older 9.1%

New public high-school graduates in:
1992-93 (estimate) 9,890
2001-02 (estimate) 16,740

New GED diploma recipients: 2,734

High-school dropout rate: 15.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bob Miller (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Scott M. Craigie, Executive Chambers, Capitol Complex, Carson City 89710; (702) 687-5670

U.S. Senators: Richard H. Bryan (D), term ends 1995; Harry Reid (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
James H. Bilbray (D), Barbara F. Vucanovich (R)

Legislature: Senate, 10 Democrats, 10 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House, 22 Democrats, 19 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 2
Public 2-year institutions 4
Private 4-year institutions 1
Private 2-year institutions 2
Total 9

Vocational institutions: 55

Statewide coordinating board:
University and Community College System of Nevada
2601 Enterprise Road
Reno 89512
(702) 784-4901
Mark H. Dawson, chancellor

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:
Professor 288
Associate professor 249
Assistant professor 248
Instructor 56
Lecturer 140
No rank 147
Total 1,128

Full-time faculty members with tenure:
Men 448
Women 122
Total 570

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:
Professor $57,490
Associate professor $45,160
Assistant professor $37,551
Instructor $39,520
No rank ..... n/a
Total $43,777

Public 2-year institutions:
Professor $41,986
Associate professor ..... n/a
Assistant professor ..... n/a
Instructor $32,022
No rank $36,018
Total $36,434

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Private 4-year institutions:
Professor $40,388
Associate professor $25,311
Assistant professor $27,138
Instructor ..... n/a
No rank $24,000
Total $31,445

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions .. 29,424
At public 2-year institutions .. 31,818
At private 4-year institutions ... 313
At private 2-year institutions ... 173

Undergraduate 56,215
Graduate 5,333
Professional 180

American Indian 1,043
Asian 2,559
Black 2,931
Hispanic 3,408
White 50,910
Foreign 877
Total 61,728

Enrollment highlights:
Women 56.3%
Full-time 29.9%
Minority 16.3%
Foreign 1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment ..... Up 52.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions .. 13.4%
At public 2-year institutions .. 19.2%
At private 4-year institutions .. 1.0%
At private 2-year institutions . 15.8%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 949
Bachelor's 2,235
Master's 543
Doctorate 38
Professional 49

Residence of new students: State residents made up 89% of all freshmen enrolled in Nevada; 86% of all Nevada residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 42% of Nevada's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
University of Nevada at Las Vegas 29%
University of Nevada at Reno .. 32%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. $1,275
At public 2-year institutions ... $651
At private 4-year institutions . $6,200
At private 2-year institutions .... n/a

Expenditures:
Public institutions $281,018,000
Private institutions $3,893,000

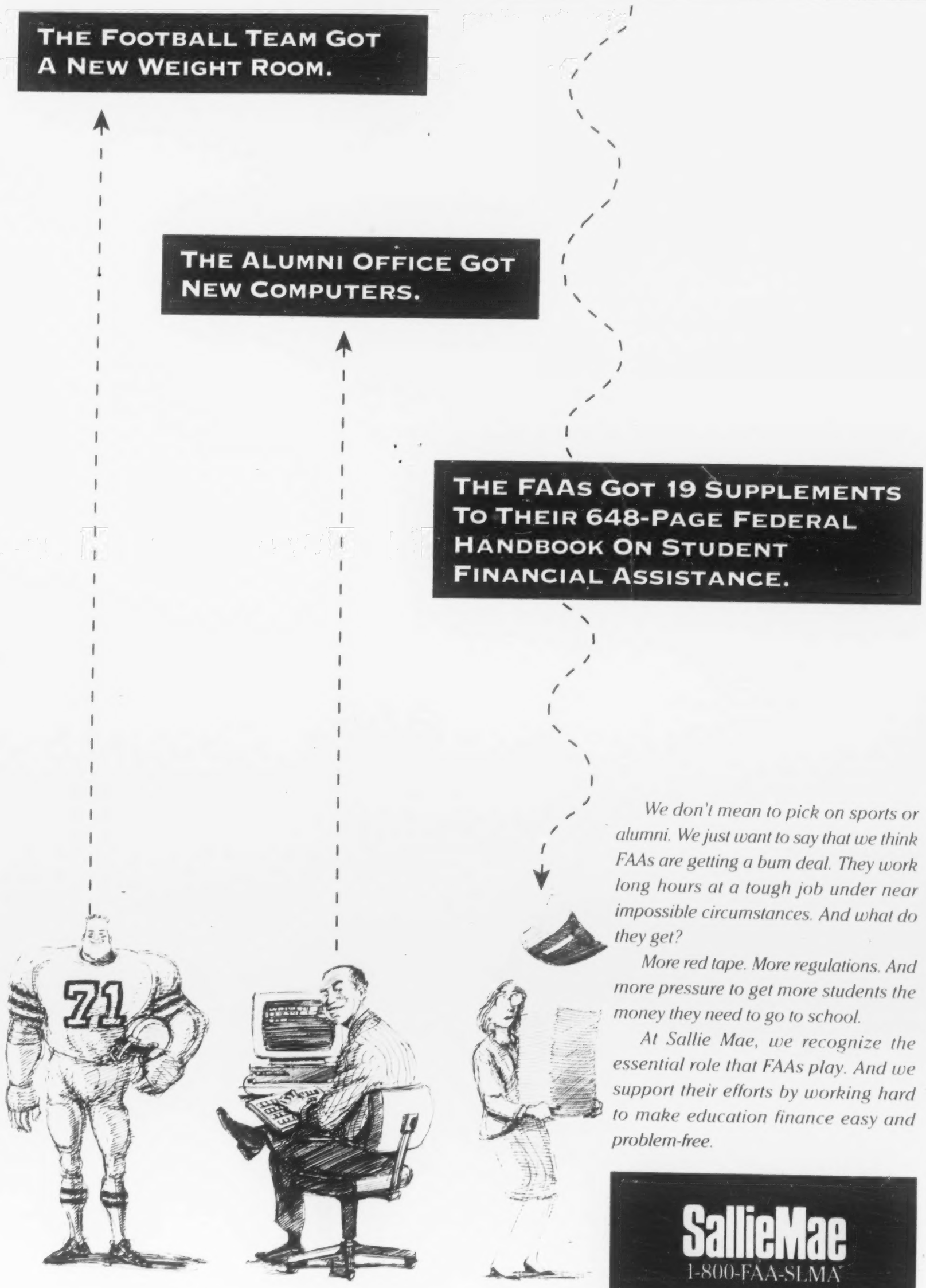
State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $191,773,000
Two-year change: Up 31%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $377,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert C. Maxson, University of Nevada at Las Vegas: $154,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $38,301,000
Sources:
Federal government 54.0%

Continued on Following Page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Nevada
CONTINUED

State and local governments ... 6.3%
Industry 11.9%
The institution itself 24.0%
Other 3.8%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $23,111,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services .. $3,429,000
National Science Foundation $4,353,000
Department of Defense $154,000
Department of Agriculture $1,380,000
Department of Energy ... $3,411,000

Largest endowment:
University of Nevada ... $67,079,000

Top fund raisers:
data not reported

MISCELLANY

★ A court battle over the investigative powers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association is being fought in Nevada, where a state law that restricts the association's enforcement program was struck down by a federal court. The decision is being appealed.

★ Sierra Nevada College, on the North Shore of Lake Tahoe within minutes of 14 downhill ski areas, offers the nation's only four-year program in ski-business and resort management. The six-year-old program now caters to 50 students who complete internships at ski resorts as far away as Japan.

★ In 1968, Howard R. Hughes, who owned property in Nevada, donated money to the state to study the feasibility of a statewide community-college system. Nevada's Legislature had approved the study, but allocated no money for it. Mr. Hughes donated $250,000 to pay for the study and to bail out Nevada's only two-year institution, a private college in serious financial trouble. Nevada now has four state-run community colleges, including the college that Mr. Hughes saved 24 years ago.

★ The only Basque-studies program in the Western Hemisphere is at the University of Nevada at Reno. Primarily a research institute, the program sponsors four to six visiting researchers in each academic year.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Nevada at Reno, founded in 1874.

New Hampshire

ALTHOUGH the recession hammered New Hampshire's economy in 1991 and 1992, its public colleges and universities found something to celebrate: two consecutive years of record enrollments.

The growth proved beneficial. The additional tuition income helped offset a 3.5-per-cent cut in funds that was imposed by the state in November 1991.

Higher-education officials were keeping their fingers crossed that another cut wouldn't follow, later in 1992. That would make it the first year in several in which planners had been able to proceed without a mid-year downward adjustment.

New Hampshire's four-year colleges raised tuition by 5.5 per cent in 1991-92 and again in 1992-93—a low rate for public systems in New England.

State support for public colleges and universities is relatively low. The five-college University System of New Hampshire received only $56-million from the state in 1991-92 and 1992-93. New Hampshire ranks 50th of all states in financing for higher education, measured either as spending per capita or as a percentage of personal income.

New Hampshire has no sales tax or personal income tax, but several candidates for governor in the 1992 elections have come out in favor of the former.

The New Hampshire Industrial Research Center, a collaborative effort between the University of New Hampshire and Dartmouth College, in 1992 began helping small businesses in product development and testing. Lawmakers created the center in 1991 to include colleges in the economic-development effort.

Dartmouth bucked recessionary trends by starting a five-year, $425-million capital campaign that raised $184-million in its first eight months. The money will pay for scholarships, endowed professorships, fellowships, construction, and operating expenses.

Some of the money will help finance expensive curricular changes, including requirements that students study world cultures, take interdisciplinary courses, and complete a major senior-year project directed by a faculty member.

The University System of New Hampshire is run by a Board of Trustees and includes five universities and four-year colleges. The state grants the board much authority to make budgetary and policy decisions.

The state also has a system of seven vocational-technical colleges, run by its own board. That system has much less budgetary and operating autonomy than the four-year institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,105,000 (Rank: 41)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 ..... 25.3%
18 to 24 ..... 10.1%
25 to 44 ..... 34.8%
45 and older 29.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 0.2%
Asian 0.8%
Black 0.6%
White 98.0%
Other and unknown 0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 1.0%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):
9th grade or less 6.7%
Some high school, no diploma 11.2%
High-school diploma 31.7%
Some college, no degree 18.0%
Associate degree 8.1%
Bachelor's degree 16.4%
Graduate or professional degree 7.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 8.7%

Per-capita personal income: $20,951

Poverty rate:
All 6.4%
Under age 18 ..... 7.4%
Age 18 and older 6.1%

New public high-school graduates in:
1992-93 (estimate) 9,440
2001-02 (estimate) 13,150

New GED diploma recipients: 2,276

High-school dropout rate: 9.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Judd Gregg (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide:
Darcy Bryant, State House, Room 208, Concord 03301; (603) 271-2121

U.S. Senators: Warren Rudman (R), term ends 1993; Bob Smith (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Dick Swett (D), William H. Zeliff, Jr. (R)

General Court: Senate, 11 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 123 Democrats, 267 Republicans, 2 Independents, 8 vacancies

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 5
Public 2-year institutions 7
Private 4-year institutions 12
Private 2-year institutions 4
Total 28

Vocational institutions: 26

Statewide coordinating board:
New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission
Two Industrial Park Drive
Concord 03301
(603) 271-2555
James A. Busselle, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:
Professor 668
Associate professor 609
Assistant professor 528
Instructor 69
Lecturer 15
No rank 29
Total 1,918

Full-time faculty members with tenure:
Men 784
Women 241
Total 1,025

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:
Professor $52,290
Associate professor $41,196
Assistant professor $33,490
Instructor $29,320
No rank $28,000
Total $41,977

Public 2-year institutions:
Professor $33,100
Associate professor $27,781
Assistant professor $26,426
Instructor $20,210
No rank ..... n/a
Total $30,582

Private 4-year institutions:
Professor $59,303
Associate professor $38,146
Assistant professor $32,724
Instructor $25,343
No rank $23,432
Total $42,839

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions .. 23,799
At public 2-year institutions ... 8,364
At private 4-year institutions . 24,546
At private 2-year institutions .. 2,801
Undergraduate 50,942
Graduate 7,885
Professional 683
American Indian 229
Asian 760
Black 669
Hispanic 490
White 56,522
Foreign 840
Total 59,510

Enrollment highlights:
Women 54.5%
Full-time 62.9%
Minority 3.7%
Foreign 1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment ..... Up 27.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions ... 1.9%
At public 2-year institutions ... 2.1%
At private 4-year institutions .. 5.7%
At private 2-year institutions .. 5.2%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 2,512
Bachelor's 6,745
Master's 1,944
Doctorate 83
Professional 165

Residence of new students: State residents made up 49% of all freshmen enrolled in New Hampshire; 58% of all New Hampshire residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 921 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 75% of New Hampshire's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
Dartmouth College 95%
University of New Hampshire .. 66%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. $3,110
At public 2-year institutions .. $1,899
At private 4-year institutions $11,154
At private 2-year institutions . $5,547

Expenditures:
Public institutions $259,157,000
Private institutions $363,330,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $75,175,000
Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $840,000
Non–need-based: $10,000
Other: $694,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Dale F. Nitzschke, University of New Hampshire: $130,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $69,731,000
Sources:
Federal government 63.9%
State and local governments ... 5.7%
Industry 5.3%
The institution itself 16.5%
Other 8.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $52,386,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services . $27,689,000
National Science Foundation $5,826,000
Department of Defense .. $2,712,000
Department of Agriculture $1,966,000
Department of Energy ... $1,281,000

Largest endowment:
Dartmouth College $594,582,000

Top fund raisers:
Dartmouth College $56,594,000
University of New Hampshire $4,111,000
Colby-Sawyer College ... $3,616,000

MISCELLANY

★ A marine biologist at the University of New Hampshire is a two-

time award winner for music videos about crustaceans. In 1991 Randy Olson won an award at the New England Film and Video Festival for *Lobstahs*, a short film on how to eat lobsters. In 1992 he won the same award for *Barnacles Tell No Lies*, a five-minute video that provides entertaining tidbits about the tiny invertebrates.

★ The covered bridge that spans the Contoocook River on the New Hampshire College campus was the first to be constructed by a college.

★ The Dartmouth College medical school in 1992 established the C. Everett Koop Institute to provide a base for Dr. Koop, the outspoken Surgeon General in the Reagan Administration, to help reform medical education and American health care.

★ Dartmouth College, founded in 1769, is the oldest higher-education institution in New Hampshire.

New Jersey

Gov. Jim Florio came into the Governor's office in 1990 facing a $3-billion revenue shortfall. He promised sweeping educational and tax reforms. Those included plans to equalize state spending in school districts and increase sales and property taxes—moves that ultimately made him one of the least popular governors in the country only a year after his election.

The dust has settled, but optimism is still in short supply. Many educators and lawmakers complain that increases in the cost of higher education, coupled with reduced state spending, have placed it out of the reach of the average citizen. Added to that was a vote by the Legislature in May 1992 to cut the sales tax by 1 cent on the dollar. That necessitated massive cuts in all state-government agencies.

The Legislature passed a budget for fiscal year 1993 that calls for spending more than $1-billion on higher education, but directs reductions in some accounts to support negotiated salary increases and other mandatory payments elsewhere in the budget. The budget is about $67-million less than what Mr. Florio recommended, and may result in layoffs at colleges and universities, the elimination of many class sections, and reduced student-support services.

In the case of Rutgers University, less money will mean 300 assistant-professor positions will go unfilled, and the purchase of some 30,000 library books will be postponed.

Some good news for students followed angry protests at the state house that occurred near the end of the 1991-92 academic year, when hundreds of college students decried tuition increases. The students were pressuring lawmakers to approve Mr. Florio's Tuition Stabilization Incentive Grant Program. In the end, it won legislative approval. Through the program, colleges that keep tuition increases to 4.5 per cent can share in a $30-million pool.

Meanwhile, Edward D. Goldberg, the chancellor of higher education, is asking for an amendment to the state constitution guaranteeing every citizen a right to a "quality, affordable college education." Legislators may not jump to support that, fearing that it would increase state costs. But the idea has sparked discussions about the future of higher education in the Garden State.

The Board of Higher Education, the statewide coordinating body for public and private postsecondary education, has proposed lowering the requirements for designating colleges as universities, including eliminating the prerequisite that a university offer at least three doctoral programs. Eight public and private institutions in New Jersey are called universities, including Princeton, one of the country's most prestigious.

Critics have accused the board of caving in to political pressure from state lawmakers, who have threatened to grant university status to several colleges by special legislation. Opponents say the change will cheapen the term "university."

Supporters say the name change only validates the status of comprehensive public and private colleges in the state, and will help attract students.

The name of Glassboro State College is likely to change, but not because of a new state policy. The new name will be Rowan College of New Jersey, in recognition of a businessman who pledged in July 1992 to give $100-million to the institution. The gift is among the largest ever made to any college in the country.

Amid the debate about the future of higher education in the state, the Department of Higher Education received rave reviews for leadership and efficiency from a management consulting firm. That may silence, at least for a while, the perennial talk of merging the agency with the state's Education Department, which oversees elementary and secondary schools.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 7,760,000 (Rank: 9)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.7%
18 to 24	9.6%
25 to 44	33.1%
45 and older	33.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	3.5%
Black	13.4%
White	79.3%
Other and unknown	3.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	9.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	9.4%
Some high school, no diploma	13.9%
High-school diploma	31.1%
Some college, no degree	15.5%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree	16.0%
Graduate or professional degree	8.8%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 19.5%

Per-capita personal income: $25,372

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Poverty rate:

All	7.6%
Under age 18	11.3%
Age 18 and older	6.4%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	62,070
2001-02 (estimate)	69,270

New GED diploma recipients: 8,430

High-school dropout rate: 9.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Jim Florio (D), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education aide: Marisa Quinn, State House, CN-001, Trenton 08625; (609) 777-1243

U.S. Senators: Bill Bradley (D), term ends 1997; Frank R. Lautenberg (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
8 Democrats, 6 Republicans
Robert E. Andrews (D), Bernard J. Dwyer (D), Dean A. Gallo (R), Frank J. Guarini (D), William J. Hughes (D), Frank Pallone, Jr. (D), Donald M. Payne (D), Matthew J. Rinaldo (R), Robert A. Roe (D), Marge Roukema (R), Jim Saxton (R), Christopher H. Smith (R), Robert G. Torricelli (D), Dick Zimmer (R)

Legislature: Senate, 13 Democrats, 27 Republicans; House, 22 Democrats, 58 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	19

Continued on Following Page

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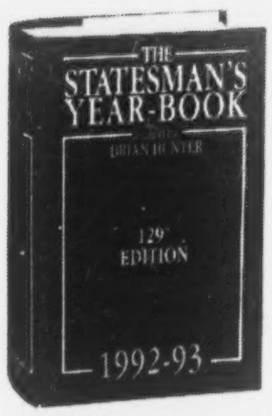

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New Jersey
CONTINUED

Private 4-year institutions	22
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	59

Vocational institutions: 168

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
20 West State Street, CN542
Trenton 08625
(609) 292-4310
Edward D. Goldberg, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in New Jersey
797 Springfield Avenue
P.O. Box 206
Summit 07901
(908) 277-3738
John B. Wilson, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Camden County College, Rider College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Upsala College

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,768
Associate professor	2,590
Assistant professor	2,347
Instructor	558
Lecturer	195
No rank	27
Total	8,485

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	3,362
Women	1,321
Total	4,683

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$64,494
Associate professor	$48,948
Assistant professor	$38,459
Instructor	$27,408
No rank	$53,082
Total	$50,329

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$52,743
Associate professor	$45,125
Assistant professor	$36,532
Instructor	$32,091
No rank	$24,050
Total	$42,030

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$63,477
Associate professor	$42,446
Assistant professor	$34,844
Instructor	$26,188
No rank	$57,219
Total	$47,557

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	137,691
At public 2-year institutions	123,910
At private 4-year institutions	58,672
At private 2-year institutions	3,674
Undergraduate	276,320
Graduate	41,464
Professional	6,163
American Indian	776
Asian	14,340
Black	33,113
Hispanic	21,642
White	241,666
Foreign	12,410
Total	323,947

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.1%
Full-time	50.2%
Minority	22.4%
Foreign	3.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 0.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	22.7%
At public 2-year institutions	23.7%
At private 4-year institutions	18.1%
At private 2-year institutions	35.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	9,935
Bachelor's	22,859
Master's	7,246
Doctorate	855
Professional	1,763

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in New Jersey; 58% of all New

Jersey residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 886 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 74% of New Jersey's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Fairleigh Dickinson University	39%
Monmouth College	50%
Princeton University	95%
Rider College	58%
Rutgers University at New Brunswick	72%
Saint Peter's College	45%
Seton Hall University	60%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,860
At public 2-year institutions	$1,235
At private 4-year institutions	$10,281
At private 2-year institutions	$5,874

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,165,562,000
Private institutions	$944,968,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,132,432,000
Two-year change: Up 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $111,762,000
Non-need-based: $7,624,000
Other: $119,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Francis L. Lawrence, Rutgers University at New Brunswick: $180,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $319,797,000

Sources:

Federal government	42.2%
State and local governments	14.5%
Industry	5.5%
The institution itself	30.1%
Other	7.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $139,264,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$67,435,000
National Science Foundation	$28,775,000
Department of Defense	$17,922,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,552,000
Department of Energy	$7,939,000

Largest endowment:

Princeton University	$2,624,082,000

Top fund raisers:

Princeton University	$88,288,000
Rutgers University	$27,600,000
New Jersey Institute of Technology	$7,225,000

MISCELLANY

★ In 1992 Princeton University established a wildlife-research center in Kenya on a 48,500-acre cattle ranch owned by an alumnus. The unfenced ranch is home to elephants, lions, leopards, baboons, vervet monkeys, zebras, buffalo, gazelles, giraffes, and other animals. Research at the center, which Princeton will operate with four other research institutions, focuses on wildlife management.

★ Students at Monmouth College had an unusual complaint in 1992: They wanted more essays and problem-solving questions on their tests. And faculty members decided that the students had a point. Two-thirds of the Faculty Council voted in favor of a non-binding resolution recommending that professors stop using multiple-choice questions exclusively.

★ Drew University in 1992 celebrated the 10th anniversary of its Charles A. Dana Research Institute for Scientists Emeriti. Believed to be the first of its kind when it was established, the institute provides retired industrial scientists with research space on Drew's campus in exchange for their advising and tutoring undergraduate science students.

★ Since 1991 the National Football League has used a continuing-education program developed by Fairleigh Dickinson University to prepare its 1,600 players for second careers. Under one option, players take classes at colleges near their teams' stadiums but receive credit toward degrees at the institutions they originally attended. Fairleigh Dickinson created the program in 1985 for the New York Giants.

★ Princeton University is the oldest institution of higher education in New Jersey. It was founded in 1746.

New Mexico

HIGHER education in New Mexico did not benefit from ground-breaking initiatives in the 1992 legislative session, or more-than-usual attention from Democratic Gov. Bruce D. King. But public universities and colleges in the "Land of Enchantment" did get something that might make educators in other states envious: more money.

While the New Mexico Commission on Higher Education initially recommended a 12.6-per-cent increase in spending at the six four-year campuses and 16 community colleges, the state gave the colleges a 4.5-per-cent increase for the 1993 fiscal year, a reflection of the state's relatively flat rate of growth. Meanwhile, educators point out, enrollment at the institutions continues to outpace spending, straining budgets and campus facilities.

Commissioners, who are appointed by the Governor, had hoped that part of the increase could be spent on improving conditions at New Mexico State University's chemistry laboratory, a facility that scientists say is inadequate and possibly dangerous. Officials at the university have been pushing since 1988 for money to renovate and expand various facilities, without success.

In November 1992, voters will be asked to approve a statewide general-obligation bond issue of $91.7-million, nearly $60-million of which will be used to construct and renovate buildings on college campuses, including the state university's chemistry lab. Educators are crossing their fingers and doing extensive lobbying, because voters defeated a request for $27.5-million for campus renovations in 1990.

The University of New Mexico continues to be pushed by legislators to do a better job of recruiting Hispanic faculty members and administrators. The university's enrollment is 22 per cent Hispanic and 3.5 per cent American Indian. But of the full-time and part-time faculty members, 8 per cent are Hispanic. Although that is above the 2-per-cent national average, lawmakers believe that because the state has one of the highest Hispanic populations in America, the university should be doing more.

UNM President Richard E. Peck has said attracting more Hispanic faculty members is a priority, as is expanding the university's programs in Latin American and Southwestern regional studies.

The Commission on Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board for postsecondary education. New Mexico has 11 governing boards for public colleges.

The state has two federally supported colleges for American Indians—the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development and the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute. The state also has three private, non-profit colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,548,000 (Rank: 37)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.6%
18 to 24	9.9%
25 to 44	31.9%
45 and older	28.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	8.9%
Asian	0.9%
Black	2.0%

White	75.6%
Other and unknown	12.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	38.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	11.4%
Some high school, no diploma	13.5%
High-school diploma	28.7%
Some college, no degree	20.9%
Associate degree	5.0%
Bachelor's degree	12.1%
Graduate or professional degree	8.3%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 35.5%

Per-capita personal income: $14,844

Poverty rate:

All	20.6%
Under age 18	27.8%
Age 18 and older	17.6%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	15,400
2001-02 (estimate)	17,710

New GED diploma recipients: 4,161

High-school dropout rate: 11.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bruce D. King (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Caroline Gaston, Governor's Office, Capitol Building, Santa Fe 87503; (505) 827-3000

U.S. Senators: Jeff Bingaman (D), term ends 1995; Pete V. Domenici (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Bill Richardson (D), Steven Schiff (R), Joe Skeen (R)

Legislature: Senate, 26 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 49 Democrats, 21 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	5
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	28

Vocational institutions: 43

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1068 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe 87501
(505) 827-7383
Danny K. Earp, deputy executive director

Private-college association:
New Mexico Independent College Association
650 Granada Street
Santa Fe 87501
(505) 986-1199
Robert E. Rhodes, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	578
Associate professor	528
Assistant professor	606
Instructor	163
Lecturer	106
No rank	241
Total	2,222

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	852
Women	224
Total	1,076

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$49,035
Associate professor	$38,122
Assistant professor	$33,316
Instructor	$24,575
No rank	$24,898
Total	$39,437

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$32,985
Associate professor	$31,906
Assistant professor	$28,956
Instructor	$25,853
No rank	$26,923
Total	$27,768

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$34,053
Associate professor	$29,247
Assistant professor	$25,048
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$32,668
Total	$30,949

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	48,013
At public 2-year institutions	35,486
At private 4-year institutions	1,917
At private 2-year institutions	180
Undergraduate	74,853
Graduate	10,133
Professional	610
American Indian	4,596
Asian	1,125
Black	2,176
Hispanic	23,635
White	52,573
Foreign	1,491
Total	85,596

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.6%
Full-time	52.8%
Minority	37.5%
Foreign	1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 46.9%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	33.2%
At public 2-year institutions	43.6%
At private 4-year institutions	29.4%
At private 2-year institutions	44.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,455
Bachelor's	5,022
Master's	1,838
Doctorate	223
Professional	179

Residence of new students: State residents made up 84% of all freshmen enrolled in New Mexico; 82% of all New Mexico residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 56% of New Mexico's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

New Mexico State University	37%
University of New Mexico	27%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,409
At public 2-year institutions	$536
At private 4-year institutions	$8,187
At private 2-year institutions	$3,594

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$828,157,000
Private institutions	$28,022,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $349,378,000
Two-year change: Up 18%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $7,888,000
Non–need-based: $3,967,000
Other: $1,986,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Richard E. Peck, University of New Mexico: $146,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $151,927,000

Sources:

Federal government	56.4%
State and local governments	9.7%
Industry	14.2%
The institution itself	12.8%
Other	6.9%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $69,397,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$11,859,000
National Science Foundation	$8,914,000
Department of Defense	$18,112,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,383,000
Department of Energy	$9,985,000

Largest endowment:

University of New Mexico and Foundation	$68,251,000

Top fund raisers:

University of New Mexico	$14,347,800
New Mexico State University	$2,171,000

MISCELLANY

★ St. John's College, whose curriculum focuses on the "great books" of Western culture, announced it would establish the Institute for the Study of Eastern Classics at its Santa Fe campus in 1992. The institute offers an intensive one-year program for graduate students interested in studying the classic texts of India and China.

★ The Los Alamos National Laboratory, one of three national laboratories that the University of California operates for the U.S. Department of Energy, grew out of federal nuclear research in the 1940's that led to the development of the atomic bomb. With the end of the cold war, the nuclear-weapons laboratory has begun to reorient its research mission, developing new technologies to clean up

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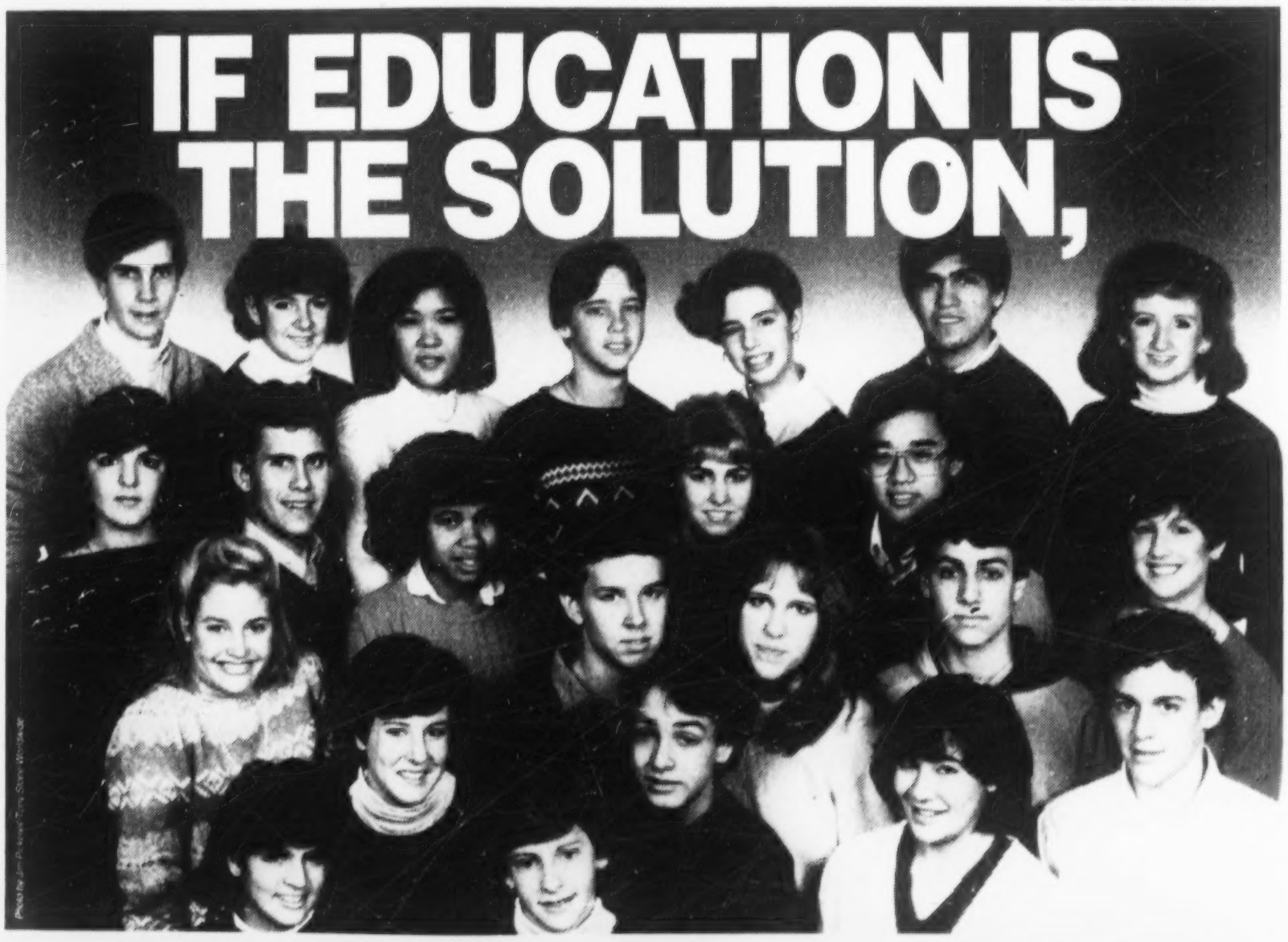

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New Mexico
CONTINUED

nuclear wastes and improve the competitiveness of U.S. industry.

★ New Mexico State University will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 1993. The 1893 graduation, however, had to be canceled when—according to a newspaper report at the time—"the agricultural college's only senior was shot down in cold blood by a drunken cowboy."

★ Researchers at New Mexico State University's College of Agriculture and Home Economics have developed more than a dozen new varieties of chili.

★ The University of New Mexico's Archaeology Field School, founded in 1927, is the oldest program of its type in the nation.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the New Mexico State University main campus, founded in 1888.

New York

HIGHER education in New York, distinctive for its diversity and sophistication, is a victim of a steady, if not deliberate, retreat by the state.

State officials say most of the problems are tied to New York's budget difficulties, and that financial support will bounce back when the economy improves.

But leaders in higher education worry that New York is moving away from its strong commitment to its vast public-college sector and to its private colleges, which range from major research institutions like Columbia, Cornell, and New York Universities, to respected religious institutions like the Union and Jewish Theological Seminaries, to colleges of the arts such as Cooper Union and the Juilliard School.

Circumstances in recent years give higher-education leaders and students little comfort.

Known for having developed and sustained two giant public-university systems that together comprise 85 institutions and enroll nearly 600,000 students, New York has spent the last several years slashing the state's share of the budgets for those systems. The cutbacks have led to layoffs, enrollment limits, sharp reductions in academic programs, and, of course, tuition increases.

Long regarded as a national leader in financial aid—both because of the amount it spends and the way its programs are open to graduate students—New York has cut the size of student grants and tightened eligibility, so that fewer middle-class students will get aid.

Spending on another program, which provides direct state aid to private colleges, has also shrunk dramatically. In the late 1980's, New York spent more than $100-million on such aid. For 1992-93, the budget is $39-million.

The loss of the aid has been especially unsettling for small liberal-arts colleges, including Colgate, Vassar, and the College of St. Rose.

The state's cutbacks have been devastating to the State University of New York and the City University of New York. Both systems were forced to raise their tuition rates dramatically, but each took steps to try to make those increases as palatable as possible.

At SUNY, Chancellor D. Bruce Johnstone continued to press for authority to charge different rates of tuition at different campuses. He has long contended that the system's four research campuses—in Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, and Stony Brook—should charge higher tuition than do the 12 comprehensive colleges and 14 specialized and technical colleges.

At CUNY, which had no tuition until 1976 and which still prides itself as the college for the immigrants and working class of New York City, Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds tried to soften the impact of the latest increase with an unusual plan: Full-time students who enrolled before June 1992 will see their tuition go up $300 from $1,850; new students will pay $600 more but are promised that if they earn their baccalaureate degree, they'll get their final semester free, as an incentive to finish college.

The CUNY student body has a substantial number of black, Hispanic, and Caribbean students, many of whom fear the state's commitment to public higher education is weakening at the very time minority students are enrolling in greater numbers.

That issue will soon become a matter for the courts to decide. In March 1992 about 50 students, faculty members, and staff members filed a class-action lawsuit against Gov. Mario M. Cuomo and the state. It accuses New York of giving financial preferences to SUNY because it is "predominantly white." About 64 per cent of CUNY students are members of racial-minority groups; at SUNY the figure is about 13 per cent.

CUNY's work with New York City on such pressing urban issues as care for AIDS patients and school reform has earned the system some fame. But most of its publicity has centered on controversies and tragedy at one of its oldest campuses, City College. In 1992, City College removed Leonard Jeffries from his chairmanship of the black-studies department, after enduring months of criticism for not responding sooner to complaints that he had made anti-Semitic speeches. City College has also been criticized for failing to prepare properly for a celebrity basketball game at which nine people were trampled to death in December 1991.

Although their lobbying was not successful in 1992, faculty unions and student groups are well organized and politically active.

Higher education in New York also benefits from the state's role as a center for philanthropy and artistic life. The New York Public Library is based there, as are the Ford, Mellon, and Rockefeller Foundations and the Carnegie Corporation.

Separate boards of trustees govern SUNY and CUNY. Both systems also operate community colleges, which depend on local communities for a share of their budgets, and professional schools.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 18,058,000 (Rank: 2)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.2%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 44	32.7%
45 and older	32.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	3.9%
Black	15.9%
White	74.4%
Other and unknown	5.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	12.3%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	10.2%
Some high school, no diploma	15.0%
High-school diploma	29.5%
Some college, no degree	15.7%
Associate degree	6.5%
Bachelor's degree	13.2%
Graduate or professional degree	9.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 23.3%

Per-capita personal income: $22,456

Poverty rate:

All	13.0%
Under age 18	19.1%
Age 18 and older	11.1%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	131,610
2001-02 (estimate)	143,970

New GED diploma recipients: 32,668

High-school dropout rate: 9.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Mario M. Cuomo (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Robert Lowry, State Capitol, Executive Chamber, Room 239, Albany 12224; (518) 486-6475

U.S. Senators: Alfonse M. D'Amato (R), term ends 1993; Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
21 Democrats, 13 Republicans
Gary L. Ackerman (D), Sherwood L. Boehlert (R), Thomas J. Downey (D), Eliot L. Engel (D), Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R), Floyd H. Flake (D), Benjamin A. Gilman (R), Bill Green (R), George J. Hochbrueckner (D), Frank Horton (R), Amo Houghton (R), John J. LaFalce (D), Norman F. Lent (R), Nita M. Lowey (D), Thomas J. Manton (D), David O'B. Martin (R), Raymond J. McGrath (R), Matthew F. McHugh (D), Michael R. McNulty (D), Susan Molinari (R), Robert J. Mrazek (D), Henry J. Nowak (D), Major R. Owens (D), Bill Paxon (R), Charles B. Rangel (D), James H. Scheuer (D), Charles E. Schumer (D), José E. Serrano (D), Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D), Stephen J. Solarz (D), Gerald B. H. Solomon (R), Edolphus Towns (D), James T. Walsh (R), Ted Weiss (D)

Legislature: Senate, 26 Democrats, 35 Republicans; House, 95 Democrats, 55 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	42
Public 2-year institutions	48
Private 4-year institutions	186
Private 2-year institutions	48
Total	324

Vocational institutions: 312

Statewide coordinating board:
New York State Education Department
Cultural Education Center
Room 5B28
Albany 12230
(518) 474-5851
Donald J. Nolan, deputy commissioner for higher and professional education

Private-college association:
Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities in New York
17 Elk Street
P.O. Box 7289
Albany 12224
(518) 436-4781
C. Mark Lawton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
New York University, State University of New York, Yeshiva University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	12,182
Associate professor	9,859
Assistant professor	8,912
Instructor	1,831
Lecturer	1,193
No rank	482
Total	34,459

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	16,051
Women	5,517
Total	21,568

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$64,593
Associate professor	$49,042
Assistant professor	$38,861
Instructor	$30,965
No rank	n/a
Total	$50,914

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$53,459
Associate professor	$43,390
Assistant professor	$35,975
Instructor	$28,581
No rank	n/a
Total	$43,373

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$61,185
Associate professor	$43,464
Assistant professor	$35,700
Instructor	$26,860
No rank	$33,066
Total	$46,120

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	359,381
At public 2-year institutions	248,392
At private 4-year institutions	399,282
At private 2-year institutions	28,268
Undergraduate	842,045
Graduate	167,024
Professional	26,254
American Indian	3,882
Asian	48,965
Black	111,845
Hispanic	74,635
White	748,696
Foreign	47,300
Total	1,035,323

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.8%
Full-time	62.3%
Minority	24.2%
Foreign	4.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 4.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	30.0%
At public 2-year institutions	21.8%
At private 4-year institutions	19.2%
At private 2-year institutions	41.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	48,814
Bachelor's	89,067
Master's	37,150
Doctorate	3,805
Professional	7,145

Residence of new students: State residents made up 64% of all freshmen enrolled in New York; 80% of all New York residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 881 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 75% of New York's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Canisius College	56%
City University of New York Brooklyn College	25%
Colgate University	87%
Columbia University	97%
Cornell University	87%
Fordham University	73%
Hofstra University	56%
Iona College	61%
Long Island University Brooklyn Center	28%
Manhattan College	70%
Marist College	61%
Niagara University	57%
Saint Bonaventure University	70%
Saint Francis College	29%
Saint John's University	63%
Siena College	79%
State University of New York at Buffalo	50%
Syracuse University	62%
U.S. Military Academy	78%
Wagner College	32%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,587
At public 2-year institutions	$1,419
At private 4-year institutions	$10,340
At private 2-year institutions	$5,926

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$5,058,750,000
Private institutions	$7,640,442,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $2,760,719,000
Two-year change: Down 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $449,800,000
Non–need-based: $13,358,000
Other: $385,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William R. Greiner, State University of New York at Buffalo: $133,775 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $1,410,700,000
Sources:

Federal government	65.0%
State and local governments	5.4%
Industry	5.5%
The institution itself	12.6%
Other	11.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $851,970,000
Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$560,894,000
National Science Foundation	$139,658,000
Department of Defense	$56,306,000
Department of Agriculture	$10,908,000
Department of Energy	$44,829,000

Largest endowment:

Columbia University	$1,525,904,000

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Top fund raisers:

Cornell University	$177,075,000
Columbia University	$128,242,000
New York University	$87,555,000

MISCELLANY

★ A windmill installed at Hamilton College in 1992 is generating heat and light for one residence hall. The 120-foot-tall structure, a gift from the class of 1991, is expected to cut Hamilton's electricity bill by about $4,000 a year.

★ The trustees of Hartwick College changed the official seal in 1992 after some charged that the old seal, which showed the founder of Hartwick Seminary resting one hand on the shoulder of an Indian while handing him a book, was historically inaccurate and demeaning to American Indians. The college now uses the original seal of the seminary, which closed in 1948. It depicts the Sower from biblical parables.

★ Hofstra University, founded in 1935 on the estate of William Hofstra of the Netherlands, maintains close ties to the Dutch, including an exchange program with Erasmus University in Rotterdam.

★ The College of Aeronautics, a private institution adjacent to LaGuardia Airport, provides career training and occupational education in aviation technologies.

★ A Syracuse University library staff member in 1992 found 11 original drawings of what is believed to be the first recurring comic-strip character in America, "The Yellow Kid." The character was first drawn in 1895.

★ Mary Clark Stuart, the new president of the College of Mount Saint Vincent, is the first lay president of the institution, which was founded in 1910 by the Sisters of Charity of New York.

★ New York City is the American base of many foreign colleges that raise money in the United States. Among the institutions with offices there are the American University in Cairo, the American University of Beirut, Hebrew University, Oxford University, and the University of Cape Town.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in New York is Columbia University, founded in 1754.

North Carolina

NORTH Carolina's quickly diversifying economy has helped mitigate the impact of the recession on the state's public colleges. The economic growth has been fueled in part by the "Research Triangle," comprising major universities whose research and expertise have helped attract high-technology companies to the state. In turn, the research park has brought the University of North Carolina system attention from around the country for the partnership between industry and education.

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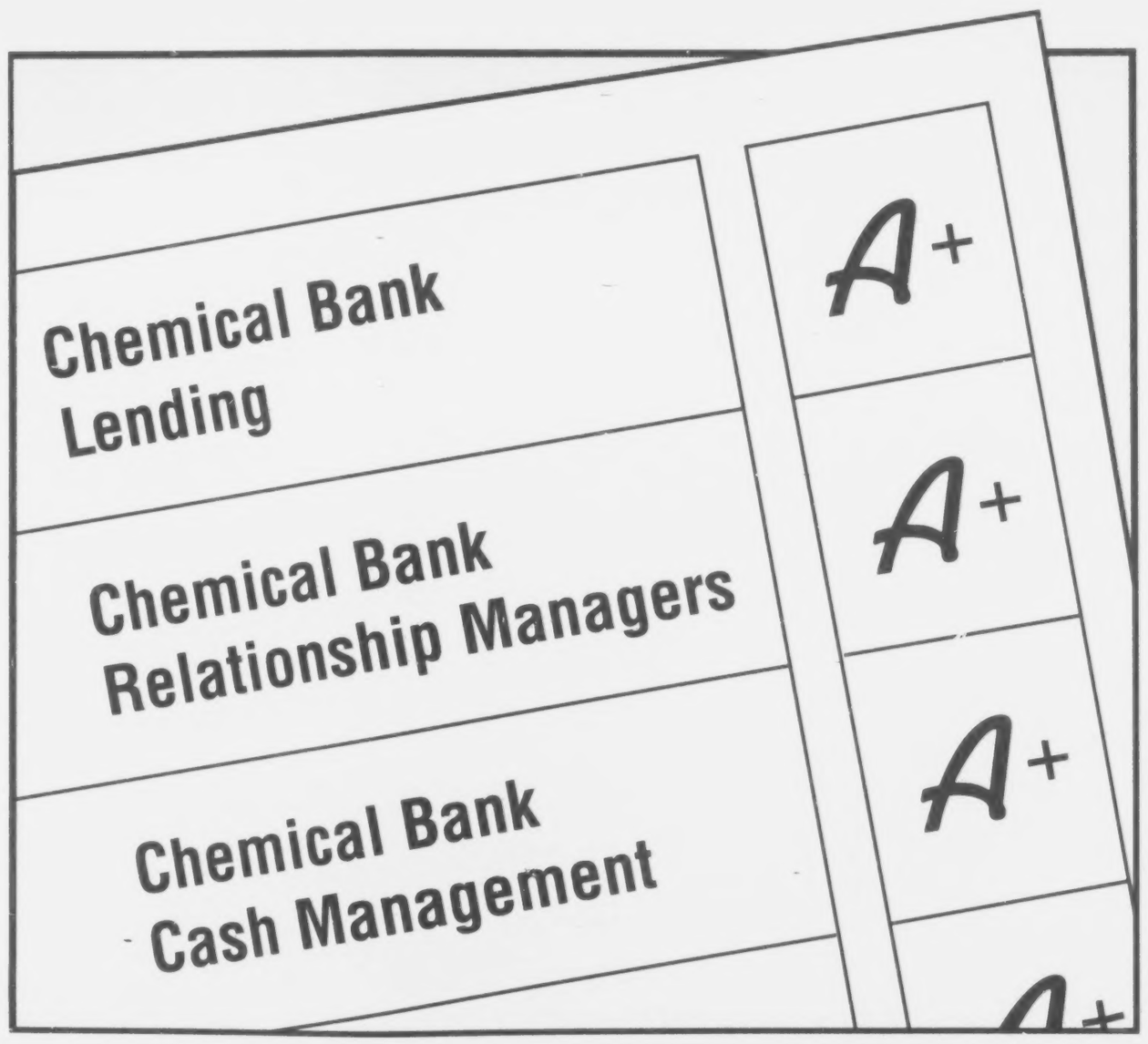

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*Source: 1990 Downstate New York Middle Market Study, conducted by Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, consisting of 700 in-depth telephone interviews with CEOs/CFOs of firms with between $10 million and $250 million in sales in the New York nine-county area.

CHEMICAL
The Business Bank

North Carolina
CONTINUED

In 1992-93, the UNC system also received a boost from the General Assembly, which passed a budget of over $1-billion for the colleges, about $43-million higher than the 1991-92 appropriation.

Still, UNC found itself in need of additional revenue and raised tuition for the 1992-93 academic year. Students attending four-year colleges will pay 6 per cent more than they did in 1991-92. At community colleges, students will pay 15 per cent more in 1992-93.

What colleges really need, educators say, are new buildings. The system has not started a state-financed building since 1988. Legislators had proposed a statewide referendum in the fall of 1992 on a $300-million bond issue for construction projects. But they decided that, given the recession, it would be best to delay the vote until 1993, although North Carolina has one of the lowest debt loads in the country.

The lion's share of the bond issue would have gone to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, which requested some $44-million for buildings to house the schools of business administration and social work, an addition to the School of Dentistry, and other projects.

Some legislators said the bond issue also would have helped North Carolina's five public black colleges, where capital improvements have often lagged behind those at predominantly white institutions. Included in the request for bond money were projects at North Carolina A&T State University, which sought $7.7-million for a technology building and $4.6-million to renovate the library.

A feud erupted at Appalachian State University, between students and faculty members on the one hand and the administration on the other, over its request for $9.5-million in bond money for a student center and arena. Opponents of the center complained that the university was placing athletic needs over academic concerns. Instead, they wanted the money to finance a new science building. The fracas culminated when six students chained themselves to a water fountain in the chancellor's office in May 1992. The administration later dropped its plan to request bond money for the center.

The community colleges complain that they do not get the financial support they need. A state commission, warning that faculty salaries ranked among the nation's lowest, urged three years ago that $135-million in new money be invested in the 58-college system. Legislators agreed that conditions should be improved, but have since given the two-year colleges only $20-million toward the goal.

The effect on North Carolina of a landmark U.S. Supreme Court ruling in June 1992—that Mississippi had not done enough to desegregate its colleges and universities—is unclear. Some college officials maintain the ruling will have little impact because the state already is taking steps to improve its public black colleges.

North Carolina has a strong tradition of private higher education, including research universities such as Duke and Wake Forest Universities and liberal-arts institutions such as Davidson and Salem Colleges and Johnson C. Smith University.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,737,000 (Rank: 10)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.4%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 44	32.5%
45 and older	31.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.2%
Asian	0.8%
Black	22.0%
White	75.6%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	12.7%
Some high school, no diploma	17.3%
High-school diploma	29.0%
Some college, no degree	16.8%
Associate degree	6.8%
Bachelor's degree	12.0%
Graduate or professional degree	5.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 3.9%

Per-capita personal income: $16,642

Poverty rate:

All	13.0%
Under age 18	17.2%
Age 18 and older	11.6%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	60,720
2001-02 (estimate)	63,790

New GED diploma recipients: 13,331

High-school dropout rate: 12.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James G. Martin (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: Jackie Jenkins, 116 West Jones Street, Raleigh 27603; (919) 733-5811

U.S. Senators: Jesse Helms (R), term ends 1997; Terry Sanford (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
7 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Cass Ballenger (R), Howard Coble (R), W.G. (Bill) Hefner (D), Walter B. Jones (D), H. Martin Lancaster (D), J. Alex McMillan (R), Stephen L. Neal (D), David E. Price (D), Charlie Rose (D), Charles H. Taylor (R), Tim Valentine (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 36 Democrats, 14 Republicans; House, 81 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	16
Public 2-year institutions	58
Private 4-year institutions	37
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	125

Vocational institutions: 76

Statewide coordinating boards:
University of North Carolina
General Administration
P.O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill 27515
(919) 962-6981
C. D. Spangler, Jr., president

State Department of Community Colleges
200 West Jones Street
Raleigh 27603
(919) 733-7051
Robert W. Scott, president

Private-college association:
North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
879A Washington Street
Raleigh 27605
(919) 832-5817
A. Hope Williams, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Chowan College, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wingate College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,748
Associate professor	2,300
Assistant professor	2,376
Instructor	442
Lecturer	528
No rank	1,281
Total	9,675

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	3,368
Women	985
Total	4,353

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$56,374
Associate professor	$42,659
Assistant professor	$36,175
Instructor	$34,642
No rank	n/a
Total	$43,035

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$26,141
Total	$26,141

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$46,812
Associate professor	$35,261
Assistant professor	$28,874
Instructor	$23,232
No rank	$24,448
Total	$35,798

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	148,698
At public 2-year institutions	136,559
At private 4-year institutions	61,522
At private 2-year institutions	5,211
Undergraduate	316,240
Graduate	29,686
Professional	6,064
American Indian	3,082
Asian	5,622
Black	62,032
Hispanic	2,528
White	273,874
Foreign	4,852
Total	351,990

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.0%
Full-time	63.4%
Minority	21.1%
Foreign	1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 22.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	21.4%
At public 2-year institutions	20.1%
At private 4-year institutions	21.2%
At private 2-year institutions	35.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	10,647
Bachelor's	27,288
Master's	6,015
Doctorate	861
Professional	1,597

Residence of new students: State residents made up 81% of all freshmen enrolled in North Carolina; 94% of all North Carolina residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 844 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 57% of North Carolina's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Appalachian State University	53%
Campbell University	42%
Davidson College	89%
Duke University	92%
East Carolina University	45%
North Carolina A&T State University	40%
North Carolina State University	59%
University of North Carolina at Asheville	33%
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	76%
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	50%
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	50%
University of North Carolina at Wilmington	42%
Wake Forest University	81%
Western Carolina University	41%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,112
At public 2-year institutions	$334
At private 4-year institutions	$7,826
At private 2-year institutions	$4,964

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,420,825,000
Private institutions	$1,599,803,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,445,790,000
Two-year change: Down 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $3,919,000
Non–need-based: $24,218,000
Other: $37,188,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Larry K. Monteith, North Carolina State University: $124,160 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $441,860,000

Sources:

Federal government	62.6%
State and local governments	14.7%
Industry	9.8%
The institution itself	9.2%
Other	3.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $305,255,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$213,230,000
National Science Foundation	$32,861,000
Department of Defense	$18,325,000
Department of Agriculture	$12,150,000
Department of Energy	$6,958,000

Largest endowment:

Duke University	$527,635,000

Top fund raisers:

Duke University	$113,693,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	$53,050,000
North Carolina State University	$29,532,000

MISCELLANY

★ Salem College has the nation's oldest herbarium, a collection of dried and pressed plants. It dates to

the early 19th century and contains about 5,000 specimens.

★ Duke University officials in April 1992 announced the first birth in the Western hemisphere of a rare primate known as the aye-aye. Duke scientists say the birth represents an important step in saving the endangered aye-aye and in learning how to build a captive population that could be used to repopulate its native Madagascar.

★ North Carolina A&T University awarded more baccalaureate degrees in engineering to blacks than any other university in the country in 1989 (the most recent year for which data are available), according to the National Science Foundation. The university produced more than 5 per cent of the nation's black engineering graduates.

★ The University of North Carolina was the only public institution in the nation to confer degrees in the 18th century. The first graduates, seven men, got their degrees in 1798 in Chapel Hill.

★ Librarians at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke and North Carolina State Universities are collaborating on the creation of a major collection of volumes on life in the South. The effort, called Documenting the Contemporary South, will include materials on Southern folklore, literature, and industries.

★ The Burlington Textiles Library at North Carolina State University has among its holdings a collection of 472 unusual socks donated by the owner of a textile-machinery company.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Carolina is Salem College, a Moravian institution founded in 1772.

North Dakota

To cut costs, the North Dakota University System in 1992 gave each of its 11 public colleges and universities responsibility for administering selected statewide programs.

Each campus will direct programs in which it is already strong. The University of North Dakota, for example, will coordinate interactive television and library networks for all campuses. North Dakota State University will lead economic-development programs for all colleges.

The system's chancellor, Douglas Treadway, said the move would streamline management and keep the system office from becoming too centralized.

It came none too soon. Gov. George A. Sinner announced in July 1992 that state agencies must cut their budgets by 10 per cent for the 1993-95 biennium. Each campus will decide where to make cuts, a process that officials say will be hard because the system is already stretched thin from years of no budget growth.

The cuts will end a brief period of prosperity for higher education. The state's appropriation for its colleges and universities jumped by 13 per cent for the 1991-93 biennium, enabling the system to freeze tuition at all institutions for the fall of 1992. But tuition increases may be necessary in 1993-94 to offset the newest cuts.

Because North Dakota is large and sparsely populated, higher-education officials are always looking for ways to increase people's access to a college education. They have been building an interactive-video network to broadcast courses around the state. Now that all 11 public campuses are linked, the officials are discussing whether to include public schools and the community colleges that serve Indian tribes.

The North Dakota Board of Higher Education already showed its innovative bent in 1990 when it became the first in the country to adopt the "Total Quality Management" business philosophy for the entire university system.

The chancellor and higher-education board govern the North Dakota University System, which includes six four-year universities and five two-year campuses. The state also has five community colleges controlled by Indian tribes.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 635,000 (Rank: 47)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.2%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 44	30.4%
45 and older	31.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	4.1%
Asian	0.5%
Black	0.6%
White	94.6%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	15.0%
Some high school, no diploma	8.3%
High-school diploma	28.0%
Some college, no degree	20.5%
Associate degree	10.0%
Bachelor's degree	13.5%
Graduate or professional degree	4.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.9%

Per-capita personal income: $16,088

Poverty rate:

All	14.4%
Under age 18	17.1%
Age 18 and older	13.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	7,470
2001-02 (estimate)	7,520

New GED diploma recipients: 858

High-school dropout rate: 4.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George A. Sinner (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education aide: Marilyn Gerdon, Governor's Office, 600 East Boulevard, Bismarck 58505; (701) 224-2200

U.S. Senators: Quentin N. Burdick (D), term ends 1995; Kent Conrad (D), term ends 1993

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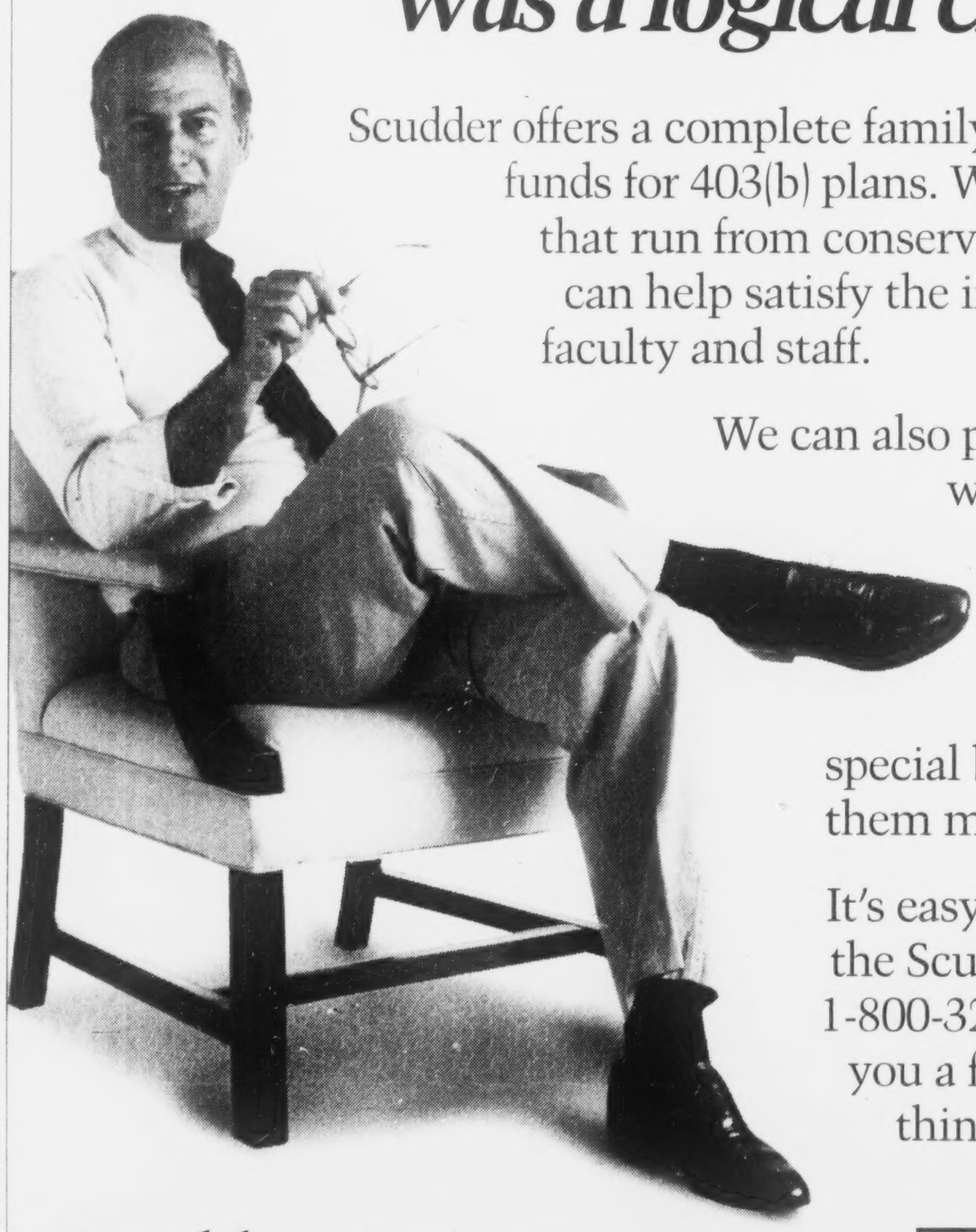

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North Dakota
CONTINUED

U.S. Representative:
1 Democrat
Byron L. Dorgan (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 27 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 48 Democrats, 58 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	9
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	20

Vocational institutions: 20

Statewide coordinating board:
North Dakota University System
600 East Boulevard Avenue
State Capitol Building, 10th Floor
Bismarck 58505
(701) 224-2960
Douglas Treadway, chancellor

Private-college association:
North Dakota Independent College Fund
Box 6082
Jamestown College
Jamestown 58401
(701) 252-3467
Robert L. Richardson, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	263
Associate professor	311
Assistant professor	416
Instructor	155
Lecturer	40
No rank	196
Total	1,381

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	533
Women	146
Total	679

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$42,931
Associate professor	$35,782
Assistant professor	$30,964
Instructor	$26,512
No rank	n/a
Total	$34,391

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	$32,835
Assistant professor	$28,296
Instructor	$27,456
No rank	$29,323
Total	$29,438

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$34,504
Associate professor	$29,515
Assistant professor	$26,460
Instructor	$20,942
No rank	$17,273
Total	$26,250

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,277
At public 2-year institutions	7,413
At private 4-year institutions	2,980
At private 2-year institutions	208
Undergraduate	35,214
Graduate	2,169
Professional	495
American Indian	1,616
Asian	285
Black	246
Hispanic	195
White	34,380
Foreign	1,156
Total	37,878

Enrollment highlights:

Women	49.4%
Full-time	79.8%
Minority	6.4%
Foreign	3.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	3.5%
At public 2-year institutions	14.2%
At private 4-year institutions	5.5%
At private 2-year institutions	100.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,875
Bachelor's	4,202
Master's	620
Doctorate	71
Professional	109

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in North Dakota; 84% of all North Dakota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 75% of North Dakota's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions: n/a

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,930
At public 2-year institutions	$1,584
At private 4-year institutions	$5,389
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$357,832,000
Private institutions	$25,646,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $145,535,000
Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,600,000
Non-need-based: $324,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Kendall Baker, University of North Dakota: $115,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $29,966,000

Sources:

Federal government	69.5%
State and local governments	3.5%
Industry	9.5%
The institution itself	13.4%
Other	4.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $22,429,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$847,000
National Science Foundation	$1,124,000
Department of Defense	$550,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,830,000
Department of Energy	$8,819,000

Largest endowment:
University of North Dakota Foundation $19,144,000

Top fund raiser:
Jamestown College $1,357,000

MISCELLANY

★ Joanne Irene Gabrynowicz, an associate professor of space studies at the University of North Dakota, wrote the 1992 Democratic Party platform's plank affirming support for the civilian space program and its use for environmental research.

★ More than 15,000 musical arrangements used on the Lawrence Welk television shows have been donated to North Dakota State University, along with the late band leader's office furniture, photographs, scrapbooks, and other memorabilia. University officials plan to exhibit the materials in the library and perhaps feature the music in concerts.

★ Since 1970, Bismarck State College has offered an electrical-line-workers program. The three-semester certificate program focuses on electrical theory, safe work procedures, and climbing skills. The college leases a 20-acre tract where students set up underground electrical systems, put up power lines and poles, and learn to operate a substation.

★ Five of North Dakota's two-year colleges are controlled by Indian Tribes—Fort Berthold, Little Hoop, Standing Rock, and Turtle Mountain Community Colleges, and United Tribes Technical College.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Dakota is the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, founded in 1883.

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Ohio

THOSE who believe student activism is dead should have visited Ohio in academic 1991-92.

Thousands of students, from Bowling Green State University to Miami University, converged twice on the State House in Columbus, to blast Republican Gov. George V. Voinovich's threats to cut millions from higher-education budgets. Those demonstrations were supplemented by rallies on campuses across the state.

Although the Governor may have heard the students' slogans, the state's $520-million deficit spoke to him louder. Mr. Voinovich ordered a $316-million reduction in total spending in the second year of Ohio's biennial budget, forcing colleges to absorb $170-million in cuts from the $1.5-billion higher-education budget for fiscal year 1993. That was on top of reductions totaling $102-million that public colleges sustained in two previous rounds of cuts.

In July 1992 the Ohio Board of Regents, the statewide coordinating agency, gave public colleges permission to increase tuition by 9 per cent or $225, whichever would be greater.

The Ohio State University, the largest public system, with some 50,000 students, took the biggest hit, losing $45-million. It will raise tuition by $231 a year.

Despite its problems, Ohio has managed to keep student-aid programs above the budget-cutting fray. However, educators will not be able to open the state's need-based assistance program to part-time students, as they had hoped to do. Those funds were used to make up for losses in state support to universities.

Mr. Voinovich has degrees from both Ohio University and Ohio State, but he does not appear to be fond of how the state's colleges are operating. The Governor and legislators have been pushing public colleges to conduct their business more efficiently. To that end, the regents established a "Managing for the Future Task Force" in 1991 to identify areas of possible cost savings.

In a report in July 1992, the group recommended wide-ranging changes in higher education, including adopting systemwide goals, fostering partnerships between colleges, and removing tuition caps. The report also suggested that the Board of Regents be given more power to eliminate duplicate programs and establish faculty-workload policies and performance evaluations to reward good teaching. Some recommendations, including a suggestion that technical colleges and university branch campuses in the same locations be consolidated and converted to community colleges, will require legislative action.

While money commands much attention in Ohio, the predicament of 18 community-college presidents, investigated for making illegal campaign contributions through a two-year-college association, is still making news. Most of the presidents have been offered the chance to plead guilty to the least severe charges and have their guilty pleas expunged from their records under a "diversion program" for first-time offenders. But four former and current presidents, and the former executive director of the Ohio Technical and Community College Association, are going to trial on charges of theft and tampering with records.

They deny wrongdoing, as do the other presidents, who say they accepted the diversion program to avoid lengthy legal battles.

In Ohio's decentralized system, the public colleges, many of which maintain branch campuses, have their own governing boards.

The state's higher-education mix also includes many well-known private institutions. Among them are Oberlin and Kenyon Colleges, the College of Wooster, and Case Western Reserve University.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 10,939,000 (Rank: 7)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 44	31.6%
45 and older	32.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.8%
Black	10.6%
White	87.8%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	7.9%
Some high school, no diploma	16.4%
High-school diploma	36.3%
Some college, no degree	17.0%
Associate degree	5.3%
Bachelor's degree	11.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.4%

Per-capita personal income: $17,916

Poverty rate:

All	12.5%
Under age 18	17.8%
Age 18 and older	10.7%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	107,060
2001-02 (estimate)	111,700

New GED diploma recipients: 19,969

High-school dropout rate: 8.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George V. Voinovich (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Tally Krum, 77 South High Street, 30th Floor, Columbus 43266; (614) 644-0868

U.S. Senators: John Glenn (D), term ends 1993; Howard M. Metzenbaum (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 10 Republicans
Douglas Applegate (D), John A. Boehner (R), Dennis E. Eckart (D), Edward F. Feighan (D), Paul E. Gillmor (R), Willis D. Gradison, Jr. (R), Tony P. Hall (D), David L. Hobson (R), Marcy Kaptur (D), John R. Kasich (R), Charles J. Luken (D), Bob McEwen (R), Clarence E. Miller (R), Mary Rose Oakar (D), Michael G. Oxley (R), Donald J. Pease (D), Ralph Regula (R), Thomas C. Sawyer (D), Louis Stokes (D), James A. Traficant, Jr. (D), Chalmers P. Wylie (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 12 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 38 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	25
Public 2-year institutions	36
Private 4-year institutions	65
Private 2-year institutions	28
Total	154

Vocational institutions: 312

Statewide coordinating board:
Ohio Board of Regents
30 East Broad Street
3600 State Office Tower
Columbus 43266
(614) 466-6000
Elaine H. Hairston, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio
17 South High Street, Suite 1020
Columbus 43215
(614) 228-2196
Larry H. Christman, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	4,724
Associate professor	4,620
Assistant professor	4,448
Instructor	1,096
Lecturer	89
No rank	592
Total	15,569

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	7,525
Women	2,098
Total	9,623

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$60,661
Associate professor	$45,099
Assistant professor	$36,934
Instructor	$27,936
No rank	n/a
Total	$47,142

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$43,576
Associate professor	$38,797
Assistant professor	$32,823
Instructor	$27,431
No rank	$33,048
Total	$34,951

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$47,816
Associate professor	$35,908
Assistant professor	$30,450
Instructor	$23,416
No rank	$22,955
Total	$36,832

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	288,809
At public 2-year institutions	136,787
At private 4-year institutions	111,493
At private 2-year institutions	17,698
Undergraduate	480,616
Graduate	62,155
Professional	12,016
American Indian	1,422
Asian	7,354
Black	45,237
Hispanic	5,466
White	481,358
Foreign	13,950
Total	554,787

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.2%
Full-time	61.0%
Minority	11.0%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 13.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	10.0%
At public 2-year institutions	11.8%
At private 4-year institutions	11.1%
At private 2-year institutions	19.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	17,547
Bachelor's	47,017
Master's	13,051
Doctorate	1,696
Professional	3,071

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Ohio; 87% of all Ohio residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 54% of Ohio's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Bowling Green State University	54%
Cleveland State University	35%
Kent State University	41%
Miami University	75%
Ohio State University	53%
Ohio University	53%
University of Akron	42%
University of Cincinnati	45%
University of Dayton	70%
University of Toledo	37%
Wright State University	29%
Xavier University	62%
Youngstown State University	37%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,622
At public 2-year institutions	$1,768
At private 4-year institutions	$8,729
At private 2-year institutions	$6,093

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$3,726,135,000
Private institutions	$1,402,876,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,460,068,000
Two-year change: Up 2%

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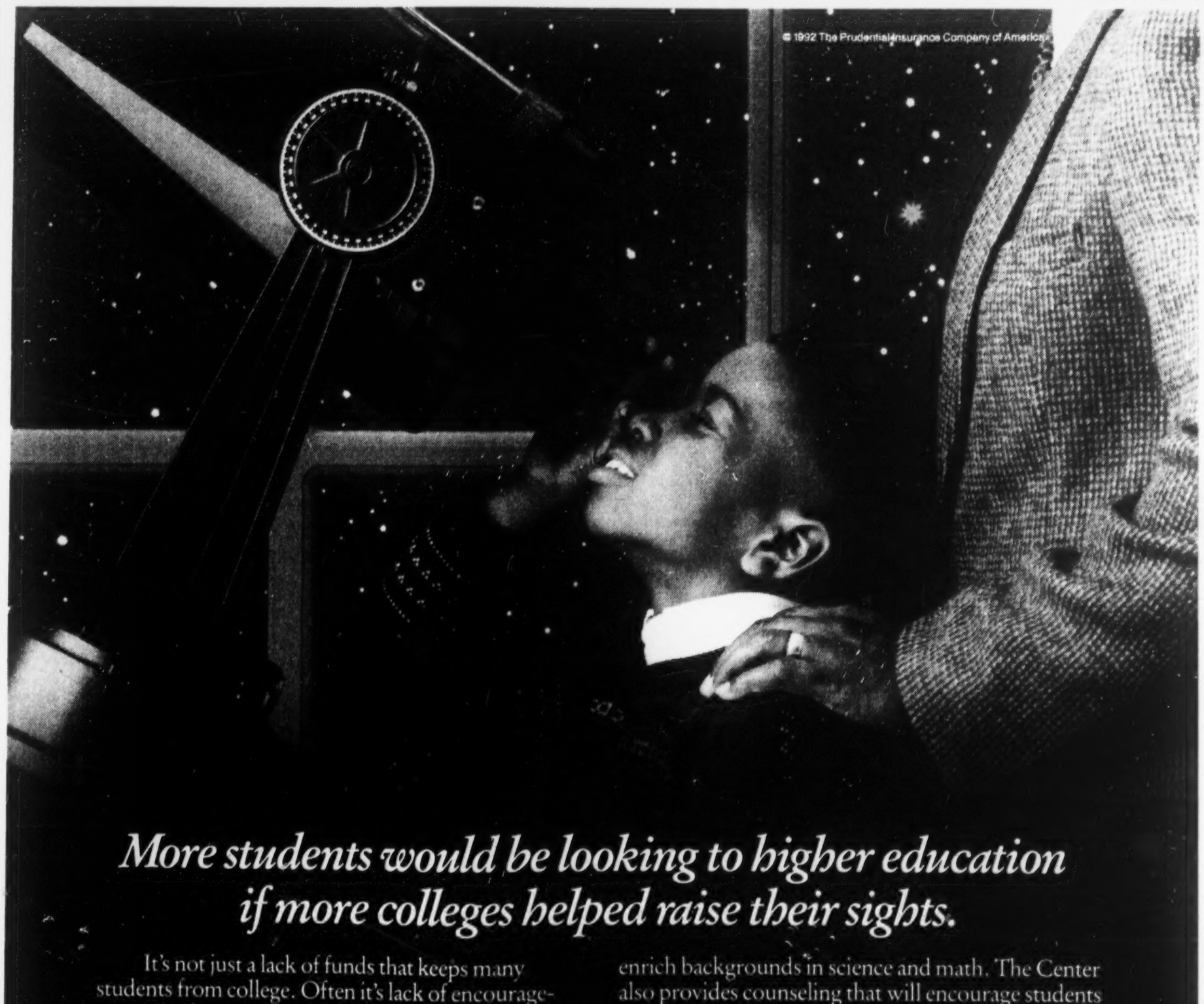

More students would be looking to higher education if more colleges helped raise their sights.

It's not just a lack of funds that keeps many students from college. Often it's lack of encouragement. And preparation. That's why The Prudential Foundation provides funding to encourage colleges and universities to continue developing programs that benefit pre-college students from elementary to high school. Our grant to New Jersey Institute of Technology is a prime example.

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We're committed to fostering cooperative efforts like this. Because with more programs like these, more students who would never have considered college before — will end up going. Then things will really start looking up.

If you would like more information, contact: The Prudential Foundation, Dept. ED-AH, 15 Prudential Plaza, Newark, N.J. 07102.

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Ohio
CONTINUED

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $61,000,000
Non–need-based: $24,668,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
E. Gordon Gee, Ohio State University main campus: $160,476 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $457,189,000

Sources:

Federal government	57.0%
State and local governments	10.1%
Industry	8.2%
The institution itself	13.5%
Other	11.2%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $252,157,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$134,894,000
National Science Foundation	$30,580,000
Department of Defense	$36,439,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,112,000
Department of Energy	$5,772,000

Largest endowment:

Case Western Reserve University	$442,722,000

Top fund raisers:

Ohio State University	$74,296,000
Case Western Reserve University	$49,771,000
University of Cincinnati	$30,457,000

MISCELLANY

★ Malone College celebrated its centennial in March 1992 with a torch run from Cleveland, where the college was founded, to Canton, its present home. Members of the college's cross-country team, as well as faculty members, took turns carrying the torch.

★ The University of Toledo received $450,000 in 1992 to endow a visiting professorship in Catholic thought. It is believed to be the first public university to endow a faculty position in Roman Catholic studies.

★ Wilberforce University, founded in 1856, was the first coeducational institution for blacks.

★ Case Western Reserve University operates the Cleveland Free-Net, the nation's first public computer system. Established in 1986, the system has data bases in more than 350 areas, including arts, education, and health. It provides, free of charge, electronic mail, discussion groups, and schedules of community events, among other things. Its 88 telephone lines handle 6,500 calls a day.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Ohio University, founded in 1804.

Oklahoma

IN Oklahoma, even the people who run the colleges go to class. Since 1991 all appointees to public-college governing boards and the state Board of Regents have been required by law to complete a mini-course on financial and management issues that affect higher education.

The Regents Education Program reflects an emphasis on higher standards that Oklahoma higher-education officials have been pushing in recent years. That push is also evident in such programs as the Board of Regents' Academic Scholars Program for top high-school graduates who attend college in the state and in the tougher admissions standards now going into effect at four-year institutions.

The campaign sometimes runs afoul of the state's populist tradi-

tions. The idea of tougher admissions requirements alarmed some legislators, who feared families of high-school graduates would be angry if they could not get into a university because they were not academically prepared.

But those concerns are expected to shrink as elementary and secondary schools start putting into place many of the new programs authorized under a massive public-school reform law that makes more college-preparatory classes available in secondary schools.

Debates over tuition policy, however, continue to flare. The Board of Regents has been trying to raise tuition so that it covers a greater share of students' education costs, but the notion is still unpopular with students and legislators.

Political figures credit the Board of Regents, the statewide governing board for higher education, and Chancellor Hans Brisch with providing some badly needed polish to higher education's image. In the late 1980's, athletics scandals and stories about questionable spending by university-related foundations dominated most of the higher-education news.

The best measure of the board's success is money. Ten years ago Oklahoma ranked 35th in the nation in the amount of money it spent on its public colleges. By 1991-92, the most recent year for which comparisons are available, it had moved up to 27th.

Higher-education leaders say they are grateful for the support they have received from the Legislature and from Gov. David Walters, a Democrat. But they're not satisfied.

The colleges say they need more than $1-billion for capital expenditures. For the past two years higher-education leaders have been lobbying for $200- to $300-million in state financing to begin making renovations and improvements. It has been nearly 25 years since the public colleges got a big infusion of money for such work.

While the prestige of the Board of Regents has grown in the last five years, the state's 17 individually governed public colleges and universities still remain politically influential, particularly with lawmakers from their regions.

Politics even come into play in regions without their own public university, as evidenced by a continuing debate over who should run the University Center at Tulsa, at which four institutions offer courses. The regents now control it, but various legislative proposals have called for making the center independent or placing it under Oklahoma State University or the University of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma's best-known private institution, Oral Roberts University, is also in Tulsa.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,175,000 (Rank: 28)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.6%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 44	30.6%
45 and older	32.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	8.0%
Asian	1.1%
Black	7.4%
White	82.1%
Other and unknown	1.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	9.8%
Some high school, no diploma	15.6%
High-school diploma	30.5%
Some college, no degree	21.3%
Associate degree	5.0%
Bachelor's degree	11.8%
Graduate or professional degree	6.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.0%

Per-capita personal income: $15,827

Poverty rate:

All	16.7%
Under age 18	21.7%
Age 18 and older	14.9%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	30,300
2001-02 (estimate)	33,360

New GED diploma recipients: 6,293

High-school dropout rate: 10.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: David Walters (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Sandy Garrett, 2500 North Lincoln Boulevard, Suite 121, Oklahoma City 73105; (405) 521-4886

U.S. Senators: David L. Boren (D), term ends 1997; Don Nickles (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Bill K. Brewster (D), Mickey Edwards (R), Glenn English (D), James M. Inhofe (R), Dave McCurdy (D), Mike Synar (D)

Legislature: Senate, 37 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 68 Democrats, 32 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	48

Vocational institutions: 86

Statewide coordinating board:
Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City 73105
(405) 524-9100
Hans Brisch, chancellor

Private-college association:
Oklahoma Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
114 East Sheridan, Suite 101
Oklahoma City 73104
(405) 235-0587
position of president vacant

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
University of Central Oklahoma, Southern Nazarene University

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Oklahoma State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,012
Associate professor	933
Assistant professor	1,155
Instructor	404
Lecturer	44
No rank	912
Total	4,460

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,563
Women	469
Total	2,032

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$47,320
Associate professor	$39,213
Assistant professor	$33,943
Instructor	$27,630
No rank	$25,971
Total	$37,921

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$33,370
Associate professor	$30,380
Assistant professor	$29,196
Instructor	$26,967
No rank	$30,822
Total	$30,342

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$46,997
Associate professor	$37,632
Assistant professor	$31,441
Instructor	$22,596
No rank	$21,911
Total	$37,535

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	92,945
At public 2-year institutions	58,128
At private 4-year institutions	17,758
At private 2-year institutions	4,390
Undergraduate	149,148
Graduate	20,741
Professional	3,332
American Indian	9,609
Asian	2,904
Black	11,816
Hispanic	2,635
White	140,865
Foreign	5,392
Total	173,221

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.8%
Full-time	59.4%
Minority	16.1%
Foreign	3.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 8.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	15.9%
At public 2-year institutions	15.9%
At private 4-year institutions	14.4%
At private 2-year institutions	28.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,204
Bachelor's	13,601
Master's	3,943
Doctorate	408
Professional	923

Residence of new students: State residents made up 91% of all freshmen enrolled in Oklahoma; 90% of all Oklahoma residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 60% of Oklahoma's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Oklahoma State University	43%
University of Oklahoma	41%
University of Tulsa	49%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,340
At public 2-year institutions	$864
At private 4-year institutions	$5,852
At private 2-year institutions	$5,732

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$973,213,000
Private institutions	$262,526,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $542,277,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $14,193,000
Non–need-based: $4,077,000
Other: $20,558,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Richard L. Van Horn, University of Oklahoma at Norman: $152,880 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $130,650,000

Sources:

Federal government	28.3%
State and local governments	5.9%
Industry	5.3%
The institution itself	53.9%
Other	6.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $35,866,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services . $11,372,000
National Science Foundation $4,979,000
Department of Defense .. $4,463,000
Department of Agriculture $5,986,000
Department of Energy ... $6,445,000

Largest endowment:
University of Tulsa $319,492,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Oklahoma $27,460,000
Oklahoma State University $14,259,000
Oklahoma City University $4,538,000

MISCELLANY

★ Anita Hill, a University of Oklahoma law professor, drew nationwide attention in 1991 when she charged that Clarence Thomas, President Bush's nominee to the Supreme Court, had sexually harassed her when she worked for him at the Education Department and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

★ A replica of a landmark building at Oklahoma State University—Old Central—has been built on the university's sister campus in Kameoka, Japan.

★ The University of Oklahoma Press is publishing a series of books devoted to new American Indian literature and criticism.

★ In an effort to curb a rash of book-bag thefts, the University of Oklahoma has been placing "dummy" book bags equipped with loud alarms in dormitories, cafeterias, and the student union. Anyone who picks up one of the bags is greeted by a shriek of 110 decibels.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Oklahoma is Bacone College, founded in 1880.

Oregon

OREGON'S Gov. Barbara Roberts had some blunt advice in 1992 for worried faculty members at public colleges: Stop "whining," she said, about the devastating cuts being made to higher education because of a new property-tax limit and get out there to build support for other kinds of revenue.

The Governor said she wasn't being callous, just realistic about the political climate for a tax-reform package that would fill the gap left by the tax limitation, which the voters approved in 1990. Since the limitation, known as Measure 5, was passed, the state has assumed many of the costs for public schools, community colleges, and other government services previously financed with local property taxes.

For the Oregon State System of Higher Education, which includes eight public, four-year institutions, the impact has been crushing. Tuition increased by an average of 40 per cent, academic programs and in some cases entire departments and schools were eliminated, and student-aid budgets were pushed to their limits.

Governor Roberts, a Democrat, wanted the Legislative Assembly to put a tax-reform measure on the September 15 ballot. But lawmakers rejected her proposal, prompting higher-education officials to fear that the damage done to their institutions by budget cuts would be be irreparable. For the 1993-95 budget cycle, the institutions have been told to expect 20 per cent less from the state than in 1991-93, and college presidents have already come forward with plans that involve hundreds of layoffs and the elimination of even more programs.

State higher-education officials are also reconsidering whether the state should continue to subsidize tuition for all students or redirect more state funds into student-aid programs aimed directly at those with the greatest financial need.

Students, not surprisingly, have been organizing to demand increased state support. In addition to the established Oregon Student Lobby, a group called Students of Oregon United to Rescue College Education has formed.

The budget squeeze has given new impetus to the state's push for greater cooperation between public and private institutions in the Portland metropolitan area and throughout the state. The Joint Graduate School of Engineering, for example, involves the three public research institutions—the University of Oregon and Oregon and Portland State Universities—and the private Oregon Graduate Institute. Improving opportunities for advanced courses in engineering was a particular priority for the state's high-technology industry, a group with significant political clout.

The state is also developing a regional library network that will include public institutions and private liberal-arts institutions, such as Reed College and Lewis and Clark College.

Oregon also is focusing on ways to link public schools with higher education. In 1991 the state created a new tracking system for high-school students designed to assess their mastery of basic skills in the 10th grade and then allow them to pursue either a college-preparatory or career-oriented curriculum. Students in the career track will be encouraged to continue their education at community colleges. Governor Roberts is also considering changes in educational governance that could lead to the creation of a single coordinating board to oversee all public and postsecondary education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,922,000 (Rank: 29)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 ..... 25.6%
18 to 24 ..... 9.3%
25 to 44 ..... 32.6%
45 and older 32.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 1.4%
Asian 2.4%
Black 1.6%
White 92.8%
Other and unknown 1.8%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 4.0%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):
9th grade or less 6.2%
Some high school, no diploma 12.3%
High-school diploma 28.9%
Some college, no degree 25.0%
Associate degree 6.9%
Bachelor's degree 13.6%
Graduate or professional degree 7.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.3%

Per-capita personal income: $17,592

Poverty rate:
All 12.4%
Under age 18 ..... 15.8%
Age 18 and older 11.3%

New public high-school graduates in:
1992-93 (estimate) 25,530
2001-02 (estimate) 29,650

New GED diploma recipients: 8,723

High-school dropout rate: 11.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Barbara Roberts (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Marilynne Keyser, 160 State Capitol, Salem 97310; (503) 378-2068

U.S. Senators: Mark O. Hatfield (R), term ends 1997; Bob Packwood (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 1 Republican
Les AuCoin (D), Peter A. DeFazio (D), Michael J. Kopetski (D), Robert F. (Bob) Smith (R), Ron Wyden (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 20 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 28 Democrats, 32 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 8
Public 2-year institutions 13
Private 4-year institutions 24
Private 2-year institutions 1
Total 46

Vocational institutions: 103

Statewide coordinating board:
Oregon Office of Educational Policy and Planning
225 Winter Street, N.E.
Salem 97310
(503) 378-3921
David Young, administrator for academic degrees and program review

Private-college association:
Oregon Independent Colleges Association
7100 Southwest Hampton Street
Suite 222
Portland 97223
(503) 639-4541
Gary K. Andeen, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:
Professor 1,081
Associate professor 935
Assistant professor 895
Instructor 195
Lecturer 36
No rank 1,510
Total 4,652

Continued on Following Page

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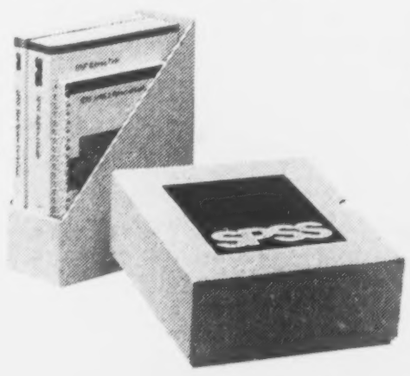

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Oregon
CONTINUED

Full-time faculty members with tenure:
Men 2,031
Women 733
Total 2,764

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:
Professor $45,488
Associate professor $36,727
Assistant professor $31,206
Instructor $24,247
No rank $21,247
Total $37,147

Public 2-year institutions:
Professor $37,860
Associate professor $32,692
Assistant professor $30,564
Instructor $27,235
No rank $33,852
Total $33,724

Private 4-year institutions:
Professor $45,619
Associate professor $34,793
Assistant professor $29,083
Instructor $23,912
No rank $22,448
Total $35,983

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions .. 68,500
At public 2-year institutions .. 76,827
At private 4-year institutions . 21,080
At private 2-year institutions ... 234
Undergraduate 146,982
Graduate 15,970
Professional 3,689
American Indian 1,694
Asian 6,321
Black 2,153
Hispanic 2,990
White 145,797
Foreign 7,686
Total 166,641

Enrollment highlights:
Women 52.9%
Full-time 56.8%
Minority 8.3%
Foreign 4.6%
10-year change in total enrollment ..... Up 5.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions ... 9.0%
At public 2-year institutions ... 7.6%
At private 4-year institutions .. 8.5%
At private 2-year institutions .. 6.8%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 4,769
Bachelor's 12,586
Master's 3,276
Doctorate 452
Professional 928

Residence of new students: State residents made up 82% of all freshmen enrolled in Oregon; 92% of all Oregon residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 922 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 54% of Oregon's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
Oregon State University 50%
University of Oregon 46%
University of Portland 57%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. $1,906
At public 2-year institutions ... $794
At private 4-year institutions . $9,606
At private 2-year institutions . $7,570

Expenditures:
Public institutions ... $1,219,341,000
Private institutions $256,067,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $461,155,000
Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $11,852,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Myles Brand, University of Oregon: $113,556 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $171,550,000
Sources:
Federal government 62.6%
State and local governments .. 13.2%
Industry 3.7%
The institution itself 11.1%
Other 9.4%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $95,772,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services . $42,061,000
National Science Foundation $18,858,000
Department of Defense .. $8,532,000
Department of Agriculture $9,375,000
Department of Energy ... $4,107,000

Largest endowment:
Reed College $97,802,000

Top fund raisers:
Oregon State University $24,277,000
University of Oregon ... $14,577,000
Reed College $7,399,000

MISCELLANY

★ Western Oregon State College claims to have the tallest tree on any college campus: It is a 122-foot, 6-inch sequoia.

★ In exchange for working as volunteer fire fighters in Corvallis, Ore., a group of Oregon State University students get rent-free housing.

★ Students help operate a small nuclear reactor that is used for research projects at Reed College. The reactor is the only one in the country at a college without a graduate school. The students must go through a year of training to earn an operator's license.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Oregon is Willamette University, founded by Christian missionaries in 1842.

Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA, complain many in higher education, continues to rank near the bottom nationally in its spending per student. That will not change in the 1992-93 academic year.

The state has been hit hard by the recession. Its largest city, Philadelphia, teetered at the edge of bankruptcy in 1990. Finances being what they are, Democratic Gov. Robert P. Casey has asked all government agencies, including colleges, to bite the bullet. Even so, public higher education in the Keystone State has escaped the wholesale cutbacks that have plagued colleges elsewhere.

The 14 state-owned universities, which include former teachers' colleges, such as Millersville, Clarion, and Mansfield Universities, and four "state related" institutions—Pennsylvania State, Lincoln, and Temple Universities, and the University of Pittsburgh—are coping with 1992-93 appropriations that are down by 3.5 per cent from the 1991-92 fiscal year.

Even with the budget cuts, educators at state-owned and state-related institutions know their plight could have been far worse. Mr. Casey recommended that the state end its practice of providing direct aid to 11 private colleges in the Philadelphia area, including the University of Pennsylvania, Drexel and Hahnemann Universities, and the Philadelphia College of Textiles & Science. Legislators agreed with the recommendation.

Mr. Casey argued that given the state's severe budget problems and his unwillingness to raise taxes, such an appropriation, which totaled $76-million in 1991-92, was a luxury the state could no longer afford.

One of the most visible victims may be the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine, which receives 40 per cent of its budget from the government and is the only such school in the state. Penn officials say that without state money, they will have to close the school by 1996.

A few private-college presidents were hopeful that legislators would restore some aid when they convened in the fall of 1992. But by late summer 1992, several presidents were beginning to scale back programs, lay off workers, and raise tuition to make up for the loss of state money.

The private-college aid may have fallen victim to a report by the Legislative Black Caucus, which took all of the state's colleges and universities to task for failing to provide more opportunities to black students. More blacks were enrolled in colleges 10 years ago than today, the report said. One legislator has suggested providing money to colleges for recruitment and retention activities, based on how well the colleges have performed. Annually, the institutions get more than $1-million from the state for those purposes.

Many state lawmakers are still fuming after the disclosure of a benefit package that Wesley Posvar, president of Pitt, received from the institution when he retired in 1991. That prompted Governor Casey and many legislators to press state-related colleges for more details about their finances and the salaries of top officials. The legislature passed a law in 1992 requiring such disclosure.

Legislators also approved a measure that set up two state-backed college-savings plans. Under one, parents can purchase tax-exempt bonds for the college expenses of their children. Through a "Tuition Account Program," parents can gear their contributions to the existing tuition rates at any public university.

The 14 state-owned institutions are overseen by the Board of Governors, while each of the state-related universities is governed by its own board.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,961,000 (Rank: 5)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 ..... 23.7%
18 to 24 ..... 10.1%
25 to 44 ..... 30.9%
45 and older 35.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 0.1%
Asian 1.2%
Black 9.2%
White 88.5%
Other and unknown 1.0%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 2.0%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):
9th grade or less 9.4%
Some high school, no diploma 15.9%
High-school diploma 38.6%
Some college, no degree 12.9%
Associate degree 5.2%
Bachelor's degree 11.3%
Graduate or professional degree 6.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.3%

Per-capita personal income: $19,128

Poverty rate:
All 11.1%
Under age 18 ..... 15.7%
Age 18 and older 9.7%

New public high-school graduates in:
1992-93 (estimate) 101,700
2001-02 (estimate) 114,050

New GED diploma recipients: 20,378

High-school dropout rate: 9.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Robert P. Casey (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Helen D. Wise, State Capitol, Room 238, Harrisburg 17120; (717) 787-2500

U.S. Senators: Harris Wofford (D), term ends 1995; Arlen Specter (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 12 Republicans
Lucien E. Blackwell (D), Robert A. Borski (D), William F. Clinger, Jr. (R), Lawrence Coughlin (R), William J. Coyne (D), Thomas M. Foglietta (D), Joseph M. Gaydos (D), George W. Gekas (R), William F. Goodling (R), Paul E. Kanjorksi (D), Joe Kolter (D), Peter H. Kostmayer (D), Joseph M. McDade (R), Austin J. Murphy (D), John P. Murtha (D), Thomas J. Ridge (R), Don Ritter (R), Rick Santorum (R), Richard T. Schulze (R), Bud Shuster (R), Robert S. Walker (R), Curt Weldon (R), Gus Yatron (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 24 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 107 Democrats, 96 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 43
Public 2-year institutions 20
Private 4-year institutions 101
Private 2-year institutions 56
Total 220

Vocational institutions: 314

Statewide coordinating board:
State Department of Education
333 Market Street, 12th Floor
Harrisburg 17126
(717) 787-5041
Charles R. Fuget, commissioner for postsecondary and higher education

Private-college association:
Commission for Independent Colleges and Universities of Pennsylvania
800 North Third Street, Suite 404
Harrisburg 17102
(717) 232-8649
Brian C. Mitchell, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Grove City College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:
Professor 6,505
Associate professor 6,013
Assistant professor 6,309
Instructor 1,432
Lecturer 184
No rank 222
Total 20,665

Full-time faculty members with tenure:
Men 9,880
Women 2,675
Total 12,555

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:
Professor $58,031
Associate professor $44,245
Assistant professor $35,619
Instructor $27,665
No rank $30,415
Total $44,618

Public 2-year institutions:
Professor $45,373
Associate professor $39,007
Assistant professor $33,831
Instructor $27,909
No rank $35,387
Total $38,392

Private 4-year institutions:
Professor $58,541
Associate professor $41,653
Assistant professor $34,597
Instructor $26,829
No rank $33,721
Total $43,805

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions . 235,271
At public 2-year institutions . 108,207
At private 4-year institutions 214,417
At private 2-year institutions . 46,165
Undergraduate 514,387
Graduate 75,979
Professional 13,694
American Indian 1,011
Asian 13,588
Black 44,009
Hispanic 7,709
White 523,157
Foreign 14,586
Total 604,060

Enrollment highlights:
Women 54.0%
Full-time 63.0%

Minority 11.3%
Foreign 2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment ..... Up 19.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions .. 10.1%
At public 2-year institutions .. 13.2%
At private 4-year institutions .. 8.5%
At private 2-year institutions . 24.7%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 17,760
Bachelor's 60,495
Master's 14,821
Doctorate 2,036
Professional 3,462

Residence of new students: State residents made up 77% of all freshmen enrolled in Pennsylvania; 82% of all Pennsylvania residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 876 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 67% of Pennsylvania's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
Bucknell University 87%
Drexel University 70%
Duquesne University 69%
La Salle University 67%
Lafayette College 87%
Lehigh University 86%
Pennsylvania State University .. 74%
Robert Morris College 56%
Saint Francis College 51%
Saint Joseph's University 73%
Temple University 45%
University of Pennsylvania 90%
University of Pittsburgh 60%
Villanova University 83%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. $3,401
At public 2-year institutions .. $1,505
At private 4-year institutions . $9,848
At private 2-year institutions . $6,314

Expenditures:
Public institutions ... $3,390,869,000
Private institutions .. $4,437,071,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,483,233,000
Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $158,613,000
Non–need-based: $568,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Joab Thomas, Pennsylvania State University main campus: salary n/a

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $829,518,000
Sources:
Federal government 62.1%
State and local governments ... 3.8%
Industry 11.9%
The institution itself 15.2%
Other 7.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $536,674,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services $294,998,000
National Science Foundation $66,056,000
Department of Defense $116,533,000
Department of Agriculture $8,384,000
Department of Energy .. $18,707,000

Largest endowment:
University of Pennsylvania $825,601,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Pennsylvania $143,384,000
Pennsylvania State University $61,368,000
Carnegie Mellon University $46,864,000

MISCELLANY

★ Every spring, alumni, students, and professors at Juniata College join the maple-syrup harvest at the college's Environmental Studies Field Station. Tapping 600 to 800 trees, the volunteers make about 100 gallons of syrup.

★ A graveyard filled with textbooks from years past circles Alumni Hall at Widener University. For 62 years, graduating classes from what was then the Pennsylvania Military College buried their textbooks, placing a tombstone over the resting place. The tradition ended when the institution became a civilian, liberal-arts college in 1962. But officials at Widener, which became a university in 1979, let the graveyard remain.

★ To attract bright students, Lebanon Valley College is offering scholarships linked to an applicant's high-school class rank. Those in the top 10 per cent will receive a 50-per-cent discount on Lebanon Valley's $12,500 tuition in 1992-93. Students in the top 20 per cent will pay one-third less, and those in the top 30 per cent will pay one-quarter less.

★ The University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1740, is the nation's oldest full-fledged university. (Harvard, which dates to 1636, was founded as a college.)

Rhode Island

IN a state steeped in patrician tradition, Rhode Island's public colleges have always had to battle for respect—and money.

The state has only three public institutions—the University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, and the Community College of Rhode Island—and they are often overshadowed by such nationally renowned private institutions as Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design.

Even though the state's economy has been dragged down by the recession—or perhaps because of that circumstance—the public-college sector has emerged as a scrappy and savvy advocate for preserving its share of shrinking state resources.

Their scrappiness has not prevented all budget reductions. State spending for public higher education has declined by 15 per cent since 1989-90. But lawmakers and Gov. Bruce Sundlun, a Democrat, have tried to insulate higher education from the deepest cuts.

Much of the credit belongs to the students of public colleges, who have borne the brunt of state reductions by paying higher tuition. In 1991 they formed Rhode Island Students for Education to fight further budget cuts.

Legislators continue to be sensitive to students' concern about high tuition and reduced course offerings. But one of Governor Sundlun's proposals to raise revenue—extending the state's 7-per-cent sales tax to textbooks—died in the General Assembly in 1992.

The lawmakers are far less sympathetic to the entreaties of college faculty members, who also have paid a financial price by having pay raises deferred. Several legislators have questioned whether the faculty members' workload is too light.

To improve relations, the institutions and the Board of Governors for Higher Education want professors to join the Higher Education–Legislative Network, which is designed to help lawmakers make use of faculty expertise.

One program that remains popular with legislators is an effort called the Rhode Island Children's Crusade. Financed with private and public funds, it pays the costs of a college education for needy students who agree to stay off drugs and attain good grades.

Unlike other states where private colleges have a strong presence and students from both sectors are able to participate in state aid programs, Rhode Island has seen few tensions between the public and private sectors. That is so, in part, because campus leaders have been willing to let each institution carve its own niche.

In fact, the Board of Governors, the statewide coordinating and governing board, recently approved the creation of a new law school at a private institution, Roger Williams College, without any objections from the University of Rhode Island, even though the state has no public law school. The

Continued on Following Page

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Rhode Island
CONTINUED

state university has been more interested in programs related to its mission as a land-grant and sea-grant institution. Its School of Oceanography is among the most prestigious in the nation.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,004,000 (Rank: 43)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.9%
18 to 24	11.6%
25 to 44	32.2%
45 and older	33.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	1.8%
Black	3.9%
White	91.4%
Other and unknown	2.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	11.1%
Some high school, no diploma	16.9%
High-school diploma	29.5%
Some college, no degree	15.0%
Associate degree	6.3%
Bachelor's degree	13.5%
Graduate or professional degree	7.8%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 17.0%

Per-capita personal income: $18,840

Poverty rate:

All	9.6%
Under age 18	13.8%
Age 18 and older	8.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	7,280
2001-02 (estimate)	8,980

New GED diploma recipients: 2,654

High-school dropout rate: 11.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bruce Sundlun (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide:
Scott Wolf, State House, Room 111, Providence 02903; (401) 277-2080 extension 271

U.S. Senators: John H. Chafee (R), term ends 1995; Claiborne Pell (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Ronald K. Machtley (R), Jack Reed (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 45 Democrats, 5 Republicans; House, 84 Democrats, 16 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	1
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	12

Vocational institutions: 25

Statewide coordinating board:
Office of Higher Education
301 Promenade Street
Providence 02908
(401) 277-6560
Americo W. Petrocelli, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Rhode Island Independent Higher Education Association
Charles-Orms Building, Suite 120
10 Orms Street
Providence 02904
(401) 272-8270
Robert J. McKenna, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,148
Associate professor	675
Assistant professor	665
Instructor	65
Lecturer	45
No rank	99
Total	2,697

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,169
Women	407
Total	1,576

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$54,779
Associate professor	$43,286
Assistant professor	$36,698
Instructor	$33,952
No rank	n/a
Total	$46,351

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$42,978
Associate professor	$34,453
Assistant professor	$29,050
Instructor	$24,376
No rank	n/a
Total	$37,706

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$63,462
Associate professor	$44,597
Assistant professor	$36,668
Instructor	$29,053
No rank	$40,870
Total	$49,161

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	25,730
At public 2-year institutions	16,620
At private 4-year institutions	35,923
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	68,499
Graduate	9,467
Professional	307
American Indian	222
Asian	1,891
Black	2,558
Hispanic	1,606
White	69,974
Foreign	2,022
Total	78,273

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.6%
Full-time	63.4%
Minority	8.2%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.7%
At public 2-year institutions	9.9%
At private 4-year institutions	9.3%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	3,495
Bachelor's	8,789
Master's	1,795
Doctorate	190
Professional	82

Residence of new students: State residents made up 44% of all freshmen enrolled in Rhode Island; 70% of all Rhode Island residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 880 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 67% of Rhode Island's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Brown University	92%
Providence College	81%
University of Rhode Island	58%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,311
At public 2-year institutions	$1,100
At private 4-year institutions	$10,885
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$287,194,000
Private institutions	$486,764,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $116,128,000
Two-year change: Down 17%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $9,084,000
Non–need-based: $53,000
Other: $424,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert L. Carothers, University of Rhode Island: $112,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $82,634,000

Sources:

Federal government	69.5%
State and local governments	6.2%
Industry	5.3%
The institution itself	16.0%
Other	3.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $51,828,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$16,213,000
National Science Foundation	$13,786,000
Department of Defense	$10,222,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,233,000
Department of Energy	$3,305,000

Largest endowment:

Brown University	$431,444,000

Top fund raisers:

Brown University	$51,482,000
University of Rhode Island	$6,040,000
Rhode Island School of Design	$3,226,000

MISCELLANY

★ Roger Williams College will open the state's first school of law in August 1993.

★ At the request of administrators and female faculty members at Brown University, a federal court in 1992 vacated a consent decree that had governed faculty hiring and promotion for 14 years. The decree, which settled a sex-discrimination suit against the university, set goals and timetables for the hiring of female faculty members.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Rhode Island is Brown University, founded in 1764.

South Carolina

WHEN John M. Palms became president of the University of South Carolina in 1991, his first mandate was to restore the institution's reputation. The 13-year presidency of James B. Holderman had been marked by personal scandals and charges of free spending that shook the public's faith in the university.

Now that much of that faith has been restored, Mr. Palms is pressing forward to make the university a premier research institution. But, given the state's persistent lack of money, the president will have to accomplish that goal without additional resources.

Mr. Palms contends that reorganization is one necessary step. He wants to break ties with the three four-year colleges in the system and concentrate more resources on the Columbia campus and the system's five two-year colleges.

In June 1992, the Board of Trustees backed his proposal to let the Coastal Carolina campus go free, but the board wanted time to study similar plans for campuses at Aiken and Spartanburg.

The General Assembly must approve the changes, and several lawmakers want to use the opportunity to revamp higher education in the state. Some complain that, with 12 public four-year colleges and 21 two-year colleges, South Carolina has more higher education than it can afford.

In addition to 33 public campuses, which include Clemson University and the Citadel, the state has about 30 private colleges.

Higher education in South Carolina is undergoing a transformation in other ways. The Commission on Higher Education, the coordinating body, is pushing for a policy that for the first time would provide need-based aid to students attending public colleges. The proposal will be presented to the General Assembly in its 1993 session.

Legislators have also been interested in the performance of South Carolina students and colleges. In the 1992-93 academic year, colleges must report their graduation and dropout rates to the commission and the General Assembly.

Yet another change in policy elevated six former colleges to university status in early 1992. Supporters of the switch say the move will help the institutions attract faculty members and students.

South Carolina State University, the only public historically black institution of higher education, is one of the colleges that achieved university status. Some legislators have been pressing for a management audit because of gaps in the university's financial records, but its supporters say suspicions of wrongdoing are unfounded.

It is unclear how South Carolina State, along with the predominantly white colleges, will be affected

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by a U.S. Supreme Court decision in June 1992 that Mississippi had not done enough to desegregate its colleges.

Public- and private-college officials, recognizing that both sectors need more support from the state, have formed the Business Advisory Council to lobby for all of higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,560,000 (Rank: 25)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.3%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 44	32.1%
45 and older	30.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.6%
Black	29.8%
White	69.0%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	13.6%
Some high school, no diploma	18.1%
High-school diploma	29.5%
Some college, no degree	15.8%
Associate degree	6.3%
Bachelor's degree	11.2%
Graduate or professional degree	5.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 3.5%

Per-capita personal income: $15,420

Poverty rate:

All	15.4%
Under age 18	21.0%
Age 18 and older	13.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	33,130
2001-02 (estimate)	36,020

New GED diploma recipients: 6,060

High-school dropout rate: 11.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Janice Trawick, P.O. Box 11369, Columbia 29211; (803) 734-9818

U.S. Senators: Ernest F. Hollings (D), term ends 1993; Strom Thurmond (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Butler Derrick (D), Elizabeth J. Patterson (D), Arthur Ravenel, Jr. (R), Floyd Spence (R), John M. Spratt, Jr. (D), Robin Tallon (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 33 Democrats, 12 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House, 79 Democrats, 44 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	64

Vocational institutions: 56

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1333 Main Street, Suite 200
Columbia 29201
(803) 253-6260
Fred R. Sheheen, commissioner

Private-college association:
South Carolina College Council
P.O. Box 12007
Columbia 29211
(803) 799-7122
Arthur M. Bjontegard, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,359
Associate professor	1,293
Assistant professor	1,252
Instructor	399
Lecturer	56
No rank	1,161
Total	5,520

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,977
Women	625
Total	2,602

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$52,146
Associate professor	$40,026
Assistant professor	$33,509
Instructor	$24,046
No rank	n/a
Total	$40,541

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$40,403
Associate professor	$33,431
Assistant professor	$28,594
Instructor	$24,143
No rank	$27,168
Total	$27,649

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$39,327
Associate professor	$32,251
Assistant professor	$26,571
Instructor	$21,902
No rank	$28,363
Total	$31,510

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	81,303
At public 2-year institutions	49,831
At private 4-year institutions	23,787
At private 2-year institutions	4,381
Undergraduate	139,982
Graduate	16,829
Professional	2,491
American Indian	334
Asian	1,494
Black	31,177
Hispanic	911
White	122,964
Foreign	2,422
Total	159,302

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.5%
Full-time	68.5%
Minority	21.6%
Foreign	1.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	17.6%
At public 2-year institutions	24.4%
At private 4-year institutions	25.3%
At private 2-year institutions	43.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,202
Bachelor's	13,215
Master's	3,828
Doctorate	342
Professional	587

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in South Carolina; 89% of all South Carolina residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 832 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 58% of South Carolina's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Charleston Southern University	17%
Citadel	72%
Clemson University	71%
College of Charleston	31%
Furman University	76%
South Carolina State College	51%
University of South Carolina Coastal Carolina College	27%
University of South Carolina at Columbia	60%
Winthrop University	46%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,317
At public 2-year institutions	$813
At private 4-year institutions	$6,434
At private 2-year institutions	$5,110

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,324,647,000
Private institutions	$297,112,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $634,226,000
Two-year change: Up 4%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $16,966,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $1,258,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John M. Palms, University of South Carolina at Columbia: $135,503 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $137,269,000

Sources:

Federal government	33.3%
State and local governments	12.7%
Industry	9.4%
The institution itself	37.1%
Other	7.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $42,705,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$22,093,000
National Science Foundation	$6,986,000
Department of Defense	$3,435,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,705,000
Department of Energy	$1,459,000

Largest endowment:

Furman University	$87,867,000

Top fund raisers:

University of South Carolina at Columbia	$22,701,000
Clemson University	$21,666,000
Furman University	$7,497,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of South Carolina decided to save money in 1992 by ending the practice of hiring a performer for $18,300 to dress up as the university's mascot, a gamecock called "Cocky." Instead, two or three students will receive $500 scholarships to do the job.

★ The original charter of the College of Charleston was signed by three signers of the Declaration of Independence and three signers of the U.S. Constitution.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in South Carolina is the College of Charleston, founded in 1770. It became a university with the addition of a graduate program, called the University of Charleston, in July 1992.

South Dakota

THE biggest higher-education challenge for South Dakota these days is making more college-degree programs available in Sioux Falls.

Sioux Falls is not only the largest city in the state but also the largest in the Upper Great Plains region without a public college.

In 1991 the state Board of Regents established the Sioux Falls Center, where several different public institutions offer baccalaureate programs in nursing and technology, and limited graduate work in business.

Now several state institutions, including the University of South Dakota and South Dakota State University, want to add more programs, but state officials are trying to insure the expansion does not unnecessarily duplicate courses already offered by the several small private colleges in the region.

South Dakota has no state-operated community colleges. It relies

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South Dakota
CONTINUED

instead on seven public four-year institutions to provide such education. That has been a cost saver for the state and has worked well for most students, since most of the colleges are located along South Dakota's populous eastern and western borders.

The arrangement has been less convenient to students in rural communities, who cannot easily commute to a campus, but higher-education leaders say the situation will soon improve when they begin using a new telecommunications network for distance learning.

The strong American Indian presence in the state is also reflected in higher education. Four tribally controlled institutions operate in South Dakota, including one that changed from a college to a university in 1992—Sinte Gleska University.

In 1992 lobbyists for the South Dakota Tribal Association sought $500,000 from the state to support the colleges, since the institutions enroll about 200 non-Indian students. Gov. George S. Mickelson and some legislators said they were sympathetic but rejected the appeal, saying it was an inappropriate use of state funds.

On the whole the Legislature and Governor have been strong supporters of higher education. Mr. Mickelson, a Republican, has been especially interested in research as a way to promote economic development.

With help from the federal government and South Dakota's own commitment of funds, the state is making strides in expanding the research capacity of its universities. As would be expected in a state where farming and mining are still mainstays of the economy, much of the research relates to agriculture. But institutions also have been expanding into non-agricultural fields.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 703,000 (Rank: 45)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	28.6%
18 to 24	9.8%
25 to 44	29.6%
45 and older	32.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	7.3%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.5%
White	91.6%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

Less than 9th grade	13.4%
Some high school, no degree	9.5%
High-school diploma	33.7%
Some college, no degree	18.8%
Associate degree	7.4%
Bachelor's degree	12.3%
Graduate or professional degree	4.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 6.5%

Per-capita personal income: $16,392

Poverty rate:

All	15.9%
Under age 18	20.4%
Age 18 and older	14.0%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	7,700
2001-02 (estimate)	8,570

New GED diploma recipients: 1,113

High-school dropout rate: 7.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George S. Mickelson (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
James Soyer, 500 East Capitol, Pierre 57501; (605) 773-3661

U.S. Senators: Thomas A. Daschle (D), term ends 1993; Larry Pressler (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representative:
1 Democrat
Tim Johnson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 17 Democrats, 18 Republicans; House, 25 Democrats, 45 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	1
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	19

Vocational institutions: 20

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
207 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre 57501
(605) 773-3455
Howell Todd, executive director

Private-college association:
South Dakota Association
of Independent Colleges
P.O. Box 645
Sioux Falls 57101
(605) 331-6684
Tom Johnson, board member

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	355
Associate professor	242
Assistant professor	372
Instructor	134
Lecturer	8
No rank	24
Total	1,135

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	435
Women	103
Total	538

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$41,359
Associate professor	$33,491
Assistant professor	$29,685
Instructor	$22,221
No rank	n/a
Total	$33,607

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$18,628
Total	$18,628

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$35,159
Associate professor	$27,944
Assistant professor	$24,735
Instructor	$22,240
No rank	$26,741
Total	$27,442

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	26,451
At public 2-year institutions	145
At private 4-year institutions	7,363
At private 2-year institutions	249
Undergraduate	30,197
Graduate	3,564
Professional	447
American Indian	1,912
Asian	198
Black	250
Hispanic	94
White	31,106
Foreign	648
Total	34,208

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.0%
Full-time	71.4%
Minority	7.3%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 4.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.6%
At public 2-year institutions	85.5%
At private 4-year institutions	12.0%
At private 2-year institutions	0.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	791
Bachelor's	3,617
Master's	769
Doctorate	44
Professional	102

Residence of new students: State residents made up 72% of all freshmen enrolled in South Dakota; 72% of all South Dakota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 69% of South Dakota's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions: n/a

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,854
At public 2-year institutions	$1,920
At private 4-year institutions	$6,346
At private 2-year institutions	$4,515

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$184,153,000
Private institutions	$79,252,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $97,273,000
Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $480,000
Non–need-based: $90,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert T. Wagner, South Dakota State University: $93,118 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $14,342,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.9%
State and local governments	40.3%
Industry	2.6%
The institution itself	6.8%
Other	2.3%

RELATIONSHIPS

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CREATIVE MINDS AT WORK FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $5,791,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$627,000
National Science Foundation	$1,798,000
Department of Defense	$30,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,430,000
Department of Energy	0

Largest endowment:

University of South Dakota	$15,817,000

Top fund raisers:

University of South Dakota	$4,276,000
South Dakota State University	$3,443,000
Augustana College	$3,319,000

MISCELLANY

★ In its Shrine to Music Museum, the University of South Dakota houses more than 4,000 instruments, including one of the two Stradivari guitars still in existence.

★ Augustana College is home to the Center for Western Studies. Founded in 1970, it helps preserve the historical and cultural record of the upper Great Plains.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in South Dakota is the North American Baptist Seminary, founded in 1858.

Tennessee

As educators in Tennessee saw another legislative session come to a close in May 1992, they witnessed Democratic Gov. Ned Ray McWherter's failure once more to get a state income tax.

Mr. McWherter has pushed for the tax since he was elected to a second term in 1990. He says he wants to improve the state's public schools and colleges but needs more money to do it. While higher-education officials generally are behind him, lawmakers and voters are less enthusiastic.

Despite the income-tax defeat, the session proved to be a relatively good one for public colleges and universities, which are entering the 1992-93 academic year with a budget that is 9 per cent higher than the previous year's. Students, however, are paying fees that are as much as 7 per cent above those in the 1991-92 academic year, and the Tennessee Higher Education Commission is considering changes in its tuition and financial-aid policies that may alter the proportion of education costs that students are expected to pay.

As elsewhere, accountability in higher education is an issue in Tennessee. A law passed in 1992 requires universities and colleges to report annually to lawmakers on how well students are faring. The "report card" will include data on the number of students in remedial courses and students' test scores on professional examinations.

Legislators considered a bill giving the Board of Regents more authority in the hiring of university presidents and other campus officials, but it lacked support. The bill was proposed after controversy at East Tennessee State University, where board members were unhappy that a presidential candidate whom they preferred was not recommended by a search committee of faculty members, students, and community representatives.

Other legislators advocate a "superboard" that would oversee the state's 10 four-year colleges. The University of Tennessee system has its own governing board, while other colleges are under the state Board of Regents. Some officials complain that the set-up gives the University of Tennessee an unfair advantage.

Relations between private and public colleges are more strained than in the past, as private institutions seek additional financial aid for their students. The private colleges—which include several historically black institutions, including Fisk University and Meharry Medical College—produce nearly one-third of all college graduates in Tennessee.

A committee continues to monitor how well the state is doing in following a court order to desegregate public colleges. Educators are considering how Tennessee will be affected by a June 1992 U.S. Supreme Court ruling that Mississippi

had not done enough to desegregate its colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,953,000 (Rank: 18)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.8%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 44	32.1%
45 and older	32.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.7%
Black	16.0%
White	83.0%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	16.0%
Some high school, no diploma	17.0%
High-school diploma	30.0%
Some college, no degree	16.9%
Associate degree	4.2%
Bachelor's degree	10.5%
Graduate or professional degree	5.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 2.9%

Per-capita personal income: $16,325

Poverty rate:

All	15.7%
Under age 18	21.0%
Age 18 and older	13.9%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	43,710
2001-02 (estimate)	44,870

New GED diploma recipients: 11,759

High-school dropout rate: 13.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ned Ray McWherter (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Billy Stair, G12 State Capitol, Nashville 37243; (615) 741-5098

U.S. Senators: Albert Gore, Jr. (D), term ends 1997; Jim Sasser (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Bob Clement (D), Jim Cooper (D), John J. Duncan, Jr. (R), Harold E. Ford (D), Bart Gordon (D), Marilyn Lloyd (D), James H. (Jimmy) Quillen (R), Don Sundquist (R), John S. Tanner (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 20 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 57 Democrats, 42 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	42
Private 2-year institutions	21
Total	87

Vocational institutions: 125

Statewide coordinating board:
Tennessee Higher Education Commission
Parkway Towers, Suite 1900
404 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville 37243
(615) 741-7562
Arliss L. Roaden, executive director

Private-college association:
Tennessee Independent Colleges and Universities
611 Commerce Street, Suite 2912
Nashville 37203
(615) 242-6400
Hans C. Giesecke, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
University of Tennessee, Vanderbilt University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,354
Associate professor	1,998
Assistant professor	1,892
Instructor	892
Lecturer	54
No rank	80
Total	7,270

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	3,245
Women	1,016
Total	4,261

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$50,613
Associate professor	$40,250
Assistant professor	$33,813
Instructor	$23,772
No rank	n/a
Total	$41,089

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$39,384
Associate professor	$33,499
Assistant professor	$29,567
Instructor	$24,647
No rank	$25,734
Total	$30,509

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$48,836
Associate professor	$34,714

Continued on Following Page

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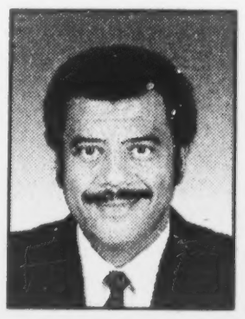
The Learning Society: Coming Back to Campus



By Bernard R. Gifford, Ph.D.
Apple Computer, Inc.

I'm back on campus, getting ready to resume my teaching duties at the University of California at Berkeley in January. In part, coming back meant packing up all the books and gear I'd accumulated during my tenure at Apple Computer and moving it into my new office on the third floor of Tolman Hall. I spent the first half hour on my knees, trying to operate the keypad on the new electronic lock on my office door (and wondering how much good three years on the cutting edge of technology had done me). I spent two hours unpacking cartons, and then set out for a walk around campus to check out old haunts.

Signs of change were everywhere. Towering cranes dipped methodically into the shell of the huge Biological Sciences building, creating homes for newly reorganized departments. I stopped by the Faculty Club for a bite to eat and found a few new items on the menu—along with the same, new-age interpretation of Caesar salad that I'd last complained about in 1988.

Continuing my stroll, I saw new faces on campus. I thought I noticed more than the usual number of faculty members; then I realized that many of these mature faces belonged to students.

I'd seen the statistics, but it wasn't real to me until I saw those faces. All over the nation, adults are coming back to campus. According to the National Center for Educational Statistics, 43 percent of all college students are now age 25 or older.

Let me repeat that number: 43 percent. Some sources put the figure as high as 45 percent. In any case, it is an astonishing statistic.

When you take a closer look at the 25-plus population, the first thing that strikes you is how fast it has grown. Over the last two decades, the number of adult learners in their late twenties has nearly doubled. The number of college students over 30 has more than doubled; they now number well over 3 million.

The trend is likely to continue. In fact, the education of adults is the most rapidly growing sector of American education. By the end of the century, the population of adult learners aged 25 and older is expected to increase by 16 percent. At the same time, virtually every two- and four-year institution will enroll fewer students in the 18–24 age bracket. Projections show that the number of people in this age range will drop by 8 percent, but that the rate of college attendance will remain constant.

Enrollment managers at our colleges and universities will be finding new ways to compete for young freshmen and transfer students, but these marketing efforts alone won't suffice. They will be concentrating more and more on the one segment of the college-bound population where growth is predicted: those age 25 and older.

Who are these undergraduates?

For one thing, they tend to be part-time students. For another, they tend to be women. Of all college students age 25 and older, 59 percent are female. In higher age brackets, the proportion of women increases. Two out of three undergraduates over age 34 are women.

It is eye-opening to think that every time I lecture to a group of 100 undergraduates, I have to assume that more than 40 of them—say, nearly all the people on the right side of the room—have resumed their education after taking a break to work or raise families or serve in the military or pursue a dream. Most of them have probably narrowed down their career goals. Most have held jobs—some for decades. Some are making career changes; others are retired. Many have children; some have grandchildren. Most are concerned with financing their educations while meeting other monthly bills.

We have few models for teaching these students. The last time college teachers faced undergraduates like these was half a century ago, when the G.I. Bill opened college doors to 2.3 million veterans, including half a million without a traditional "college prep" background. Many leading educators ridiculed the idea. Even Robert Maynard Hutchins—one of my heroes—warned in 1944 that colleges and universities would become "hobo jungles."

In fact, these adults became the most successful group of students American universities had ever seen, taking more than their share of places on deans' lists and honor rolls. Maturity and motivation apparently were more important than skill levels or even academic preparation.

Today, maturity and motivation are again crucial factors. Older students may do more than succeed at making the best of what we have to offer; they may force us to make better what we have to offer. As William Giczkowski, of the University of San Francisco, wrote in a recent issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (March 25, 1992), "The Influx of Older Students Can Revitalize College Teaching." I'll discuss his ideas, and a few of my own, in my next column.

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Tennessee
CONTINUED

Assistant professor	$29,323
Instructor	$21,255
No rank	$23,233
Total	$35,883

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	109,944
At public 2-year institutions	65,105
At private 4-year institutions	46,032
At private 2-year institutions	5,157
Undergraduate	198,709
Graduate	22,285
Professional	5,244
American Indian	476
Asian	2,283
Black	31,240
Hispanic	1,302
White	186,541
Foreign	4,396
Total	226,238

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.4%
Full-time	65.1%
Minority	15.9%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	15.1%
At public 2-year institutions	15.4%
At private 4-year institutions	17.4%
At private 2-year institutions	26.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,642
Bachelor's	17,577
Master's	4,839
Doctorate	626
Professional	1,289

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Tennessee; 85% of all Tennessee residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 64% of Tennessee's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Austin Peay State University	29%
East Tennessee State University	34%
Memphis State University	32%
Middle Tennessee State University	34%
Tennessee State University	21%
Tennessee Technological University	49%
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	30%
University of Tennessee at Knoxville	51%
Vanderbilt University	77%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,518
At public 2-year institutions	$848
At private 4-year institutions	$6,889
At private 2-year institutions	$4,203

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,519,680,000
Private institutions	$1,005,210,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $692,402,000
Two-year change: Down 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $13,086,000
Non–need-based: $330,000
Other: $5,875,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William T. Snyder, University of Tennessee at Knoxville: $138,375 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $232,121,000

Sources:

Federal government	59.0%
State and local governments	13.2%
Industry	4.7%
The institution itself	16.8%
Other	6.2%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $133,724,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$88,097,000
National Science Foundation	$9,419,000
Department of Defense	$6,803,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,431,000
Department of Energy	$13,998,000

Largest endowment:

Vanderbilt University	$613,207,000

Top fund raisers:

Vanderbilt University	$50,478,000
University of Tennessee	$32,002,000
University of the South	$7,433,000

MISCELLANY

★ A bill that would have awarded $500 scholarships to women on welfare who agree to be implanted with Norplant, and men on Medicaid who had vasectomies, died in a state-senate committee. The lawmaker who sponsored it predicted it would save the state millions, once people were able to end "the cycle of poverty."

★ Memphis State University's Center for Applied Psychological Research is one of the nation's leading sources of information about tobacco use and its effect on metabolism and body weight. Studies done by psychology professors affiliated with the center have been included in several recent reports by the Surgeon General.

★ While jeans may be the clothing of choice on most college campuses, faculty members and some students at the University of the South don academic gowns when they go to class. Students earn the right to wear gowns when they join the Order of the Gownsmen by earning a 3.4 in their freshman year and maintaining the required GPA throughout their remaining years.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in the state are the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and Tusculum College, both founded in 1794.

Texas

SINCE the oil bust of the mid-1980's, Texas has worked to diversify its economy, focusing on high-technology businesses with links to the research and expertise of the University of Texas and Texas A&M University Systems.

Texas expected another boon with the construction of the Superconducting Supercollider, and it promised to contribute $1-billion for the project—a key reason the U.S. Department of Energy selected the state as the site for it. But in June 1992, the House of Representatives, amid reports of cost overruns for the project, voted to end construction of the SSC. The Senate voted in August 1992 to continue the supercollider, and the outcome may not be clear until October 1992. But the project's advocates are increasingly anxious over the future of the $8.25-billion effort.

Few would dispute Texas' overall success in attracting high-tech industries and projects. But for all the benefit that such growth has brought to the state, it has not insulated colleges from tight budgets and the need to streamline. Higher-education officials are in the second year of a $5.7-billion biennial budget. Colleges started out with about $3-million more than they had in the previous budget, but the Legislature cut their allocations by 3.2 per cent in early 1992. Many college officials fear another setback in 1993, as lawmakers try to make up a projected $5-billion deficit.

Spending on higher education represents 16.6 per cent of the state's revenue and accounts for the lion's share of non-mandatory state spending. Therefore, educators feel the state's colleges, universities, and medical schools are especially vulnerable, even with the support of Democratic Gov. Ann W. Richards, elected in 1990 and viewed positively by many in higher education.

The chancellor of the University of Texas System, Hans Mark, who retires in September 1992, has noted that over the past eight years, state appropriations for higher education have increased by only 1 per cent when adjusted for inflation. (Mr. Mark will be replaced by William H. Cunningham, now president of the university's Austin campus.)

The state's public colleges—most notably the UT and A&M Systems, which have the largest endowments of public-university systems anywhere—have by necessity become adept at fund raising. For instance, in fall 1991, the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas received four donations totaling $85-million. And in the spring of 1992, Texas A&M University received land on Guam, valued at $52-million, from an alumnus.

While university officials are pleased with their fund-raising success, they complain that legislators use that financial prowess to argue against large increases in state funds for postsecondary education.

Realizing that money is becoming tighter, some institutions are taking steps now that they hope will lead to savings later. In June 1992, for example, the University of Houston at Clear Lake eliminated eight academic programs and 45 staff positions.

Part of the restructuring is related to lawmakers' interest in accountability. Many legislators are pressing for "strategic planning," in which educators would prepare goals that would be used to set budgeting priorities.

Legislators also want to provide appropriations based on performance in all state agencies, but particularly in higher education. In performance-based financing, colleges would receive a portion of their appropriation based on a number of criteria, including graduation rates.

Ethnic and racial issues are always present in Texas, particularly among Hispanics, who complain that the state doesn't do enough to recruit minority students to its colleges. In January 1992, a state district judge ruled that the Texas higher-education system discriminated against residents of South Texas, a mostly Hispanic region, and gave the state until May 1993 to correct the inequities. The state is appealing that decision; but in the interim, the plaintiffs have issued a plan to create dozens of new master's and doctoral programs at the border colleges.

The plan would cost the state $200-million a year for the next decade.

Among the state's public colleges are two historically black institutions: Prairie View A&M and Texas Southern Universities. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in June 1992 that Mississippi had not done enough to desegregate its higher-education system, but it is unclear what impact, if any, that ruling will have on Texas.

Several private institutions are major players in Texas higher education, including Southern Methodist, Texas Christian, and Rice Universities.

Another well-known private institution, Baylor University, won a big victory in November 1991 when the Baptist General Convention of Texas voted to give state Baptists only minimal control over Baylor. Conservative Baptists had aggressively campaigned against the move.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 17,349,000 (Rank: 3)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	28.6%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 44	33.3%
45 and older	27.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	1.9%
Black	11.9%
White	75.2%
Other and unknown	10.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	25.5%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	13.5%
Some high school, no diploma	14.4%
High-school diploma	25.6%
Some college, no degree	21.1%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree	13.9%
Graduate or professional degree	6.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 25.4%

Per-capita personal income: $17,305

Poverty rate:

All	18.1%
Under age 18	24.3%
Age 18 and older	15.6%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	174,660
2001-02 (estimate)	193,850

New GED diploma recipients: 39,944

High-school dropout rate: 12.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ann W. Richards (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Lynn Leverty, Box 12428, Austin 78711; (512) 463-1877

U.S. Senators: Lloyd Bentsen (D), term ends 1995; Phil Gramm (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
19 Democrats, 8 Republicans
Michael A. Andrews (D), Bill Archer (R), Richard K. Armey (R), Joe Barton (R), Jack Brooks (D), John Bryant (D), Albert G. Bustamante (D), Jim Chapman (D), Ronald D. Coleman (D), Larry Combest (R), E de la Garza (D), Tom DeLay (R), Chet Edwards (D), Jack Fields (R), Martin Frost (D), Pete Geren (D), Henry B. Gonzalez (D), Ralph M. Hall (D), Sam Johnson (R), Greg Laughlin (D), Solomon P. Ortiz (D), J.J. Pickle (D), Bill Sarpalius (D), Lamar S. Smith (R), Charles W. Stenholm (D), Craig A. Washington (D), Charles Wilson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 22 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 93 Democrats, 57 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	40
Public 2-year institutions	65
Private 4-year institutions	57
Private 2-year institutions	10
Total	172

Vocational institutions: 372

Statewide coordinating board:
Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board
P.O. Box 12788
Austin 78711
(512) 483-6100
Kenneth H. Ashworth, commissioner

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas
P.O. Box 13105
Austin 78711
(512) 472-9522
Carol L. McDonald, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Amarillo College, Blinn College, Frank Phillips College, Houston Baptist University, Southwestern Adventist College, University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Texas A&M University, University of Texas at El Paso, University of Texas–Pan American

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	5,636
Associate professor	4,710
Assistant professor	4,702
Instructor	1,374
Lecturer	1,113
No rank	4,560
Total	22,095

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	7,616
Women	2,380
Total	9,996

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$54,694
Associate professor	$40,353
Assistant professor	$34,130
Instructor	$25,312
No rank	$30,382
Total	$41,351

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$40,290
Associate professor	$35,851
Assistant professor	$32,680
Instructor	$27,588
No rank	$33,280
Total	$33,439

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$52,271
Associate professor	$38,560
Assistant professor	$32,438
Instructor	$23,204
No rank	$22,042
Total	$40,273

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	417,777
At public 2-year institutions	384,537
At private 4-year institutions	94,305
At private 2-year institutions	4,818
Undergraduate	788,613
Graduate	96,926
Professional	15,898
American Indian	3,006
Asian	27,907
Black	80,458
Hispanic	148,29€
White	617,626
Foreign	24,144
Total	901,437

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.3%
Full-time	54.5%
Minority	29.6%
Foreign	2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 28.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	27.7%
At public 2-year institutions	33.1%
At private 4-year institutions	22.6%
At private 2-year institutions	42.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	22,828
Bachelor's	60,472
Master's	18,047
Doctorate	2,268
Professional	4,109

Residence of new students: State residents made up 92% of all freshmen enrolled in Texas; 95% of all Texas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 874 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 44% of Texas' high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Baylor University	66%
Lamar University	18%
Prairie View A&M University	n/a
Rice University	84%
Sam Houston State University	33%
Southern Methodist University	69%
Southwest Texas State University	28%
Stephen F. Austin State University	39%
Texas A&M University	65%
Texas Christian University	57%
Texas Southern University	9%
Texas Tech University	38%
University of Houston	n/a
University of North Texas	35%
University of Texas at Arlington	26%
University of Texas at Austin	58%
University of Texas at El Paso	26%
University of Texas–Pan American	12%
University of Texas at San Antonio	19%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$986
At public 2-year institutions	$495
At private 4-year institutions	$6,497
At private 2-year institutions	$4,394

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$5,604,164,000
Private institutions	$1,397,222,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $2,821,806,000
Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $29,755,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $106,211,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
position vacant, University of Texas at Austin

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $1,123,816,000
Sources:

Federal government	46.5%
State and local governments	11.6%
Industry	6.9%
The institution itself	22.5%
Other	12.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $469,460,000
Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$264,463,000
National Science Foundation	$48,276,000
Department of Defense	$59,139,000
Department of Agriculture	$21,839,000
Department of Energy	$26,584,000

Largest endowment:

University of Texas System	$3,374,301,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Texas at Austin	$68,056,000
Texas A&M University	$44,713,000
University of Houston	$43,916,000

MISCELLANY

★ Arte Público Press, a publishing unit at the University of Houston, has begun a 10-year, $20-million project to recover, catalog, and publish lost, forgotten, and de-

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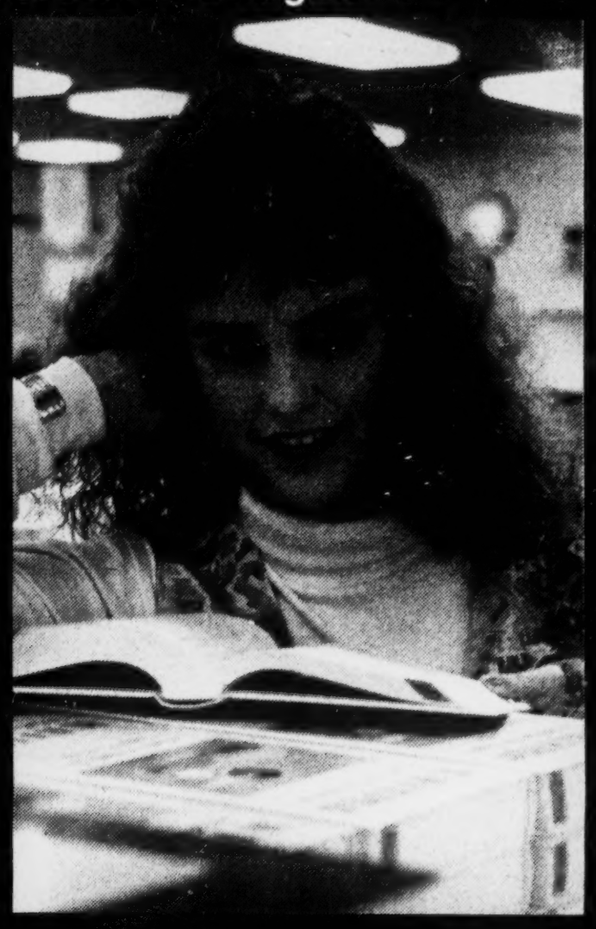

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Texas
CONTINUED

teriorating Hispanic-American literary works from the colonial period through 1960.

★ Shelley Fisher Fishkin, a professor of American studies at the University of Texas at Austin, has prompted a re-examination of the Mark Twain classic *Huckleberry Finn* by writing that the character of Huck was based on a black child. Oxford University Press will publish Ms. Fishkin's book on the topic, *Was Huck Black? Mark Twain and African-American Voices*, in 1993.

★ In recognition of "Community College Month," South Plains College officials awarded scholarship certificates to 27 newborns. The infants were dubbed "the Class of 2010." If they graduate from high school, they can use their $1,000 scholarship certificates at the two-year college.

★ The University of North Texas was the setting for *Necessary Roughness*, a movie about efforts to clean up a corrupt college football program. Coaches and hundreds of extras appeared in the comedy.

★ President Bush has selected Texas A&M University to be the site of his Presidential library.

★ A long-standing dispute between Texas Methodists and Baptists obscures any higher-education institution's clear claim to being the oldest in the state. Southwestern University, a private liberal-arts college affiliated with the United Methodist Church, says it was founded in 1840 as Rutersville College. Baylor University, a private institution affiliated with the Southern Baptist Church, considers that a highly questionable claim and maintains that its 1845 charter from the Republic of Texas Congress makes it the state's oldest college or university.

Utah

IN Utah, where higher education has long been esteemed by the public and lawmakers, the nine-institution System of Higher Education is projecting a 40-per-cent increase in enrollment by 2000.

Such growth—and a lack of money to keep up with it—is placing enormous burdens on Utah's public colleges and universities and causing the Board of Regents to rethink the state's tradition of providing access to all students who want to go to college.

In the 1991-92 academic year the regents adopted several measures to cap enrollment, including stricter admission standards, and eliminated state-supported remedial courses at the universities. The Board of Regents is the governing and coordinating unit for all of higher education.

Under tough new residency standards adopted by the board in April 1992 for out-of-state students, a student must prove that Utah will be his or her permanent home after graduation. Also, students who move to Utah and enroll in a public college in their first year in the state will have to pay nonresident tuition for the entire length of their enrollment.

Some critics argue that cutting the number of students from outside Utah will result in a less diverse student population. But supporters say the institutions' first allegiance should be to the state's residents.

One response to the enrollment crunch has been a plan by Utah Valley Community College to become a four-year institution. President Kerry Romesburg has pushed that alternative as a way to provide more educational opportunities to residents of Utah County, where the only four-year institution is Brigham Young University, founded by the Mormon Church. Although Brigham Young has produced many of the state's business and political leaders—including the Republican Governor, Norman H. Bangerter, and Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, also a Republican—more and more of its students are coming from across the nation.

While supporters of the proposal to convert Utah Valley to a four-year institution say it would provide more opportunities for local residents to earn baccalaureate degrees, opponents worry that the college's job-training role would be lost.

Utah faculty members continue to generate millions of dollars in research money for their institutions. Utah State University is strong in space and agricultural research, while the University of Utah is a leader in research on artificial organs and genetics.

However, the University of Utah's research efforts have not been without problems. In 1991 the university publicized researchers' claims that nuclear-fusion energy could be created from a simple experiment. Scientists elsewhere criticized the university for going public before nuclear physicists could review the claims. In the end, the state shut down its National Cold Fusion Institute because it could no longer attract outside support.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,770,000 (Rank: 35)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	36.3%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 44	29.1%
45 and older	22.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.4%
Asian	1.9%
Black	0.7%
White	93.8%
Other and unknown	2.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	3.4%
Some high school, no diploma	11.5%
High-school diploma	27.2%
Some college, no degree	27.9%
Associate degree	7.8%
Bachelor's degree	15.4%
Graduate or professional degree	6.8%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.8%

Per-capita personal income: $14,529

Poverty rate:

All	11.4%
Under age 18	12.5%
Age 18 and older	10.7%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	24,860
2001-02 (estimate)	26,181

New GED diploma recipients: 801

High-school dropout rate: 8.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Norman H. Bangerter (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: position vacant

U.S. Senators: Jake Garn (R), term ends 1993; Orrin G. Hatch (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 1 Republican
James V. Hansen (R), Bill Orton (D), Wayne Owens (D)

Legislature: Senate, 10 Democrats, 19 Republicans; House, 31 Democrats, 44 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	5
Private 4-year institutions	2
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	15

Vocational institutions: 38

Statewide coordinating board:
Utah System of Higher Education
355 West North Temple
Three Triad Center, Suite 550
Salt Lake City 84180
(801) 538-5247
Wm. Rolfe Kerr, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Westminster College of Salt Lake City

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,094
Associate professor	940
Assistant professor	817
Instructor	291
Lecturer	36
No rank	159
Total	3,337

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,717
Women	287
Total	2,004

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$48,566
Associate professor	$36,050
Assistant professor	$31,451
Instructor	$24,704
No rank	n/a
Total	$38,483

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$33,391
Associate professor	$30,931
Assistant professor	$28,288
Instructor	$24,677
No rank	$27,916
Total	$28,606

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$50,111
Associate professor	$39,780
Assistant professor	$32,913
Instructor	$26,650
No rank	$28,855
Total	$41,157

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	57,529
At public 2-year institutions	28,579
At private 4-year institutions	33,687
At private 2-year institutions	1,508
Undergraduate	110,637
Graduate	9,464
Professional	1,202
American Indian	1,322
Asian	2,243
Black	661
Hispanic	2,233
White	110,150
Foreign	4,694
Total	121,303

Enrollment highlights:

Women	48.8%
Full-time	64.0%
Minority	5.5%
Foreign	3.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 29.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.9%
At public 2-year institutions	8.8%
At private 4-year institutions	2.0%
At private 2-year institutions	9.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	3,750
Bachelor's	10,907
Master's	2,479
Doctorate	361
Professional	380

Residence of new students: State residents made up 64% of all freshmen enrolled in Utah; 90% of all Utah residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 65% of Utah's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Brigham Young University	39%
Southern Utah University	66%
University of Utah	33%
Utah State University	52%
Weber State University	11%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,524
At public 2-year institutions	$1,173
At private 4-year institutions	$2,182
At private 2-year institutions	$4,319

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$914,771,000
Private institutions	$252,753,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $319,561,000
Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,042,000
Non–need-based: $1,396,000
Other: $9,400,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Arthur K. Smith, University of Utah: $135,200 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $187,076,000

Sources:

Federal government	67.7%
State and local governments	9.1%
Industry	3.9%
The institution itself	15.6%
Other	3.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $122,880,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$47,417,000
National Science Foundation	$13,396 000
Department of Defense	$48,369,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,957,000
Department of Energy	$5,465,000

Largest endowment:

University of Utah	$78,223,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Utah	$46,461,000
Utah State University	$5,640,000
Dixie College	$3,442,000

MISCELLANY

★ Phi Beta Kappa rejected in 1992 Brigham Young University's application to become a member of the national honor society. The organization said the university's religious philosophy was not compatible with academic freedom. BYU's mission statement says that education that does not emphasize Jesus Christ is "inadequate."

★ Doctors at the University Hospital at the University of Utah performed the first successful artificial-heart operation in 1982. Barney Clark, the recipient of the Jarvik-7 artificial heart, lived for 112 days.

★ Utah State University is the home of "Dr. Lent's Leech Lab," named for Charles M. Lent, a professor of biology who is an authority on the feeding behavior of leeches. Because parts of the brains of leeches are similar to those of humans, Mr. Lent says his work may have applications for such ailments as Parkinson's disease.

★ Following clashes between the administration and the faculty that led to the resignation of 17 professors in 1915, the University of Utah became the subject of the first institutional investigation ever conducted by the American Association of University Professors. John Dewey, the philosopher, was a member of the AAUP investigating team.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Utah, founded in 1850.

Vermont

As economic problems continued to slam New England in 1992, Vermont found itself with a $60-million deficit and a need to slash 1992-93 budgets throughout the state government.

Higher education's share of the slash was 3 per cent, with each college or university asked to set its own priorities for the cutbacks.

Vermont residents also will have to pay tuition increases of 17 per cent at the University of Vermont and 6 to 8 per cent in the Vermont State Colleges System. The university had raised tuition by more than 15 per cent for the 1991-92 year and already was considered elitist by some people because of its high tuition and large proportion of out-of-state students.

The University of Vermont and Johnson State College got new presidents after enduring campus controversies in 1991. The university's interim president, Thomas P. Salmon, is a former Governor and member of the state House of Representatives. He is regarded as a political asset for the university.

His predecessor, George H. Davis, resigned after slightly less than one year as president. That year was marked by disruptive controversies, involving, among other things, the construction of a shantytown on the campus green and a student takeover of the president's office. Both protests stemmed from complaints that the university was too slow in seeking racial diversity.

Middlebury College, a private, liberal-arts institution, also got a new president in 1992. The former president, Timothy Light, resigned abruptly after being criticized for his handling of layoffs. He was replaced by John M. McCardell, Jr., who has held several faculty and administrative posts at Middlebury since 1976 and is popular on the campus.

Another of Vermont's private, liberal-arts institutions, Bennington College, also made the news in 1992. A group of students took over the president's office for a week in May to protest faculty cuts planned for 1993-94 to reduce a $1.5-million deficit. Students said the financial problems had been caused by mismanagement. Despite the protests, the faculty cuts, along with some in administrative posts, will be carried out.

Vermont, like other New England states, has long put a high value on private higher education. The state still provides financial help for eligible residents to attend any college in any state, public or private.

The University of Vermont itself

Continued on Following Page

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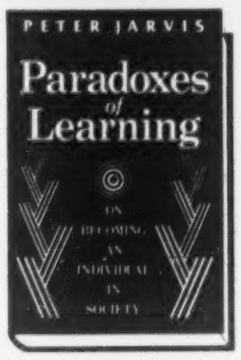

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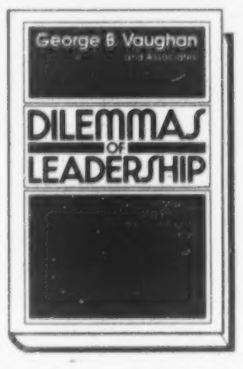

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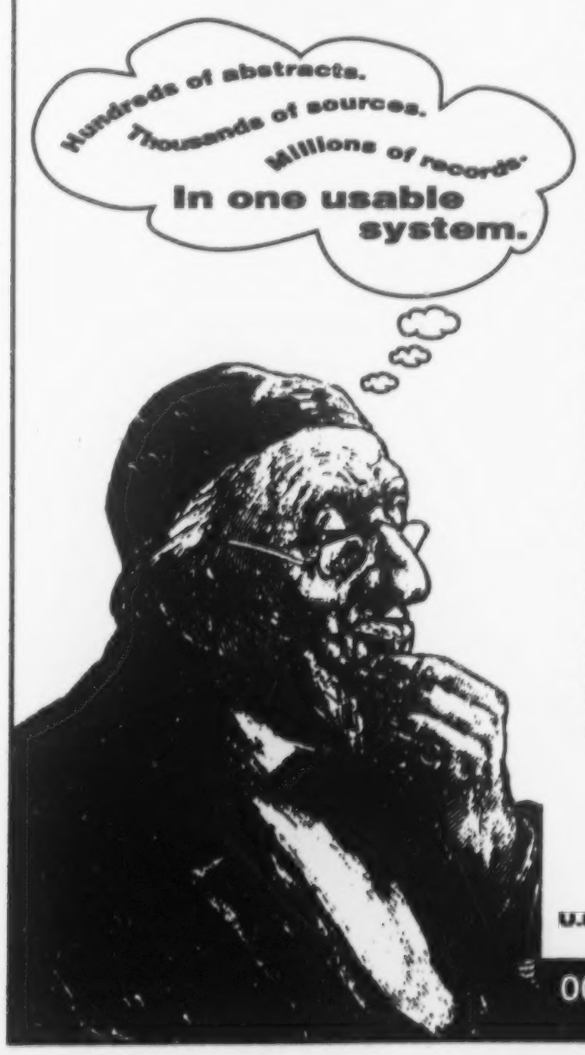

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Vermont
CONTINUED

was a private institution until 1955. It received only limited money from the state until that year, when financial problems forced it to forge stronger ties with the state. The university still receives less than 15 per cent of its budget from the state.

The university is run by a Board of Trustees. A separate board fulfills the same role for the three four-year colleges and two two-year colleges in the state-college system.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 567,000 (Rank: 50)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.6%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 44	33.2%
45 and older	30.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Black	0.3%
White	98.6%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.7%
Some high school, no diploma	10.6%
High-school diploma	34.6%
Some college, no degree	14.7%
Associate degree	7.2%
Bachelor's degree	15.4%
Graduate or professional degree	8.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.8%

Per-capita personal income: $17,747

Poverty rate:

All	9.9%
Under age 18	12.0%
Age 18 and older	9.1%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	5,180
2001-02 (estimate)	6,270

New GED diploma recipients: 1,264

High-school dropout rate: 8.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Howard Dean (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide:
David M. Wilson, Pavilion Office Building, 109 State Street, Montpelier 05609; (802) 828-3322

U.S. Senators: James M. Jeffords (R), term ends 1995; Patrick J. Leahy (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representative:
1 Socialist
Bernard Sanders (Socialist)

General Assembly: Senate, 15 Democrats, 15 Republicans; House, 73 Democrats, 75 Republicans, 2 Independents

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	2
Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	22

Vocational institutions: 11

Statewide coordinating boards:
Vermont State Colleges
P.O. Box 359
Waterbury 05676
(802) 241-2520
Charles Bunting, chancellor

University of Vermont
85 South Prospect Street
Burlington 05405
(802) 656-3186
Thomas P. Salmon, interim president

Private-college association:
Association of Vermont Independent Colleges
Two Prospect Street
Montpelier 05602
(802) 223-1662
Alan H. Weiss, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	385
Associate professor	391
Assistant professor	429
Instructor	51
Lecturer	56
No rank	192
Total	1,504

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	625
Women	139
Total	764

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$54,647
Associate professor	$41,294
Assistant professor	$33,172
Instructor	$27,151
No rank	$34,752
Total	$42,272

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$36,767
Associate professor	$31,277
Assistant professor	$23,607
Instructor	$21,303
No rank	n/a
Total	$27,546

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$49,266
Associate professor	$36,819
Assistant professor	$31,712
Instructor	$26,742
No rank	$30,063
Total	$36,154

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	16,075
At public 2-year institutions	4,835
At private 4-year institutions	13,462
At private 2-year institutions	2,026
Undergraduate	31,646
Graduate	4,137
Professional	615
American Indian	131
Asian	569
Black	375
Hispanic	428
White	34,178
Foreign	717
Total	36,398

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.8%
Full-time	68.0%
Minority	4.2%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	3.8%
At public 2-year institutions	1.1%
At private 4-year institutions	6.2%
At private 2-year institutions	1.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,262
Bachelor's	4,517
Master's	1,002
Doctorate	59
Professional	87

Residence of new students: State residents made up 43% of all freshmen enrolled in Vermont; 63% of all Vermont residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 890 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 68% of Vermont's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institution:
University of Vermont 76%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$4,092
At public 2-year institutions	$2,424
At private 4-year institutions	$10,649
At private 2-year institutions	$6,768

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$260,371,000
Private institutions	$245,813,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $55,742,000
Two-year change: Down 3%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $11,292,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $10,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Thomas P. Salmon (interim), University of Vermont: $125,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $45,162,000

Sources:

Federal government	67.7%
State and local governments	5.3%
Industry	7.7%
The institution itself	14.5%
Other	4.9%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $31,687,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services . $26,000,000
National Science Foundation $1,504,000
Department of Defense $355,000
Department of Agriculture $2,980,000
Department of Energy $588,000

Largest endowment:
Middlebury College ... $209,182,000

Top fund raisers:
Middlebury College $10,981,000
Norwich University $5,818,000
St. Michael's College $2,925,000

Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, a Democrat, and most lawmakers find the idea of tax increases anathema, so budget cuts have been the order of the day. In total, the higher-education budget has been cut 22 per cent since 1990. As a result, tuition has been rising rapidly, although the state has tried to minimize the impact by providing more money for student aid.

Colleges also have high hopes for a statewide vote in November 1992 that could authorize millions of dollars in bonds for state facilities, including many at public colleges.

MISCELLANY

★ Middlebury College was the first to award a degree to a black man, Alexander Lucius Twilight, in 1823.

★ At Sterling College, a small, private two-year institution that focuses on resource management and environmental studies, most students stay on the campus over the Thanksgiving holiday and enjoy a feast featuring food from the college farm.

★ Landmark College, in Putney, is a private institution designed for students with dyslexia and other learning disabilities.

★ The New England Culinary Institute has an annual Quadrathlon in which teams compete in a combination of sports and cooking. Team members from culinary schools around the country race bicycles carrying ingredients to a kitchen and then race their finished meals to a panel of judges.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Vermont, founded in 1791.

Virginia

By some measures, Virginia's public colleges continue to be the envy of many other states. The University of Virginia and the College of William and Mary have top-notch student bodies and faculties, historic campuses, and exceptionally loyal alumni.

Other Virginia institutions, such as George Mason University, have made names for themselves in different ways. George Mason is nationally known as a model for institutions in growing suburban areas in the way it meets local needs and forges bonds with the business community.

Despite those successes, the past few years have not been easy for Virginia higher education. The recession, which hit Virginia later than the rest of the nation, is now in full force.

Although the General Assembly has not had much money in recent years, that fact has not stopped it from expressing its interest in higher education—usually by asking the State Council of Higher Education to study various issues and prepare policy options for the colleges and lawmakers to consider.

In 1992 the General Assembly asked for reports on faculty workloads, graduation rates, prepaid-tuition programs, and student aid. The council is the statewide coordinating agency for higher education; institutions have their own governing boards.

Governor Wilder is also not shy about pressing his agenda on colleges. He has pushed colleges to divest themselves of stock in companies with South African ties, to lower their tuition, and to do more to fight illegal drug use on their campuses.

In 1992 he urged colleges to keep a closer watch on athletics programs after the University of Virginia acknowledged that improper loans had been made to athletes in the 1980's. The scandal was particularly upsetting to Virginia officials because the university had prided itself on maintaining high academic standards in its athletics program.

An issue of continuing importance in Virginia is desegregation. While college officials have maintained that the state institutions have desegregated, it is not clear how a recent Supreme Court case on Mississippi desegregation will affect Virginia. Two of the state's public institutions—Norfolk and Virginia State Universities—are historically black.

Private colleges in Virginia include Emory and Henry, Hampden-Sydney, and Hollins Colleges; and Hampton, Liberty, and Washington and Lee Universities. Liberty, along with much of the Rev. Jerry Falwell's religious organization, has been experiencing financial problems.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,286,000 (Rank: 12)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 ..... 24.5%
18 to 24 ..... 11.2%
25 to 44 ..... 34.6%
45 and older 29.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 0.2%
Asian 2.6%
Black 18.8%
White 77.4%
Other and unknown 0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 2.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):
9th grade or less 11.2%
Some high school, no diploma 13.7%
High-school diploma 26.6%
Some college, no degree 18.5%
Associate degree 5.5%
Bachelor's degree 15.4%
Graduate or professional degree 9.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.3%

Per-capita personal income: $19,976

Poverty rate:
All 10.2%
Under age 18 ..... 13.3%
Age 18 and older 9.2%

New public high-school graduates in:
1992-93 (estimate) 56,520
2001-02 (estimate) 67,250

New GED diploma recipients: 10,264

High-school dropout rate: 10.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: L. Douglas Wilder (D), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education aide:
James W. Dyke, Jr., P.O. Box 1475, Richmond 23212; (804) 786-1151

U.S. Senators: Charles S. Robb (D), term ends 1995; John Warner (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 4 Republicans
George Allen (R), Herbert H. Bateman (R), Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (R), Rick Boucher (D), James P. Moran (D), Jim Olin (D), L. F. Payne (D), Owen B. Pickett (D), Norman Sisisky (D), Frank R. Wolf (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 22 Democrats, 18 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 41 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 15
Public 2-year institutions 24
Private 4-year institutions 33
Private 2-year institutions 11
Total 83

Vocational institutions: 149

Statewide coordinating board:
State Council of Higher Education for Virginia
James Monroe Building
101 North 14th Street
Richmond 23219
(804) 225-2600
Gordon K. Davies, director

Private-college association:
Council of Independent Colleges in Virginia
P.O. Box 1005
118 East Main Street
Bedford 24523
(703) 586-0606
Robert B. Lambeth, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Virginia Community College System

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Hampton University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:
Professor 2,959
Associate professor 3,243
Assistant professor 2,866
Instructor 799
Lecturer 67
No rank 40
Total 9,974

Full-time faculty members with tenure:
Men 3,932
Women 994
Total 4,926

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:
Professor $61,146
Associate professor $46,120
Assistant professor $37,706
Instructor $28,648
No rank $26,156
Total $47,650

Public 2-year institutions:
Professor $42,256
Associate professor $37,289
Assistant professor $32,708
Instructor $28,120
No rank $22,420
Total $35,361

Private 4-year institutions:
Professor $47,115
Associate professor $35,860
Assistant professor $29,796
Instructor $22,890
No rank $12,215
Total $36,269

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions . 160,200
At public 2-year institutions . 131,086
At private 4-year institutions . 57,899
At private 2-year institutions .. 4,257

Undergraduate 302,072
Graduate 45,177
Professional 6,193

American Indian 860
Asian 11,400
Black 49,566
Hispanic 4,803
White 280,786
Foreign 6,027
Total 353,442

Continued on Following Page

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Virginia
CONTINUED

Enrollment highlights:
Women 55.3%
Full-time 55.4%
Minority 19.2%
Foreign 1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment ..... Up 26.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
At public 4-year institutions .. 19.4%
At public 2-year institutions .. 18.0%
At private 4-year institutions . 19.3%
At private 2-year institutions . 42.7%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 8,378
Bachelor's 27,119
Master's 7,159
Doctorate 839
Professional 1,732

Residence of new students: State residents made up 68% of all freshmen enrolled in Virginia; 78% of all Virginia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 890 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 60% of Virginia's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
College of William and Mary ... 85%
George Mason University 43%
James Madison University 79%
Liberty University 36%
Old Dominion University 48%
Radford University 50%
University of Richmond 83%
University of Virginia 90%
Virginia Commonwealth University 42%
Virginia Military Institute 67%
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University 71%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions .. $2,691
At public 2-year institutions ... $867
At private 4-year institutions . $7,621
At private 2-year institutions . $4,852

Expenditures:
Public institutions ... $2,682,902,000
Private institutions $609,665,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,030,112,000
Two-year change: Down 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $7,390,000
Non–need-based: $19,230,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James D. McComas, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University: $104,621 from state plus $51,240 from private donations (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $321,547,000
Sources:
Federal government 52.9%
State and local governments .. 17.0%
Industry 8.1%
The institution itself 14.5%
Other 7.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $166,017,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services . $80,710,000
National Science Foundation $19,933,000
Department of Defense . $14,639,000
Department of Agriculture $6,974,000
Department of Energy .. $11,550,000

Largest endowment:
University of Virginia . $507,002,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Virginia .. $54,043,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University . $25,833,000
Washington and Lee University $19,823,000

MISCELLANY

★ Under a new partnership intended to promote racial harmony and an understanding of cultural diversity, students from historically black Virginia Union University and predominantly white Lynchburg College are sharing dormitories, attending conferences together, and staging joint artistic performances.

★ Southern Seminary College, a private, two-year institution for women, has a national reputation for its equitation program. Its riding team has won numerous awards in Intercollegiate Horse Association competitions.

★ Virginia's highest mountain, Mount Rogers, is named for the founder of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, William Barston Rogers. Before moving to Massachusetts, Rogers was a professor of natural philosophy at the University of Virginia and the first state geologist.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Virginia—and the second oldest in the nation—is the College of William and Mary, which will celebrate its 300th anniversary in 1993.

Washington

CONTINUING an activist streak, the State of Washington nearly became a laboratory for a new approach to higher-education finance in 1992. But a legislative proposal that would have raised public-college tuition and significantly expanded financial aid for students at public and private colleges fell victim to political and budgetary considerations that have come to influence higher-education policy making.

Indeed, higher education has figured prominently in the state's deliberations on ways to avert a deficit—and not always to the colleges' advantage. In fact, early in 1992, college leaders feared that legislators and Gov. Booth Gardner, a Democrat, would try to balance the state budget by cutting higher-education appropriations and raising tuition without any increase in financial aid.

Ultimately, public colleges were spared major cuts. The financial-aid reform died when student groups successfully lobbied to eliminate the tuition increases and when public colleges, led by the University of Washington, the state's premier research institution, quietly fought the measure.

The public institutions opposed the proposal to redirect state money from public-college programs to student aid, which also would have benefited students at private colleges.

The issue of how to apportion state financial aid remains a sticking point in Washington. Some private-college officials complain that the state's formula does not take into account the higher costs of their institutions.

The financial-aid debates reflect the state's interest in making higher education more accessible to its citizens, and Washington has taken several steps in recent years to accomplish that.

In 1990 the University of Washington and Washington State and Central Washington Universities opened five branch campuses in the populous Vancouver, Spokane, and Puget Sound regions. The branch campuses are supposed to reach more minority and part-time students. Of the state's six public, four-year institutions, only the main branches of the University of Washington and Evergreen State College are in densely populated areas—Seattle and Olympia, respectively.

The state has also improved its two-year institutions, coinciding with Governor Gardner's interest in improving the training of Washington's work force. Since 1991 five vocational-technical institutions formerly run by local school boards have been placed under the same board that had previously overseen community colleges. The board is now called the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges.

Like the community colleges, each technical college is governed by its own board of trustees.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board, which oversees four-year institutions, continues to look into ways in which colleges can work better with public schools and to encourage colleges to improve undergraduate education.

Washington also continues to attract a large number of Asian immigrants, placing greater demand for classes in English as a second language on the community colleges, which have historically provided

basic-skills and literacy training in addition to more traditional associate-degree-level courses.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,018,000 (Rank: 16)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 ..... 26.2%
18 to 24 ..... 9.7%
25 to 44 ..... 34.2%
45 and older 29.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 1.7%
Asian 4.3%
Black 3.1%
White 88.5%
Other and unknown 2.4%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 4.4%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):
9th grade or less 5.5%
Some high school, no diploma . 10.7%
High-school diploma 27.9%
Some college, no degree 25.0%
Associate degree 7.9%
Bachelor's degree 15.9%
Graduate or professional degree 7.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 9.0%

Per-capita personal income: $19,442

Poverty rate:
All 10.9%
Under age 18 ..... 14.5%
Age 18 and older 9.7%

New public high-school graduates in:
1992-93 (estimate) 46,340
2001-02 (estimate) 62,170

New GED diploma recipients: 9,523

High-school dropout rate: 10.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Booth Gardner (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: position vacant

U.S. Senators: Brock Adams (D), term ends 1993; Slade Gorton (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Rod Chandler (R), Norman D. Dicks (D), Thomas S. Foley (D), Jim McDermott (D), John Miller (R), Sid Morrison (R), Al Swift (D), Jolene Unsoeld (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 25 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 40 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 6
Public 2-year institutions 27
Private 4-year institutions 20
Private 2-year institutions 4
Total 57

Vocational institutions: 117

Statewide coordinating board:
Higher Education Coordinating Board
917 Lakeridge Way
P.O. Box 43430
Olympia 98504
(206) 753-3241
Ann Daley, executive director

Private-college association:
Washington Friends of Higher Education
600 Tower Building
1809 Seventh Avenue
Seattle 98101
(206) 624-9093
David M. Irwin, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:
Professor 1,795
Associate professor 1,304
Assistant professor 995
Instructor 101
Lecturer 144
No rank 2,508
Total 6,847

Full-time faculty members with tenure:
Men 3,649
Women 1,106
Total 4,755

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:
Professor $53,019
Associate professor $39,592
Assistant professor $34,973
Instructor $26,926
No rank $36,767
Total $43,780

Public 2-year institutions:
Professor ..... n/a
Associate professor ..... n/a
Assistant professor ..... n/a
Instructor ..... n/a
No rank $33,156
Total $33,156

Private 4-year institutions:
Professor $44,693
Associate professor $36,241
Assistant professor $30,627
Instructor $25,405
No rank $16,217
Total $36,647

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions .. 81,433
At public 2-year institutions . 146,199

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

At private 4-year institutions	33,503
At private 2-year institutions	2,143
Undergraduate	240,208
Graduate	19,922
Professional	3,148
American Indian	3,854
Asian	15,424
Black	7,361
Hispanic	6,122
White	225,213
Foreign	5,304
Total	263,278

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.9%
Full-time	57.0%
Minority	12.7%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 13.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	13.9%
At public 2-year institutions	12.3%

At private 4-year institutions	11.4%
At private 2-year institutions	15.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	14,319
Bachelor's	18,359
Master's	5,284
Doctorate	632
Professional	852

Residence of new students: State residents made up 89% of all freshmen enrolled in Washington; 92% of all Washington residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 913 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 49% of Washington's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Gonzaga University	52%
Eastern Washington University	34%
University of Washington	60%
Washington State University	51%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,823
At public 2-year institutions	$844
At private 4-year institutions	$9,463
At private 2-year institutions	$6,743

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,922,673,000
Private institutions	$330,200,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $898,184,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $23,483,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $876,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William P. Gerberding, University of Washington: $115,382 from state plus $52,930 from private donations (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $312,169,000

Sources:

Federal government	73.8%
State and local governments	3.0%
Industry	7.9%
The institution itself	12.0%
Other	3.3%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $240,010,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$148,170,000
National Science Foundation	$32,251,000
Department of Defense	$23,360,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,468,000
Department of Energy	$9,840,000

Largest endowment:

University of Washington	$198,343,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Washington	$102,832,000
Washington State University	$25,970,000
Pacific Lutheran University	$6,284,000

MISCELLANY

★ Spokane Falls Community College didn't want students to be embarrassed or intimidated when they worked out at the institution's new fitness center. So in 1991 it adopted a dress code that bars such apparel as halter tops, leotards, short shorts, and sleeveless "muscle shirts."

★ Crosby House, Gonzaga University's alumni center, was once the home of the singer Bing Crosby. He attended the college and dropped out a few months short of earning a degree. The college boasts a Crosby collection that includes several gold records and an Academy Award.

★ Evergreen State College's mascot is a geoduck, the largest known burrowing mollusk in the world. The school's motto is "Omnia Extares," which, loosely translated from the Latin, means "Let it all hang out."

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Washington is Whitman College, founded in 1859.

West Virginia

WEST Virginia politicians spend a lot of time evaluating the way the state's public colleges function.

In 1989, acting on a recommendation from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, West Virginia divided its colleges into two systems: the University of West Virginia System for research universities and professional schools, and the State College System for the other institutions.

The theory was that the reorganization would eliminate the duplication of academic programs and help colleges find ways to improve the state's economy, which has been plagued by a decline in the coal industry and a long-standing belief of many citizens that they didn't need a college education.

Some progress has been made. In 1992 the state created a grant program for public colleges, seeking to develop applied-technology and job-training programs. The state's public colleges are also creating links to the public schools by improving teacher-education programs and helping schools offer more Advanced Placement classes. The new boards for the two systems have been working to develop better-defined missions for the colleges.

Many politicians and educators, however, say the reorganization has not lived up to expectations. The state continues to operate three medical schools—despite repeated requests from lawmakers that they be merged to save money. Competition among institutions for academic programs remains intense—particularly with the state facing tight budgets.

So, once again, the state is seeking a study of higher education. Gov. Gaston Caperton, a Democrat, and legislators have created a 17-member Higher Education Advocacy Team, which is supposed to develop a strategic plan for the state's colleges. The committee is expected to issue a report in December 1992.

Governor Caperton's future is uncertain. He faces a tough reelection battle in 1992 from the Republican candidate, Agriculture Commissioner Cleve Benedict, who has criticized the Governor for supporting tax increases and has vowed to oppose any further ones. While the increases are highly unpopular in the state, colleges would probably have faced much more severe budget cuts without them.

While West Virginia colleges must make do with a limited supply of state funds, they have fared well in gaining "earmarked" money from the federal government. In appropriations bills for fiscal 1992, Congress provided more than $65-million to two West Virginia institutions—West Virginia University and Wheeling Jesuit College. That was more earmarked money than any other state received.

The largesse was due largely to Sen. Robert C. Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat who had pledged that he would use his position as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee to steer as much money as possible to his home state.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,801,000 (Rank: 34)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.3%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 44	29.9%
45 and older	35.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.4%
Black	3.1%
White	96.2%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.5%

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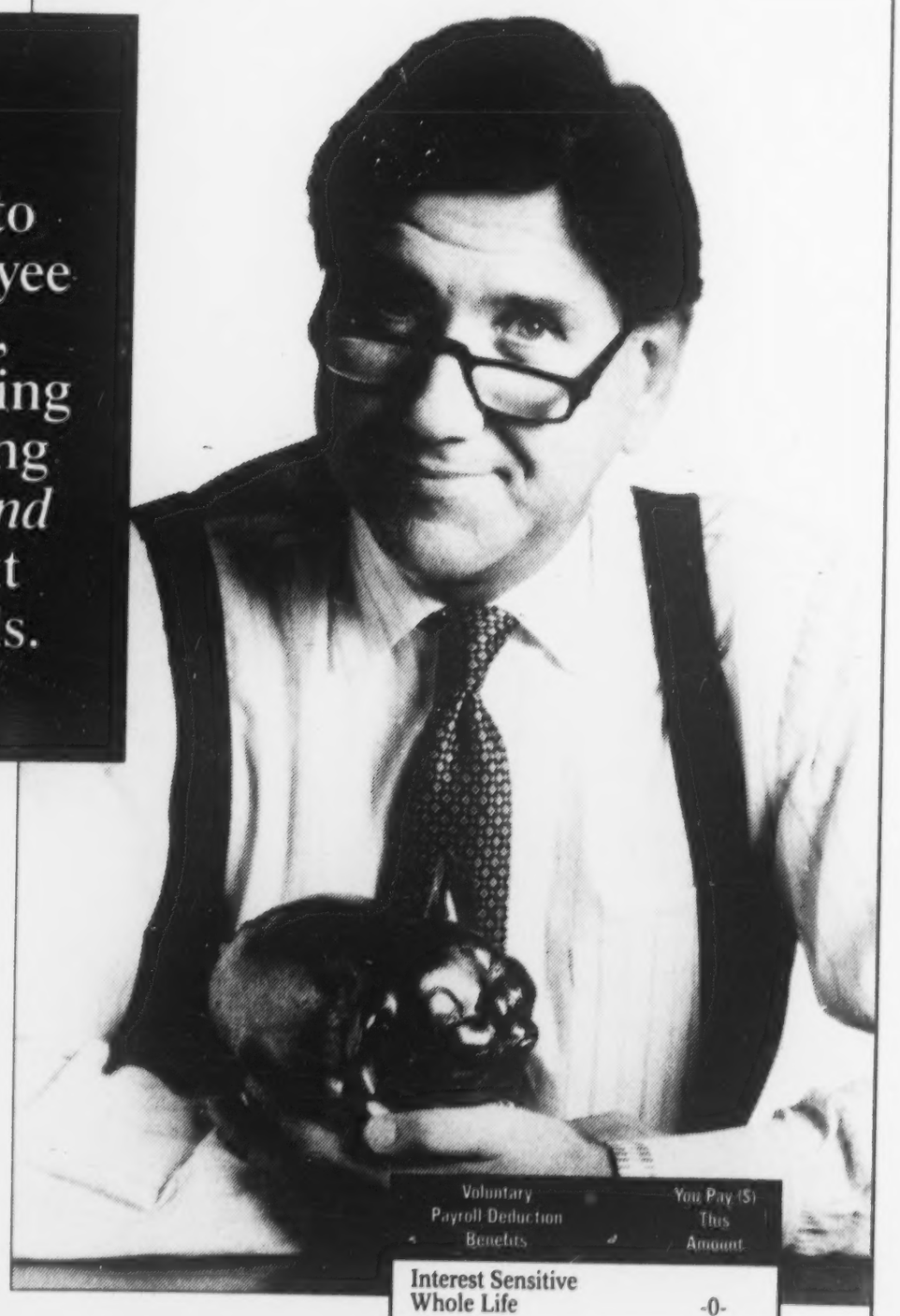

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West Virginia
CONTINUED

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	16.8%
Some high school, no diploma	17.3%
High-school diploma	36.6%
Some college, no degree	13.2%
Associate degree	3.8%
Bachelor's degree	7.5%
Graduate or professional degree	4.8%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 2.6%

Per-capita personal income: $14,174

Poverty rate:

All	19.7%
Under age 18	26.2%
Age 18 and older	17.5%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	20,340
2001-02 (estimate)	16,140

New GED diploma recipients: 4,155

High-school dropout rate: 10.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Gaston Caperton (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aides: Charles W. Manning and Paul Marion, 1018 Kanawha Boulevard East, Suite 700, Charleston 25301; (304) 558-2177

U.S. Senators: Robert C. Byrd (D), term ends 1995; John D. Rockefeller, IV (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Alan B. Mollohan (D), Nick Joe Rahall, II (D), Harley O. Staggers, Jr. (D), Robert E. Wise, Jr. (D)

Legislature: Senate, 33 Democrats, 1 Republican; House, 74 Democrats, 26 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	28

Vocational institutions: 51

Statewide coordinating boards:
University System of West Virginia
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East
Suite 700
Charleston 25301
(304) 558-2177
Charles W. Manning, chancellor

State College System of West Virginia
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East
Suite 700
Charleston 25301
(304) 558-2177
Paul Marion, chancellor

Private-college association:
West Virginia Association of Independent Colleges
Security Building, Suite 1106
100 Capitol Street
Charleston 25301
(304) 345-5525
Robert F. Prather, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	792
Associate professor	687
Assistant professor	764
Instructor	246
Lecturer	63
No rank	0
Total	2,552

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,114
Women	413
Total	1,527

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$44,756
Associate professor	$36,313
Assistant professor	$29,534
Instructor	$22,645
No rank	n/a
Total	$35,610

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$36,090
Associate professor	$29,533
Assistant professor	$24,356
Instructor	$19,001
No rank	n/a
Total	$27,610

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$34,662
Associate professor	$30,069
Assistant professor	$25,974
Instructor	$23,131
No rank	n/a
Total	$28,904

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	63,362
At public 2-year institutions	10,746
At private 4-year institutions	7,880
At private 2-year institutions	2,802
Undergraduate	74,660
Graduate	8,839
Professional	1,291
American Indian	139
Asian	688
Black	3,160
Hispanic	360
White	78,795
Foreign	1,648
Total	84,790

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.4%
Full-time	68.5%
Minority	5.2%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 3.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.4%
At public 2-year institutions	3.6%
At private 4-year institutions	5.7%
At private 2-year institutions	7.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,841
Bachelor's	7,414
Master's	1,740
Doctorate	128
Professional	302

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in West Virginia; 85% of all West Virginia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 52% of West Virginia's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Marshall University	39%
West Virginia University	55%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,543
At public 2-year institutions	$930
At private 4-year institutions	$8,751
At private 2-year institutions	$2,767

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$493,825,000
Private institutions	$96,910,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $277,921,000
Two-year change: Up 10%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,806,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $8,917,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Neil S. Bucklew, West Virginia University: $104,608 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $46,946,000

Sources:

Federal government	42.0%
State and local governments	2.6%
Industry	21.4%
The institution itself	30.3%
Other	3.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $22,240,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$5,503,000
National Science Foundation	$1,333,000
Department of Defense	$211,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,225,000
Department of Energy	$5,278,000

Largest endowment:

West Virginia University Foundation	$70,940,000

Top fund raisers:

West Virginia University	$14,620,000
Marshall University	$4,710,000
Davis and Elkins College	$2,746,000

MISCELLANY

★ Every fall, West Virginia University's mechanical-engineering department sponsors a "Fall Fruit Fling," in which students drop pumpkins from a 120-foot-high

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building. Students design protective devices aimed at keeping the pumpkins intact. Those that survive the crash are judged on the originality of the protective designs and on how close they come to their targets.

★ Students at West Virginia University participate in another tradition each fall—stuffing themselves into a driverless, computer-operated vehicle that travels between campuses. The aim is to see how many students can fit into the car. The record so far is 97.

★ In 1989, in extreme financial straits, Salem College became the first institution to merge with a Japanese university and changed its name to Salem-Teikyo University. With half the students American and the other half Japanese, Salem-Teikyo's mission is "to educate a world citizen who acquires a wide knowledge without prejudice and makes decisions with an international point of view."

★ Students and faculty members at West Virginia Wesleyan College have reported encounters with ghosts in at least four buildings on the 88-acre campus of the quiet, Methodist, liberal-arts college. Many of the stories center on the 86-year-old Lynch-Raine administration building, where a student reportedly hanged himself in the 1960's. Other stories come from students in Agnes Howard Hall, a dormitory named for a Wesleyan student who died in 1920.

★ Some dispute exists over the oldest college in West Virginia. Marshall University and West Liberty State College were founded in 1837. But Bethany College says those two institutions did not become bachelor's-degree-granting institutions until years later. Bethany believes its 1840 charter makes it the oldest institution of higher education in the state.

Wisconsin

In Wisconsin, higher education is everybody's business.

Faculty members in the University of Wisconsin System routinely pressure the Legislature for higher salaries. Student groups routinely lobby for limits on tuition increases and for policies against sexual harassment on campuses. And legislators themselves often speak out against university policies that they say keep undergraduates from completing their education on time and that allow faculty members to pursue too many research and consulting interests that take them away from the classroom.

The activity reflects Wisconsin's populist traditions and the statewide importance of the university system, which serves more than 132,000 students on 26 two-year and four-year campuses, and nearly a million others through extension programs.

The geographic breadth of the system has long been one of its greatest strengths, bringing it broad political support. But recent budget pressures have caused some state officials to question whether the state can afford so many higher-education opportunities.

The issue was highlighted in the spring of 1992, when the newly appointed president of the Board of Regents was quoted as saying that the state should consider closing campuses, particularly in the north and northwest, where the university's Eau Claire, River Falls, Stout, and Superior campuses are located. He later said he had been misquoted, but university officials say they do expect to eliminate some duplicative programs at those campuses, or find ways to offer some programs within regions.

Under its new president, Katharine C. Lyall, the university is also undertaking what it terms a "reinvestment plan" that calls for re-allocating more than $26-million of the system's budget between 1992 and 1995 to seven goals, including greater computerization, upgrading of laboratories and equipment, and increasing faculty pay.

One area that remains contentious is tuition.

Although university officials maintain that their proposed increases are often well below those proposed at other major Midwestern universities, the state's active and well-organized student lobby, the United Council of Wisconsin Student Governments, has worked unsuccessfully for a legislative cap on increases. Such a measure was proposed in 1992, but was strongly opposed by the university systems as too inflexible. It was not enacted.

The council has been a strong voice behind many of the system's efforts in recent years to make the campuses more accommodating to female, minority, and gay students.

The university was one of the first in the nation to adopt a "hate speech" code to penalize students who use racist, sexist, or homophobic slurs. That code was challenged by civil-liberties groups and ruled an unconstitutional infringement on free speech by a federal court in October 1991.

The university is now developing a new code. That process was complicated by a U.S. Supreme Court ruling in 1992 that appeared to limit the right of public colleges to adopt such codes.

Student and faculty groups have been particularly active in the nationwide effort to end discrimination against gays in the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

The Wisconsin Board of Regents is the governing board for the entire system. The Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education supervises technical colleges.

Wisconsin provides no direct support to its private colleges but does maintain a separate financial-aid program for students who attend those institutions, such as Alverno College and Lawrence and Marquette Universities.

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,955,000 (Rank: 17)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 ..... 26.5%
18 to 24 ..... 10.2%
25 to 44 ..... 31.8%
45 and older 31.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 0.8%
Asian 1.1%
Black 5.0%
White 92.2%
Other and unknown 0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race) ... 1.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):
9th grade or less 9.5%
Some high school, no diploma 11.9%
High-school diploma 37.1%
Some college, no degree 16.7%
Associate degree 7.1%
Bachelor's degree 12.1%
Graduate or professional degree 5.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.8%

Per-capita personal income: $18,046

Poverty rate:
All 10.7%
Under age 18 ..... 14.9%
Age 18 and older 9.2%

New public high-school graduates in:
1992-93 (estimate) 49,970
2001-02 (estimate) 60,090

New GED diploma recipients: 3,948

High-school dropout rate: 7.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Tommy G. Thompson (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Thomas Fonfara, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707; (608) 266-1212

U.S. Senators: Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R), term ends 1993; Herb Kohl (D), term ends 1995

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Wisconsin
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U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 5 Republicans
Les Aspin (D), Steve Gunderson (R), Gerald D. Kleczka (D), Scott L. Klug (R), Jim Moody (D), David R. Obey (D), Thomas E. Petri (R), Toby Roth (R), F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (R)

Legislature: Senate, 19 Democrats, 14 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 41 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	28
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	61

Vocational institutions: 90

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Wisconsin System
1720 Van Hise Hall
1220 Linden Drive
Madison 53706
(608) 262-2321
Katharine C. Lyall, president

Private-college association:
Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
25 West Main Street, Suite 583
Madison 53703
(608) 256-7761
Rolf Wegenke, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Marquette University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,664
Associate professor	2,011
Assistant professor	2,010
Instructor	240
Lecturer	259
No rank	2,928
Total	10,112

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	4,024
Women	927
Total	4,951

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$53,527
Associate professor	$40,368
Assistant professor	$35,844
Instructor	$29,155
No rank	n/a
Total	$43,894

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$43,490
Associate professor	$36,246
Assistant professor	$30,058
Instructor	$25,553
No rank	$37,964
Total	$37,699

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$45,692
Associate professor	$38,019
Assistant professor	$31,136
Instructor	$22,396
No rank	$30,309
Total	$36,320

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	152,691
At public 2-year institutions	100,838
At private 4-year institutions	45,095
At private 2-year institutions	1,150
Undergraduate	266,775
Graduate	29,452
Professional	3,547
American Indian	2,050
Asian	4,991
Black	10,667
Hispanic	4,692
White	271,096
Foreign	6,278
Total	299,774

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.7%
Full-time	63.6%
Minority	7.6%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	6.1%
At public 2-year institutions	9.6%
At private 4-year institutions	8.4%
At private 2-year institutions	2.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,549
Bachelor's	25,888
Master's	5,599
Doctorate	784
Professional	1,023

Residence of new students: State residents made up 84% of all freshmen enrolled in Wisconsin; 88% of all Wisconsin residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 59% of Wisconsin's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Marquette University	73%
University of Wisconsin at Green Bay	31%
University of Wisconsin at Madison	66%
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	36%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,951
At public 2-year institutions	$1,234
At private 4-year institutions	$8,237
At private 2-year institutions	$4,768

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,307,325,000
Private institutions	$588,850,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $863,337,000
Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $42,595,000
Non–need-based: $1,183,000
Other: $1,944,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donna E. Shalala, University of Wisconsin at Madison: $120,300 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $363,364,000

Sources:

Federal government	57.5%
State and local governments	16.3%
Industry	4.7%
The institution itself	13.1%
Other	8.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $198,712,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$107,744,000
National Science Foundation	$36,789,000
Department of Defense	$7,786,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,778,000
Department of Energy	$16,647,000

Largest endowment:

University of Wisconsin Foundation	$144,780,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Wisconsin at Madison	$128,395,000
Marquette University	$17,478,000
Beloit College	$7,276,000

MISCELLANY

★ Beloit College's department of philosophy and religion offered a course in spring 1992 to examine "political correctness" and other controversial topics, such as multiculturalism, feminism, traditional scholarship, and speech codes. The class is to be offered again in spring 1993.

★ A Kuwaiti prince who graduated from the University of Wisconsin–Parkside is offering two $1,000 scholarships for Kenosha, Wis., residents who served in the Persian Gulf war. The prince, Sabah al-Sabah, said: "I'll never forget the love I got from the Kenosha community during my UW–Parkside years."

★ Administrators at Viterbo College fired the entire staff of the student newspaper in 1992 because the editors had published parodies about condoms and ads for a clinic's abortion-counseling services. The college is affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. College officials said that the newspaper, *The Lumen*, had "shocked the sensibilities of many students, faculty, staff, and administrators."

★ Four universities in Wisconsin—far more than in any other state—play host to the summer camps of teams in the National Football League. The four are Saint Norbert College and the Universities of Wisconsin at La Crosse, Platteville, and River Falls.

★ Ninety-one diaries believed to contain the oldest continuous account of rural life in America have been donated to the University of Wisconsin's Eau Claire campus. The diaries were kept in the late 19th and 20th centuries by a farmer and businessman and his sons.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Wisconsin is Nashotah House, an Episcopal seminary founded in 1842.

Wyoming

KEEPING track of higher education in Wyoming is easy. But the politics behind the system sometimes are hard to follow—particularly when financing proposals affect the state's influential energy interests.

The only institution in the state that grants four-year degrees is the University of Wyoming. The state has seven public, two-year colleges, governed by the Wyoming Community College Commission. Wyoming is the only state with no private, non-profit institutions of higher learning.

The University of Wyoming enjoys strong support from lawmakers as well as from Gov. Michael Sullivan, a Democrat. But a downturn in the state's oil and coal industries kept the Legislature from providing any increase in financing for the 1992-93 academic year, and the university is weighing proposals to raise fees and eliminate programs.

The energy industries were influential in killing a legislative proposal that would have instituted a statewide tax to finance increases for the the two-year colleges. Community-college financing is a recurring issue, and often confounding to those who say the existing system is inequitable.

Currently, only the seven counties where the colleges are located assess taxes to support them, even though the institutions also serve students in the state's 16 other counties through off-campus centers.

Backers of the community colleges have been trying for years to expand the tax base to the other counties. But the energy companies, fearful that taxes would require them to increase their prices to non-competitive levels to cover higher costs, have succeeded in defeating such measures in the Legislature and in local referenda.

The state's budget problems also slowed the growth of the Wyoming Educational Trust Fund, which lawmakers created in 1991 with an

initial contribution of $10-million. The state contributed no new money to the fund in 1992. Planned as a $50-million endowment, the fund provides income to the university, community colleges, and public schools for innovative programs.

Budget problems, however, didn't deprive Wyoming of all its momentum. Under the direction of the state's new Postsecondary Planning and Coordinating Council, the community colleges and university have taken several steps to make it easier for students to transfer to the four-year institution.

The council is chaired by Governor Sullivan and includes legislators, university and community-college leaders, and other top education officials.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 460,000 (Rank: 51)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.6%
18 to 24	9.6%
25 to 44	32.8%
45 and older	28.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	2.1%
Asian	0.6%
Black	0.8%
White	94.2%
Other and unknown	2.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	5.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	5.7%
Some high school, no diploma	11.2%
High-school diploma	33.2%
Some college, no degree	24.2%
Associate degree	6.9%
Bachelor's degree	13.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.7%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.7%

Per-capita personal income: $17,118

Poverty rate:

All	11.9%
Under age 18	14.4%
Age 18 and older	10.8%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	5,670
2001-02 (estimate)	4,840

New GED diploma recipients: 1,304

High-school dropout rate: 6.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael Sullivan (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Scott Farris, Governor's Office, State Capitol, Cheyenne 82002; (307) 777-7434

U.S. Senators: Alan K. Simpson (R), term ends 1997; Malcolm Wallop (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representative:
1 Republican
Craig Thomas (R)

Legislature: Senate, 10 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 22 Democrats, 42 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	1
Public 2-year institutions	7
Private 4-year institutions	0
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	9

Vocational institutions: 12

Statewide coordinating board:
Wyoming Postsecondary Education Planning and Coordinating Council
State Capitol
Cheyenne 82002
(307) 777-7434
Gov. Michael Sullivan, chairman

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	244
Associate professor	158
Assistant professor	192
Instructor	58
Lecturer	40
No rank	330
Total	1,022

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	417
Women	121
Total	538

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$51,005
Associate professor	$40,055
Assistant professor	$36,298
Instructor	$35,868
No rank	n/a
Total	$42,133

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$34,048
Associate professor	$34,576
Assistant professor	$27,447
Instructor	$23,296
No rank	$28,947
Total	$28,930

Private 4-year institutions: n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	12,517
At public 2-year institutions	18,106
At private 4-year institutions	0
At private 2-year institutions	703
Undergraduate	28,212
Graduate	2,894
Professional	220
American Indian	444
Asian	184
Black	284
Hispanic	905
White	28,952
Foreign	557
Total	31,326

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.3%
Full-time	54.0%
Minority	5.9%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 48.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.5%
At public 2-year institutions	6.1%
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	6.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,629
Bachelor's	1,646
Master's	361
Doctorate	58
Professional	67

Residence of new students: State residents made up 77% of all freshmen enrolled in Wyoming; 81% of all Wyoming residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.2 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 61% of Wyoming's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institution:

University of Wyoming	42%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,148
At public 2-year institutions	$662
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	$7,500

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$227,131,000
Private institutions	$4,104,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $124,902,000
Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $220,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Terry P. Roark, University of Wyoming: $119,940 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $22,831,000

Sources:

Federal government	53.5%
State and local governments	9.0%
Industry	8.8%
The institution itself	27.7%
Other	1.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $9,731,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$1,004,000
National Science Foundation	$4,545,000
Department of Defense	$1,042,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,632,000
Department of Energy	$324,000

Largest endowment:

University of Wyoming	$45,291,000

Top fund raiser:

University of Wyoming	$7,272,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Wilhelm G. Solheim Mycological Collection, at the University of Wyoming, contains more than 50,000 fungus specimens.

★ A new library on Easter Island was named in 1991 for the late William Mulloy, an anthropologist at the University of Wyoming who spent much of his career doing research on the island's shrines and monuments and restoring them. Mulloy died in 1978.

★ Casper College has won four national team championships in rodeo. The two-year institution is Defense Secretary Richard Cheney's alma mater.

★ Northwest College, a two-year public college, takes new students through an intensive one-week orientation each fall. Programs include swimming and hiking trips in Yellowstone National Park and sessions on stress management.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Wyoming, founded in 1886.

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Sources & Notes

The statistics in this Almanac are meant to provide a broad view of higher education in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The figures are comparable from state to state, and, in all cases, they were the latest available at press time.

The time covered by the statistics varies from item to item. For example, the racial and ethnic distribution of the adult population of the states was gathered from the decennial census in 1990.

The U.S. Department of Education typically releases statistics from its surveys of colleges and universities one to three years after collecting the data. As a consequence, the latest figures on academic degrees conferred cover 1989-90.

Many statistics that would be useful to educators and policy makers are not available for every state.

For example, the Education Department does not collect information to show, on a comparable basis across the states, the proportion of high-school students who go on to college, or the proportion of college students who complete their degrees. Some states do collect such information, but those figures are not included in this Almanac because they would not always be comparable.

Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. The designation "n/a" indicates that data are not available or not applicable. In some instances, U.S. totals may include data on service schools and outlying areas that are not shown separately.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1991

Age distribution:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1991

Racial and ethnic distribution:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1990

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1990
NOTE: Figures cover persons 25 years and older.

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1990
NOTE: Figures cover persons 5 years and older who "sometimes or always" speak a language other than English at home.

Per-capita personal income:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce
DATE: 1991 (preliminary)

Poverty rate:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1990

New public high-school graduates:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
NOTE: The figures cover only graduates of public high schools, which account for about 89 per cent of all high-school graduates.

New GED diploma recipients:
SOURCE: American Council on Education
DATE: 1991
NOTE: General Education Development diplomas are high-school equivalency certificates awarded to high-school dropouts who pass the GED test.

High-school dropout rate:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1990
NOTE: The figures represent the proportion of 16- to 19-year-olds who are not high-school graduates and who are not enrolled in school.

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor:
SOURCE: National Governors' Association

Governor's higher-education aide:
SOURCES: National Governors' Association; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

U.S. Senators:
SOURCE: Secretary of the Senate

U.S. Representatives:
SOURCE: Clerk of the House of Representatives

Legislature:
SOURCE: National Conference of State Legislatures
NOTE: Figures represent the strength of state legislatures as of July 1992.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: The figures include public, private non-profit, and private for-profit institutions accredited at the college level by an agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. Public institutions include colleges and universities controlled by local and state governments, as well as military academies and other institutions operated by the federal government. The figures include approximately 300 private for-profit institutions.

Vocational institutions:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: Figure includes public, private non-profit, and private for-profit non-collegiate institutions that offer post-secondary education.

Statewide coordinating board:
SOURCES: State Higher Education Executive Officers; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
NOTE: These organizations are responsible for planning for public colleges and universities. Some boards also have governing authority. Those that do are indicated in the state narratives.

Private-college association:
SOURCES: National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
SOURCE: American Association of University Professors
DATE: Action as of June 1992
NOTE: The AAUP censures institutions when it finds that they have violated its standards of academic freedom and tenure. The standards seek to protect the rights of faculty members to free speech without fear of penalty, and to due process in appointment, promotion, and tenure decisions. The standards are included in the 1940 Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure, which was developed by the AAUP and the Association of American Colleges and endorsed by more than 100 other academic organizations. Censure was imposed on administrative officers at all institutions listed except at those noted.

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
SOURCE: National Collegiate Athletic Association
DATE: Action as of August 1992

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank and tenure status:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: Figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff on 9- and 10-month contracts only. Those faculty members account for 86 per cent of all full-time college professors. Figures do not include medical-school faculty members.

Average pay of full-time professors:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: Figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff on 9- and 10-month contracts only. Those faculty members account for 86 per cent of all full-time college professors. Figures do not include medical-school faculty members. The average for all faculty members includes the category of lecturer, which is not shown separately.

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
NOTE: The figures are from fall 1990. The full definitions of the racial and ethnic categories are as follows: American Indian and Alaskan native; Asian and Pacific Islander; black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; and white, non-Hispanic. Foreign students are non-resident aliens studying in the United States on a temporary basis.

Enrollment highlights:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
NOTE: The change in enrollment is from fall 1980 to fall 1990. The other figures are from fall 1990. All proportions are based on total enrollment with one exception: The proportion of students who are minority-group members covers only U.S. citizens.

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1990

Degrees awarded:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90

Residence of new students:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1988
NOTE: The figures cover freshmen only.

Test scores:
SOURCES: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting; College Board
DATE: 1991
NOTE: The A.C.T. (American College Testing Program's A.C.T. Assessment) is scored on a scale from 1 to 36. The S.A.T.—the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test—is scored on a scale from 400 to 1,600. For each state, one score is given, depending on which test was taken by the larger number of students.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
SOURCE: National Collegiate Athletic Association
NOTE: These figures were compiled by the NCAA as part of a federal requirement to collect information on graduation rates of all students and student-athletes at the 297 institutions that play in Division I, the top competitive level. The figures represent the proportion of full-time freshmen in 1984-85 who earned a bachelor's degree within six years. The figures include both athletes and non-athletes.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: Figures cover undergraduate charges and are weighted by fall 1990 full-time-equivalent undergraduate enrollment. The figures for public institutions represent charges to state residents.

Expenditures:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
SOURCE: Edward R. Hines, Illinois State University
DATE: 1991-92
NOTE: Figures include state tax funds appropriated for colleges and universities, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. They do not include funds for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees or appropriations from local governments.

State spending on student aid:
SOURCE: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs
DATE: 1991-92
NOTE: "Need-based" aid covers scholarships awarded on the basis of a student's financial situation. "Non–need-based" aid includes scholarships given to reward meritorious students, to encourage students to major in particular disciplines, and to reduce the difference in tuition costs between public and private institutions. The category of "other" aid includes spending for work-study, loan-forgiveness, and loan programs. The statistics cover aid to both undergraduate and graduate students. The figures include most of the money that states spend on student financial aid. However, some states may spend more on programs that are not specifically identified as student-aid programs.

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
SOURCE: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
DATE: 1991-92 or 1992-93, as indicated
NOTE: Institutions were selected on the basis of fall 1990 enrollment as reported by the U.S. Department of Education.

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:
SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal year 1990
NOTE: Figures cover spending in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, and the humanities.

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:
SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal year 1990
NOTE: Figures cover federal obligations, which are funds set aside for payments. Institutions do not always receive them in the year in which they were obligated. Figures include only spending for science and engineering projects, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, and the humanities.

Largest endowment:
SOURCES: National Association of College and University Business Officers; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
DATE: As of June 30, 1991

Top fund raisers:
SOURCE: Council for Aid to Education
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: Figures are based on a survey of 1,059 institutions, which together received about 85 per cent of all private contributions to colleges and universities. Rankings of institutions may be heavily influenced by the timing of fund drives, unusually large gifts, and other factors.

MISCELLANY

SOURCE: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Before I came to the Senate, I heard what a thrill it was to serve on the powerful Appropriations Committee. It's still a thrill, but getting less so as time passes."
Sen. Arlen Specter: A31

"It's a wonder I can sleep at night. You just take one day at a time. You feel like you're in suspended animation."
A campus police official, on the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew: A17

"Black Eve has been demolished."
A professor of anthropology, on the theory that human beings share a common African ancestor: A7

"This has nothing to do with family values. This has to do with destruction of our educational institutions as we know them."
The president of Portland Community College, on an anti-gay proposal on the ballot in Oregon: A27

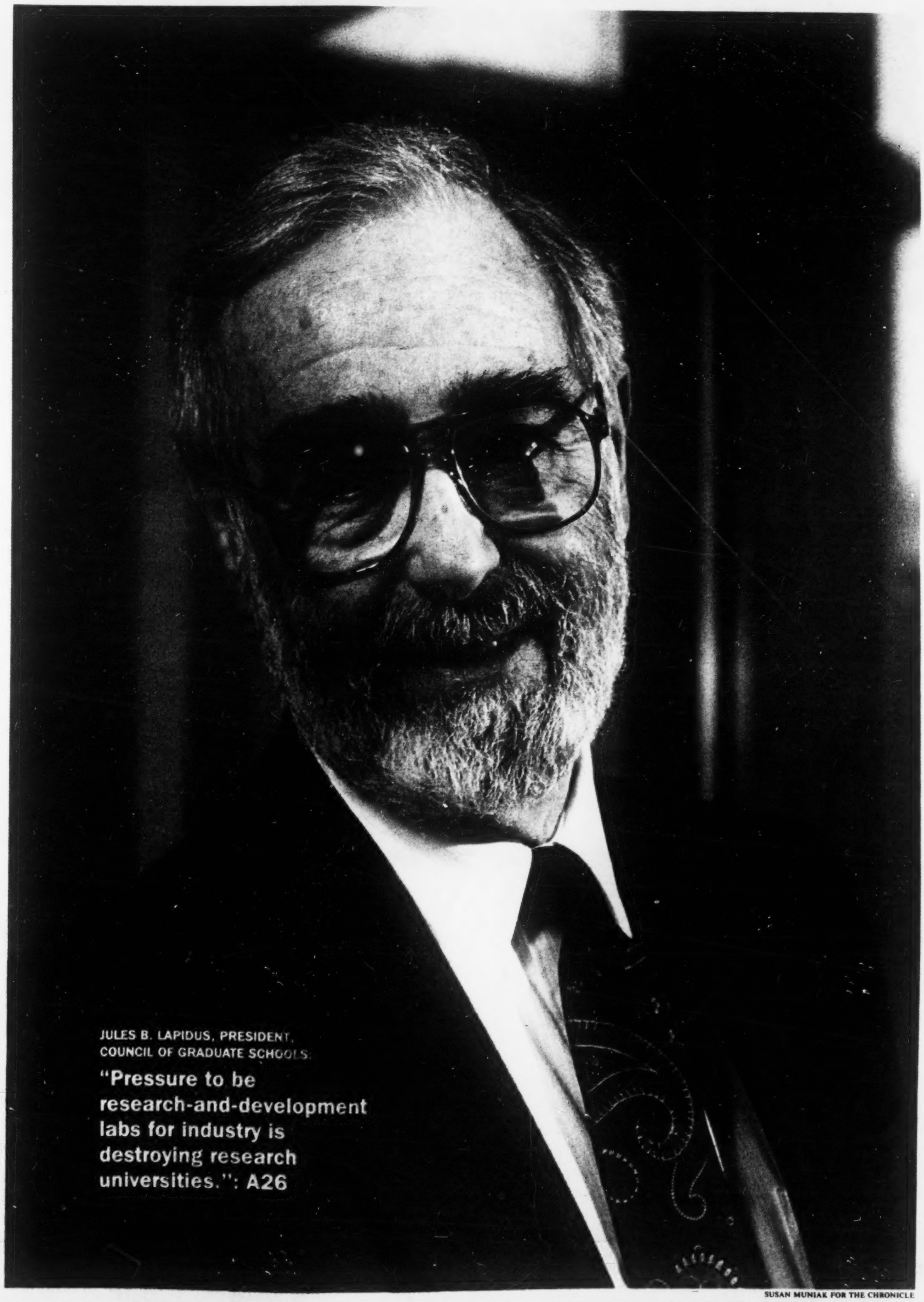
"Japanese education is an absolute mess, and we can offer real, valuable alternatives as American branch campuses."
The academic director of an American institution's campus in Japan: A42

"Powerful factors have kept us from thinking these unthinkable thoughts."
A professor of English, on the benefits of giving up tenure: B1

"That's newer, better, sooner. Those are all valid points. And it's what makes the world go round."
Brooks Stevens, a pioneer of industrial design: B4

"This has made life very happy."
A physics professor, on the use of computers to simulate complicated phenomena: A21

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-56
Athletics	A39-41
Business & Philanthropy	A33-35
Gazette	A45
Government & Politics	A26-32
Information Technology	A21-25
International	A42-44
Personal & Professional	A17-20
Scholarship	A7-15
Students	A37-38
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-40**
Bulletin Board	B7-39
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-6


JULES B. LAPIDUS, PRESIDENT, COUNCIL OF GRADUATE SCHOOLS:
"Pressure to be research-and-development labs for industry is destroying research universities.": A26

SUSAN MUNIAK FOR THE CHRONICLE

- **A meeting on 'genetic factors in crime' is dropped: A7**
- **Recession's assault on colleges takes many forms: A17**
- **Senate panel votes to limit Pell Grants to $2,300: A31**

MARGINALIA

Dance review in the University of Iowa's *Daily Iowan:*

"On Sunday evening, Macbride was rife with the smell of foreign incense, the jingling of bells and the rhythmic pounding of bared feet. Friends of South Asian Arts at the UI presented 'Geet Govindam—Indian Classical Dance' by Padmashree Sanjukta Panigrahi and Chitra Krishnamurti and left the audience in a breathless state of hypnosis.

. . .

"Odissi dance has been performed for centuries by the 'Maharis,' or temple dancers, with a repertoire based heavily on devotional themes. Because the dance style is based on the classic treatise 'Bhrarat's Natya Shastra,' today's Odissi dancers adhere vigorously to its proscribed elements."

We blush.

■

Advt. in *The Vanderbilt Hustler:*

SELF-DEFENSE PROTECTION
KEY-CHAIN TEAR GAS
DON'T BECOME A VICTIM!
PRODUCT GUARANTEED
MOST ADVANCED
USED BY POLICE, FBI,
AND MILITARY
SMALL PRICE / PIECE OF MIND

The last point sold us.

■

A reader received a letter from Prentice Hall's business and professional-department addressed as follows:

Assistant To The,
DEAR ASSISTANT THE:

■

From Hobart Rowen's column in *The Washngton Post National Weekly Edition:*

"What doesn't make sense is for Perot and White to accumulate $608 billion in spending cuts and tax boosts, and allot only $40 billion to new federal spending for technology and infrastructure; $121 to education and aid to cities; and $61 billion to investment tax breaks."

Doesn't make sense, indeed!

■

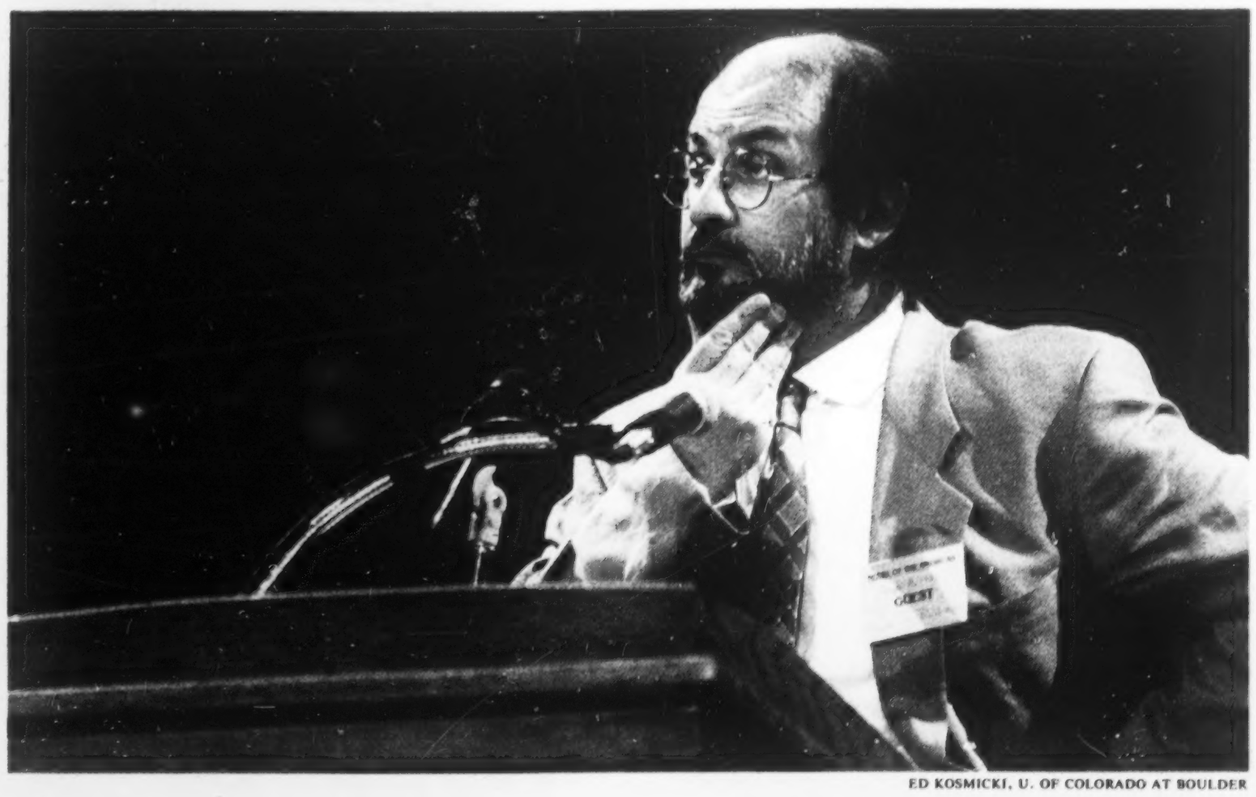
Memorandum to building proctors at the University of Colorado at Boulder:

"This summer numerous electrical outages have been very disruptive to the University. . . . Some of the problems that are occurring are due to major upgrades being made to our aging electrical facilities. . . .

"The project is currently in the testing and start-up mode. . . . Please bare with us during the testing / commissioning phase."

Do we have to? —C.G.

In Brief



ED KOSMICKI, U. OF COLORADO AT BOULDER

Salman Rushdie makes surprise appearance at university conference

BOULDER, COLO.—A writers' conference at the University of Colorado here became the surprise site of the first news conference the author Salman Rushdie has held in the United States since the Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran put a $1-million bounty on his life in 1989.

Mr. Rushdie has been in hiding because of the call for his assassination from the late Iranian leader, who said that Mr. Rushdie's 1988 book, *The Satanic Verses*, blasphemed Islamic beliefs.

A university spokesman said the institution had received confirmation of Mr. Rushdie's visit only hours before his arrival, and that no notice was given to people attending the conference. Mr. Rushdie was one of several authors who spoke at the three-week-long event, called the Novel of the Americas Symposium.

Amid tight security at the news conference, Mr. Rushdie called on the United States to make the threat on his life an "agenda item" in dealing with Iran. ■

Applications rise at medical schools

CHICAGO—The number of applicants to U.S. medical schools grew by nearly 14 per cent last year, reaching the highest number since the early 1980's.

According to a survey summarized in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, 33,301 students sought admission to medical schools for academic 1991-1992. That was 4,058 more than applied in the previous year. Actual enrollment of first-year medical students increased by 5.6 per cent last year, to 17,077.

The survey found that 1.9 applications had been filed for every space available last academic year. Figures have not yet been compiled for students beginning study this fall.

The medical-association survey also found that the proportion of female first-year medical students had risen by 1.1 percentage points to 39.8 per cent. The representation of women in entering medical-school classes has gone up steadily over the past decade.

Dr. Harry S. Jonas, director of the medical association's Division of Undergraduate Education, said the overall increase in applications was somewhat perplexing, given the uncertain future of the medical profession in the United States.

Students apparently have not been daunted by the prospect of health-care reform, which could result in lower salaries for doctors, he said. ■

University employees uncover book scam

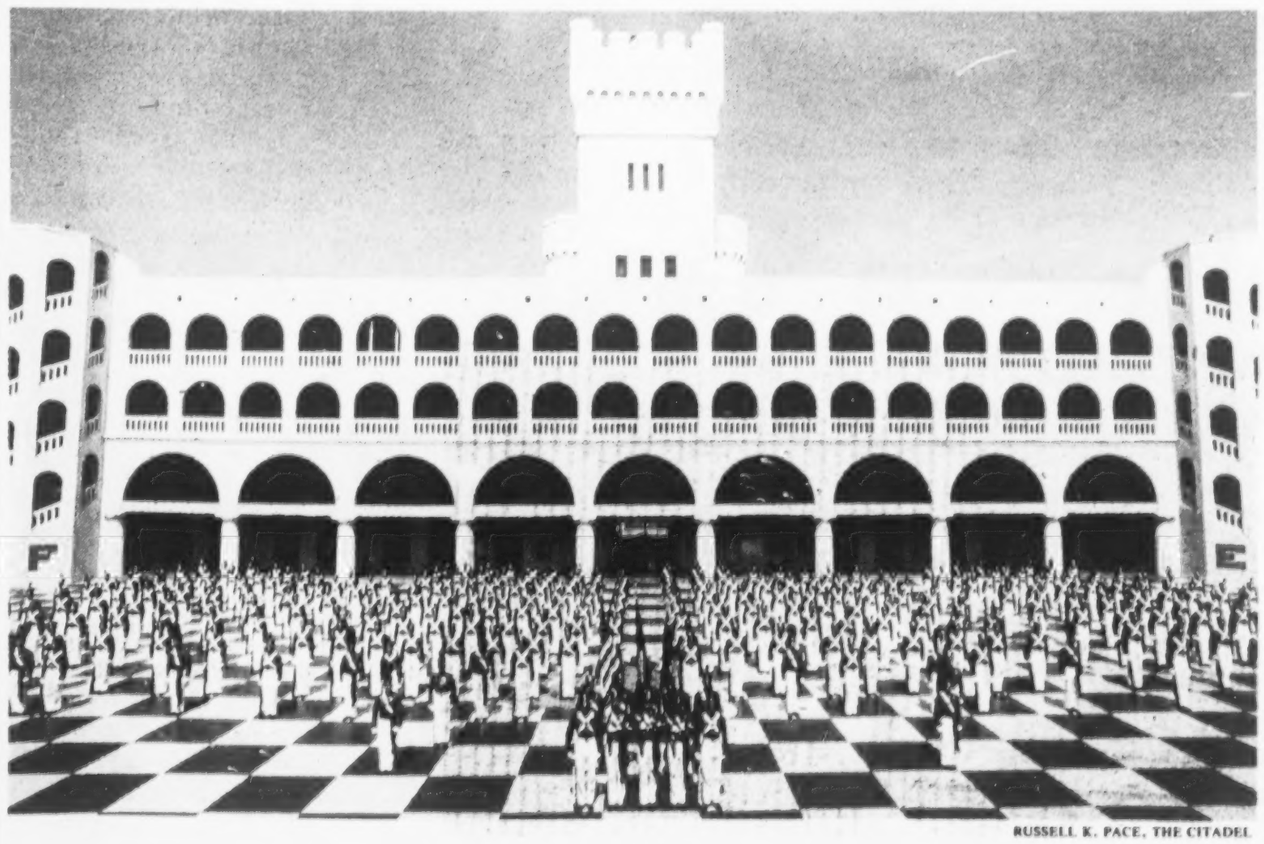
MILWAUKEE—Bookstore employees at the University of Wisconsin campus here have uncovered a $100,000 textbook scam.

The employees became suspicious when two men tried to pass off as used books a number of new volumes that appeared to have been intentionally scratched, marked, and bent. The men sold the books to the store so it could re-sell them to students. When the men returned with more books, the employees called the campus police. While investigating, the police said they discovered that the men, Richard L. Givens and Frederick R. Hitchcock, had used false names over the past two years to order expensive technical books and to set up fake mail drops to which the books were delivered. The men, who never paid for the books, then tried to sell them as used texts to bookstores. The scam had been operating in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Both men are wanted in Toronto on sexual-assault charges. One has been extradited. The other, who is wanted there for attempted murder, is fighting extradition. ■

Corrections

■ An article about the collapse of an oak tree at Guilford College (*The Chronicle*, September 2) incorrectly identified the college's president. He is William R. Rogers.

■ An article about the declining value of the dollar abroad (*The Chronicle*, September 9) omitted decimal points in a quotation describing the rapid rise in the number of Swiss francs to the dollar. The rate is approximately 1.2 Swiss francs to the dollar. The percentage change given in the article was correct. ■



RUSSELL K. PACE, THE CITADEL

Military college closes program to avoid admitting women

CHARLESTON, S.C. — In response to a lawsuit filed by three women seeking admission to a day program for veterans at the Citadel, the military college has decided to scrap the program altogether. The Citadel (its Padgett-Thomas Barracks are pictured above) is one of only two public institutions in the country that admit only men. Three female veterans sued the state-controlled military college in June, seeking to enroll in the day program. Citadel officials said that admitting the women to the day program would mean that the Citadel would also have to consider females for admission as undergraduate cadets, something college officials do not want to do. ■

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Note Book

Bill Clinton's Presidential campaign will kick off its college effort this week with rallies on as many as 1,000 campuses.

Governor Clinton is expected to speak at one of the rallies, although plans were not final last week. After students hear speeches on campaign and voter registration, they will volunteer together on community-service projects.

Kate Frucher, who is coordinating the effort, said the volunteer work symbolizes the way students are tired of waiting for President Bush to solve the nation's problems. Ms. Frucher is on leave from Harvard University, where she is a senior.

Bush-campaign officials said the President's campus drive had its kick-off at last month's GOP convention.

■

Only half of the college seniors questioned in a nationwide survey on economic issues could define inflation, productivity, and fiscal policy.

The National Center for Research in Economic Education at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and the Gallup Organization asked 1,005 adults, 300 high-school seniors, and 300 college seniors about their knowledge of economic concepts and issues.

The findings, which were released last week, showed that college seniors have a better understanding of economic issues than adults in general. But the survey also indicated that many college and high-school seniors have a lot to learn about economics.

Only 26 per cent of the college seniors knew that the current unemployment rate was roughly 7 per cent, while 10 per cent of the high-school seniors gave the correct answer. The federal deficit is estimated to be $400-billion—a fact that only 24 per cent of the collegians and 22 per cent of the high-schoolers knew.

"The overall results were not good," said William B. Walstad, director of the University of Nebraska's National Center for Research in Economic Education at a press conference last week. "The survey shows there is widespread economic illiteracy."

Mr. Walstad said not enough high schools offered economics classes and college students weren't taking the economics classes that are available. Only 40 per cent of the college seniors and 43 per cent of the high-school seniors reported taking an economics class.

Stephen Buckles, president of the National Council on Economic Education, said that economic ignorance is dangerous because "it has the potential to misshape public opinion on economic issues and lead to policies that have perverse effects on the economy."

Mr. Buckles said the council would sponsor a new program that will, among other things, train high-school teachers to teach economics and set standards for what students should know about the subject.

Students

Financial Support for College Students Climbs to a Record $30.8-Billion

Report says aid rose by 7.9% from '90-91 to '91-92, at about the same rate as college costs

WASHINGTON

FINANCIAL AID TO STUDENTS climbed 7.9 per cent from 1990-91 to 1991-92 to a record $30.8-billion, the College Board reported last week.

Over all, undergraduate and graduate students received $15.1-billion in grants, $14.9-billion in loans, and $791-million in work-study earnings, the board said in its annual report on student-aid spending.

Although financial aid grew at about the same rate as college costs in 1991-92, higher education became less affordable because of the slow growth in income, the report said. Disposable personal income per person increased only 2.6 per cent from 1990-91 to 1991-92.

"We've got more aid dollars, but we've also got more need," said Laura Greene Knapp, author of the report and the assistant director for policy analysis at the Washington office of the College Board.

"Because of the recession, the number of students applying for aid is up considerably, and more students are eligible for aid," Ms. Knapp said.

The number of participants in the two largest aid programs increased in 1991-92, she noted. Some 4,027,000 students received Pell Grants last year, up 18 per cent from the previous year. The average Pell award did not keep pace with costs, dropping to $1,302 last year from $1,442 in 1990-91. The number of Stafford Loan borrowers rose 4 per cent over the year, to 3,854,000. The average amount borrowed went up $49, to $2,761.

Share From Colleges Grows

Continuing a trend of the 1980's, aid from higher-education institutions was the fastest-growing source of financial assistance last year, the report said. Colleges awarded $6-billion in grants in 1991-92, 10 per cent more than in the previous year.

From 1982-83 to 1991-92, the share of aid supplied by colleges jumped to 20 per cent from 12 per cent, the report said. Over the same period, the proportion provided by the federal government fell to 74 per cent from 82 per cent, while the share supplied by the states remained at 6 per cent.

Reversing a pattern of the early and mid-1980's, the proportion of aid going to students at for-profit trade schools has fallen in recent years. The drops were largely the result of federal efforts to reduce loan defaults, Ms. Knapp said.

In fiscal 1990, the latest period for which figures are available, trade-school students received 21.6 per cent of Stafford Loan funds, down from a peak of 34.9 per cent in 1987. The proportion of Supplemental Loans for Students going to such students fell to 40.4 per cent in 1990 from a high of 61.5 per cent in 1988.

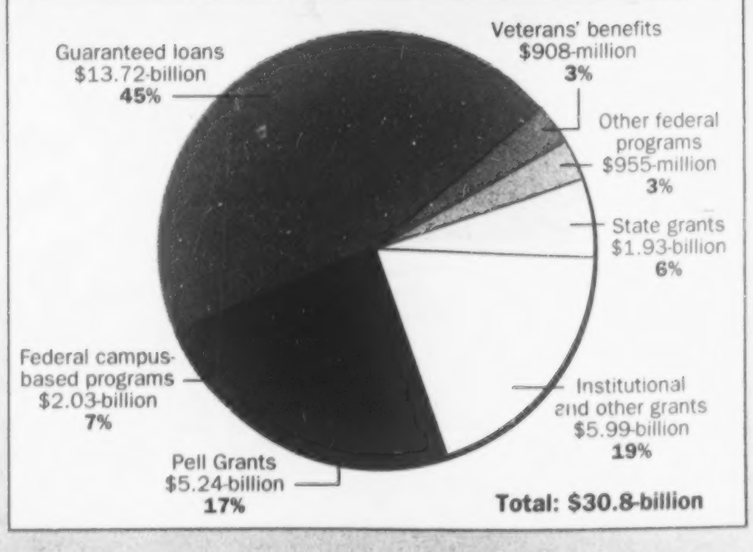
The figures in the report are estimates and include aid to those enrolled at both non-profit and for-profit institutions. The figures do not include aid from state and private student-loan and work-study programs, because of the lack of reliable statistics in those areas.

Copies of the 16-page report, "Trends in Student Aid: 1982 to 1992," are available for $7 each from College Board Publications, Box 886, New York 10101-0886.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

Financial Aid to Undergraduate and Graduate Students

Student Aid by Source, 1991-92



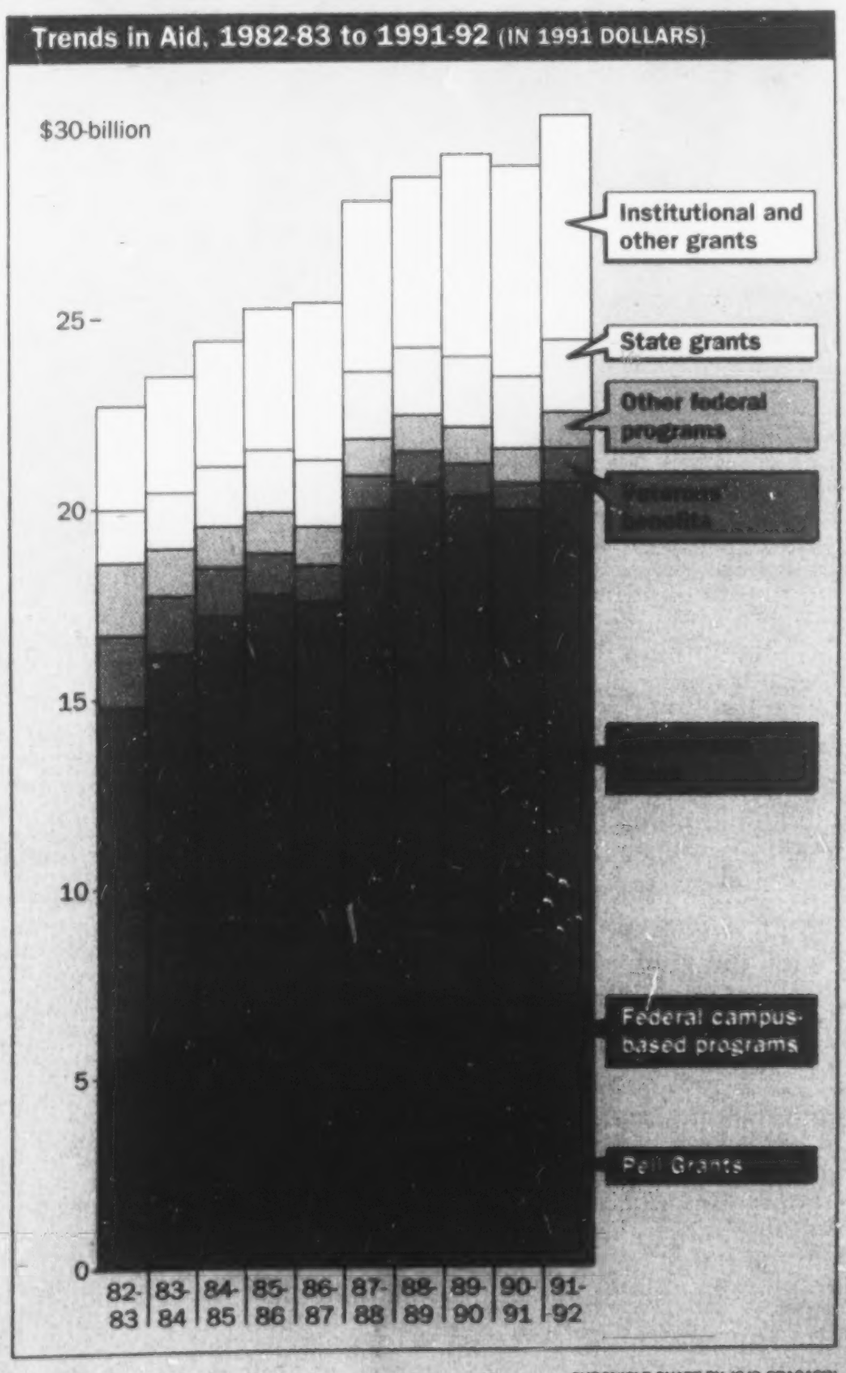
Aid Recipients and Average Awards, 1991-92

Selected programs	Number of recipients	Average award
Pell Grants	4,027,000	$1,302
Stafford Student Loans	3,854,000	2,761
State grants and State Student Incentive Grants	1,648,000	1,210
College Work-Study	841,000	940
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	728,000	570
Supplemental Loans for Students	670,000	2,915
Perkins Loans	660,000	1,248
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	348,000	3,234

Note: Figures for 1990-91 and 1991-92 are estimates. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Federal campus-based programs include College Work-Study, Perkins Loans, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants. Funds for guaranteed loans, including Stafford Student Loans, Supplemental Loans for Students, and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students, come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than actual amounts loaned, but the difference between the two is insignificant. Figures for institutional grants include aid from government and private programs that allow the institution to select the recipient.

SOURCE: The College Board

Trends in Aid, 1982-83 to 1991-92 (IN 1991 DOLLARS)



CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

PUBLIC NOTICE

National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Seeks Proposals in Response to Request for Proposals #7

The National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS) seeks proposals in response to its Request for Proposals (RFP) #7 for the National Board Certification (NBC) assessment delivery system. Proposals are sought from testing corporations, information system developers, personnel and teacher training networks, other public and private agencies, professional associations, groups, individuals or consortium of organizations for establishment of the NBC delivery system.

The NBC delivery system will include development of a candidate and assessment information system, the production and distribution of informational and assessment materials, the development and implementation of an assessor recruitment and training system, establishment of assessment facilities as required, and administration of a scoring and candidate feedback system.

Individuals interested in submitting a proposal in response to RFP #7 should contact:

National Board for Professional Teaching Standards
RFP #7
300 River Place, Suite 3600
Detroit, MI 48207
Attention: Patricia Sinelli
Telephone (313) 259-0830 ext. 226

Proposals must be received by *5 p.m. EST, Friday, November 20, 1992.*

A bidder's conference will be held at 11 a.m. on Thursday, October 8, 1992 in the conference room of NBPTS, located at 300 River Place, Suite 3600, Detroit, MI 48207.

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CHE4

Average ACT Score Stays at 20.6 for 4th Straight Year

By Christopher Shea

The average score on the ACT Assessment for the 1992 graduating high-school class was 20.6, marking the fourth straight year that the scores have not changed.

Scores by race did not change, except for a slight decrease in the score for American Indians. Men's scores did not change, but those of women increased slightly.

The college-entrance examination, which is administered by American College Testing, is scored on a scale of 1 to 36. The four-part test measures students' mastery of grammar, mathematics, reading comprehension, and scientific reasoning. ACT Assessment scores are required by many colleges, especially those in Midwestern and Western states.

Although the ACT Assessment scores have not changed since 1988, the scores for the Scholastic Aptitude Test have dropped 5 points—out of a possible total of 1,600—during the same period. However, College Board officials reported last month that a decline in verbal scores that began in 1987 had ended last year when the average verbal score increased by a point, to 423. The average mathematics score rose 2 points over the previous year's average, to 476 (*The Chronicle*, September 2).

ACT officials said that the 832,217 graduating seniors who took the test last year were, on the whole, academically better prepared than in years past—but that many students were still not taking the rigorous classes that lead to good scores.

"The positive relationship between high-school coursework and average scores is clear across all racial-ethnic groups," said Richard L. Ferguson, the ACT president. "One of the major challenges facing educators today is developing strategies to assure that all college-bound students get the high-school preparation they need to do well in college."

Fifty-three per cent of the examination takers had the benefit of what the testing service considers a college-preparatory program: four years of English and three years each of mathematics, social studies, and natural sciences. That proportion represents a significant increase over the 43 per cent who said they had taken such courses in 1988.

Average ACT Scores

	1992	1-year change
Men	20.9	0.0
Women	20.5	+0.1
American Indian	18.1	−0.1
Asian	21.6	0.0
Black	17.0	0.0
Mexican-American	18.4	0.0
Other Hispanic	19.3	0.0
White	21.3	0.0
All	20.6	0.0

Note: The test is scored on a scale of 1 to 36.
SOURCE: AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING

The average score for students last year who had taken a full load of college-preparatory courses was 22; for students whose coursework was less demanding, the average score was 19.1.

Although the scores of minority students who had taken a college-preparatory academic program surpassed those of minority students who had not, scores for all minority groups except Asian Americans lagged well behind those for white students.

"We see a positive message in the fact that, even given the obstacles disadvantaged students face, you can see a difference in students who are academically prepared," said Patricia A. Farrant, a spokeswoman for ACT.

The average score for women rose one-tenth of a percentage point to 20.5, while the average score for men remained at 20.9.

Number Has Increased

Except for the scores of American Indian students—which dipped from 18.2 in 1991 to 18.1 in 1992—the average scores for all ethnic groups remained flat.

The average score for black students was 17.0 this year, the same as in 1991. The average score for Mexican-American students remained at 18.4, and the average score for "other Hispanics" stayed at 19.3. The average score for Asian Americans was 21.6. The average score for white students was 21.3, the same as in 1991.

The number of minority students taking the ACT has increased 21 per cent since 1988. Last year the number of minority students taking the test rose 6.7 per cent, and the total number of students taking the test rose 4.4 per cent.

Said Ms. Farrant: "You would normally expect a depression in scores when the number of students goes up. It's a good sign that there has not been one." ■

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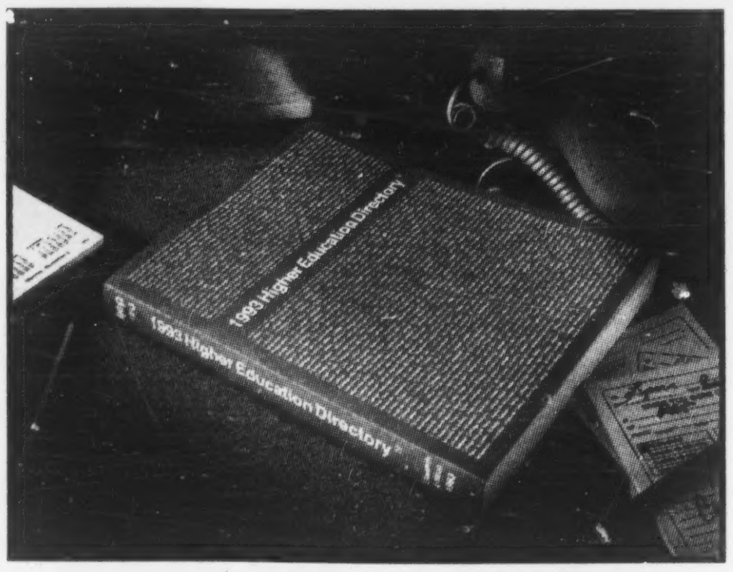

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"By withdrawing support for a fully approved project in the face of unanticipated controversy, the NIH denigrated the review process instead of defending it."
The organizer of a conference on genetic factors in crime: A44

"It's as if there's this sort of screen: No matter what you talk about, it's coming from a lesbian."
A professor at SUNY, on being openly gay or lesbian on a campus: A17

"The Supreme Court has been struggling for years for a definition of 'obscene.' The conferees have just provided one."
Rep. Sherwood L. Boehlert, on financing for the SSC in 1993: A24

"We're not just skimming off the top and leaving the rest to rot."
The president of Stillman College, on a scholarship fund to aid students in riot-torn Los Angeles: A31

"The gap between women's political consciousness and their ability to effect change through the political process has become more and more painfully evident."
A women's-studies professor, on female candidates in this fall's elections: B1

"We simply cannot allow this nation's great institutions of learning, art, and science to languish because our tax code punishes the generosity of private citizens."
Three Senators, on changing the tax code to benefit colleges: B3

"I wouldn't want the public to have a perception of the president of the NCAA not supporting and abiding by the rules, even if that perception is incorrect."
The secretary-treasurer of the NCAA, who is being investigated by its infractions panel: A33

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-44
Athletics	A33-34
Business & Philanthropy	A31-32
Gazette	A37
Government & Politics	A24-30
Information Technology	A21-23
International	A35-36
Personal & Professional	A17-20
Scholarship	A8-16
Students	A32
SECTION 2	PAGES B1-44
Bulletin Board	B6-39
Opinion, Letters	B1-5

RODNEY WHITE FOR THE CHRONICLE

- **Technology's role in higher education called pivotal: A21**
- **4,000 violent crimes on 580 campuses in past three years: A32**
- **Throngs of students in Brazil urge ouster of president: A35**

MARGINALIA

Richard Wilk and Anne Pyburn, the authors of a promotion piece in our July 29 column for the imaginary journal *Pro Forma, The Magazine for the Busy Academic*, have now come up with an all-purpose abstract for use in the social sciences and humanities:

"Recent dimensions of critical theory suggest that relativistic parameters of change in discourse have dramatic implications for understanding the processual construction of knowledge. Yet our discipline experiences a profound dilemma concerning basic stances of analytical subjectivity, which remain poorly articulated in practice. This paper adopts a programmatic and ethnographic position towards the making of its object, in order to make a fundamental contribution to the conceptual hermeneutics of disciplinary knowledge-building. It then discusses the epistemological implications of our theoretical position, and makes recommendations for a more thorough integration of formal constructs into the semiosis of our common concerns in research, writing, and teaching."

In our usual spirit of service, we are happy to provide you with Mr. Wilk's and Ms. Pyburn's invaluable contribution.

■

Announcement of a job at the University of Minnesota at Duluth:

"Chicano / Latino / Hispanic Student Services Coordinator . . .

"Graduate degree; evidence of counseling skill; knowledge of Chicago / Latino / Hispanic culture; communication / interpersonal skills; diversity advocate; ability to work with local Chicano / Latino / Hispanic community; working experience with ethically diverse populations. . . ."

That sort of diversity is the worst kind.

■

From a "Rideshare Survey" at Willamette University:

"The frustration of trying to find a parking space with Willamette's growing population and current number of parking spaces is becoming, sometimes, to much to bare. Willamette has been working on a new way for the students, staff, and faculty to curb the parking problem. . . .

"If you are not interested in this program would any of the following suggestions be an insensitive that could make you reconsider the ride share program. . . ."

Sorry. You missed the bus.

■

Stop-the-presses bulletin (from the "Fall '92 Course Schedule Addendum" at Corpus Christi State University):

BIO 491, SELECTED TOPICS: HUMAN EVOLUTION IS CANCELLED

It's about time. —C.G.

In Brief

Administrator suspended after releasing names

ONEONTA, N.Y.—An administrator at the State University of New York who gave the names of black male students to police investigating an attempted rape has been demoted and suspended without pay for one month.

Leif Hartmark, vice-president for administration at Oneonta, will be demoted to director of finance and administration for giving a list of 125 black male students to police, who requested the names after a 77-year old woman said a black man had tried to rape her. Students complained that police had come to question them in their dormitories and at work and that the treatment had been humiliating.

About 500 students protested Mr. Hartmark's action last week and demanded that he be fired.

Alan B. Donovan, president of the university, said in a statement that the release of the names was "a breach of trust." Mr. Donovan said he planned to meet with state police about the way the investigation was handled. He also said that all future requests for information about students must be approved by him. ■

RALEIGH NEWS & OBSERVER

Black students press for cultural center

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.—Students at the University of North Carolina are demanding that the university find a site for a free-standing black cultural center by November.

Student protesters (*above*), led by a group called the Black Awareness Council, have organized rallies and marches to push their demands for a new center to replace the small, temporary offices that have been used for four years. Organizers refused to say what action they might take if their demands are not met. The film maker Spike Lee was scheduled to attend a campus rally to support the students. University officials have opposed a free-standing center because they have said it would promote separatism. A university panel is expected to study the matter. ■

CALVIN P. WHITE

Early snow blankets Alaska campus

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA—The earliest storm in years blanketed the University of Alaska last week with nearly 12 inches of snow in two days. The snow fell on trees that still had their leaves, causing branches to bend and fall across power lines. The campus (*above*), which has its own power plant, did not lose electricity during the storm and served as a shelter for area residents left without power. The university requested special help from the Alaska Department of Transportation in cleaning and sanding its roads. "We didn't anticipate heavy snow until the first part of October, so all of our snow equipment was in the repair shop," said Debra P. Damron, a spokeswoman for the university. ■

Snake is victim of budget cuts

LONG BEACH, CAL.—One of the many casualties of the budget cuts in the California State University system was a 14-foot long Burmese python named Henrietta.

The snake (she and her handlers are pictured at right) was part of the Mobile Science Museum, a program of the College of Natural Sciences, which staged educational demonstrations at public schools in southern California. The program was eliminated and the snake's handlers were laid off, leaving Henrietta without

a home after 12 years at the university. A children's zoo in northern California has agreed to take her. ■

Kauai college suffers hurricane damage

LIHUE, HAWAII — Rebuilding efforts are under way at the University of Hawaii Kauai Community College following a hurricane that destroyed much of the campus and left many employees and students homeless. Nearly every structure on the campus was damaged when Hurricane Iniki hit the island. Among the buildings demolished were the Hawaiian Studies Center, a new child-care center, and a portable trailer used for faculty offices.

The remaining seven colleges in the University of Hawaii Community College System have established a relief fund for the victims at the Kauai campus. ■

Powwow helps university honor Indian culture

MORGANTOWN, W.VA.—American Indians from around the country attended a powwow sponsored by West Virginia University to help kick off a semester-long campus tribute to American Indians.

ED PETROSKY, WEST VIRGINIA U.

At the powwow, Jason Red Claw of the Cherokee Nation (*left*) demonstrated a ceremonial dance wearing attire similar to that worn by American Indian warriors.

The university is commemorating the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's voyage in 1492 by reflecting on American Indian culture. A statement released by the university says the three-month-long program, which will include art exhibits, lectures, and performances, is intended "to help erase ignorance of the first inhabitants of this continent." ■

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Government & Politics

Ways & Means

In an effort to raise awareness of student aid and higher education, the Education Department is developing computer software for junior-high and high-school students to gauge how much federal aid they may be eligible to receive.

"The Estimator," an interactive program compatible with IBM personal computers, is expected to be available to guidance counselors this spring. A department official called it a "visually attractive" derivative of the department's more detailed program, which is now offered to colleges.

"It will be a series of screens to not only estimate the amount of expected family contribution, but to give updated information about the types of aid, the costs of postsecondary education, as well as broad information about careers, setting goals and the returns of higher education," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

"The Estimator" could be the first phase of a centralized data base that some educators envision to inform students and parents about student aid and admissions standards.

"We believe if a parent is counseled and then helped to use these tools, there might be a different attitude as far as the courses those kids take in high school," said Patricia M. Hawkins, governmental-affairs coordinator for the National Association of College Admissions Counselors. "We think having that information available helps set a frame of mind that, 'Even if I couldn't do it, maybe my kid can.' "

"The Estimator" will be distributed at no cost, upon request.

■

It may not be a full revival of the Free Speech Movement, but activism is getting a boost this week as students on several California State University campuses organize two days of protests against state budget cuts.

Events planned include teach-ins and rallies to distribute information about the state's financing of higher education. Organizers at San Francisco State University also are planning a voter-registration drive and a march to the state office building across town.

State support for the California State system was cut by $125-million, or 7.6 per cent, from 1991-92 to 1992-93, and tuition was raised by 40 per cent, to $1,308, this year.

More cuts are possible in the spring, in part because the 20-campus system had to plan for fall classes without knowing how much money it would get.

Students expect support from staff and faculty members. Supervisors are being encouraged to allow employees to attend the rallies, a university spokeswoman said. While the California Faculty Association asked faculty members not to cancel classes, the union did ask its campus chapters to encourage attendance at events.

Senate Vote Virtually Insures a $100 Cut in Maximum Pell Grant for 1993-94

Lawmakers reject proposals to shift money from military to domestic spending

By Jim Zook and Stephen Burd

EVEN WITH TUITION RATES climbing and student aid in growing demand, the Senate last week effectively insured that the maximum Pell Grant would be cut by $100 for 1993-94.

Hamstrung by budget constraints, the lawmakers rejected two proposals that would have increased student-aid budgets by shifting money from military to domestic spending.

If the action survives the Senate's final vote on the bill, which had not yet occurred when *The Chronicle* went to press late last week, both houses of Congress will have cut the maximum Pell Grant to $2,300—a major defeat for student-aid advocates, who earlier this year cheered as Congress voted to authorize Pell Grants as high as $3,700.

The votes were in the form of amendments to the Senate appropriations bill for the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Labor. The bill would provide a 3.1-per-cent increase for the National Institutes of Health for the next fiscal year.

No Funds for New Programs

Floor debate in the Senate on the student-aid proposals did not produce any fiscal changes from what the Appropriations Committee had reported two weeks ago.

A House-Senate conference committee will forge a compromise between the Senate and House bills. The latter passed in July.

Highlights of Senate Bill

Maximum Pell Grant: Down 4%
Work-Study: Up 3%
Stafford Student Loans: Up 3%
Black-college aid: Down 1%
Adult education: Up 7%
NIH: Up 3%
AIDS research and education: Up 3%

As expected, the Senate provided no money for any programs newly created by this year's reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

Senators soundly rejected two proposals to transfer funds from the Defense Department to supplement student-aid, research, and social programs.

Sen. Arlen Specter, a Pennsylvania Republican who is in the midst of a heated re-election campaign, tried to re-allocate $2.9-billion in Defense Department funds to Pell Grant recipients. It would have increased the maximum Pell award to $2,800.

Sen. Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa, sought to shift $4.1-billion from the Pentagon to various health and education programs, including $500-million for Pell Grants. The added funds could have raised the maximum Pell Grant to $2,425.

Need Cited for 'Peace Dividend'

Supporters recited a litany of statistics about the nation's social ills as evidence of the need to invest a share of the "peace dividend" in these programs.

"Our military walks taller, shoots straighter, and fights better than any military on the face of the earth," Mr. Harkin said. "Shifting six-tenths of 1 per cent of defense outlays is not going to change that."

Most Republicans and many key Democrats—including Appropriations Committee Chairman Robert Byrd of West Virginia and Budget Committee Chairman Jim Sasser of Tennessee—were not persuaded.

Mr. Byrd, chastened after an attempt earlier this year to transfer funds from the military was narrowly defeated, said it was a bad time to reconsider that decision because of a promised Presidential veto.

"We can't override his veto, and we don't gain a thing by sending it to him," Mr. Byrd said.

A 1990 budget agreement between President Bush and Congress requires a three-fifths majority to break a provision, known as "fire walls," that prohibits transfers from the military to the civilian parts of the

Congressional Compromise Finances SSC for Another Year

By Kim A. McDonald

WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL NEGOTIATORS last week agreed to a compromise that would provide $517-million for the Superconducting Supercollider in fiscal 1993, which begins Oct. 1.

The agreement would allow the Department of Energy to continue its construction of the subatomic-particle accelerator near Dallas. The $8.25-billion project was endangered when the House of Representatives voted in June to kill the supercollider because of concerns over the growing federal deficit and fears that the project would squeeze less costly, but more important scientific efforts.

The House vote also came amid ~~a series~~ of reports about mismanagement of the project.

The compromise was reached in a $22-billion energy-and-water appropriations measure that was sent to President Bush for his signature. The bill also includes more favorable levels than the House version for magnetic-fusion research, which would receive $339-million, and general-science-and-research activities, which would get $1.4-billion.

Scientists involved in the supercollider, who feared this summer that they would have to throw away years of their work and a unique facility for particle physicists, breathed a sigh of relief over the outcome.

AP/WIDE WORLD

Rep. Jim Chapman: "I don't think there was any question that, given the strong support in the Senate, we would be able to restore some of the funding within the committee."

"It's clearly a major victory," said Russ Wylie, a spokesman for the Superconducting Supercollider Laboratory in Dallas. "Everyone here is just delighted." Proponents of the project in Congress said the collider's survival was assured by its overwhelming support in the Senate, which voted in August to allocate $550-million to the project.

"I don't think there was any question that, given the strong support in the Senate, we would be able to restore some of the funding within the committee," said Rep. Jim Chapman, Democrat of Texas and a member of the House-Senate conference committee that reached the compromise. "The question was, How much?"

How Figure Was Arrived At

Opponents complained that the agreement was hardly a compromise, since the House had provided only $34-million in its version of the bill to end the project's construction.

"It's as if the House floor vote didn't take place," said an aide to Rep. Sherwood L. Boehlert, a New York Republican who has been the project's leading critic.

Mr. Chapman said conferees had decided on the $517-million amount because it was halfway between the $483-million allocated for the project by the House Appro-

Continued on Page A28

federal budget. Neither Senator's offering could muster even a clear majority. Mr. Specter's amendment failed by 67 to 30, while Mr. Harkin's fell by 62 to 36.

Several other higher-education amendments found their way into the bill—the most significant of which restored Pell Grant eligibility for students who attend college for less than half time.

The provision, introduced by Sen. Paul Wellstone, Democrat of Minnesota, had been removed from the bill during the subcommittee's consideration. No specific dollar amounts are mentioned in the amendment, so any possible budget implications must be ironed out by the conference committee.

Another adopted amendment would reinstate student-aid eligibility for colleges

"Our military walks taller than any military on the face of the Earth. Shifting six-tenths of 1 per cent of defense outlays is not going to change that."

and universities that are candidates for accreditation.

The measure, offered by Sen. Dale Bumpers, Democrat of Arkansas, qualifies any colleges and universities for student aid that reach a "pre-accreditation" status with an agency recognized by the Education Department.

The reauthorization of the Higher Education Act signed into law earlier this year stated that only fully accredited colleges and universities could receive federal student aid.

The six main regional accreditation agencies claimed that the provision would disqualify about 150 colleges and universities, primarily fledgling community colleges, Bible colleges, and professional colleges in business- and health-related fields.

NIH Total Is $10.4-Billion

Spending for all of the activities of the National Institutes of Health, including the newly added institutes of mental health, drug abuse, and alcoholism, would total about $10.4-billion, an increase of $312-million over 1992. The figure is $15-million more than the House version of the bill provided, but $196-million less than the President requested.

The Senate modestly increased the NIH budget over the amount proposed by the Senate Appropriation Committee, voting in favor of an amendment to add $21.3-million to the National Institute of Mental Health. The additional money would raise the budget of the mental-health institute to the level the President had requested, giv-

Continued on Page A27

WHERE MINORITIES CLAMOR FOR ACCESS

Financial Stress, Proposal for Tougher Academic Standards Challenge New York's City U. to Maintain Traditional Role

By Kit Lively

NEW YORK

ANTHONY DESANTIS is a walking advertisement for the City University of New York.

He failed seventh grade, quit school in tenth, obtained his General Equivalency Degree "by the skin of my teeth," and joined the merchant marine, where he grew to love reading. After returning to New York City, he enrolled at Hunter College and graduated *summa cum laude*. He now is pursuing a doctorate in philosophy.

"I have always been appreciative that the CUNY system had it such that anyone could come in, get some confidence, follow their interests, and, if they wanted to, get a degree," Mr. DeSantis says.

CUNY has been a doorway to the middle class for generations of New Yorkers. It has provided a good, and for much of its history, free, education for some of the city's most disadvantaged young people, while adapting to each wave of immigrants that brought new languages and customs to the intellectual mix.

Implications for Other Universities

Now many at CUNY wonder whether this mission is endangered. The university is grappling with onerous financial problems and the task of educating many poorly prepared students.

Although CUNY is unique in size and structure, its struggles could have implications for other urban and regional universities that also are fighting—with grim budgets and tenuous political support—to educate poor, minority, older, and working students.

"When I go to national meetings, the issue under discussion almost always is six months to a year behind our having to deal with it here at CUNY," says W. Ann Reynolds, CUNY's chancellor of two years.

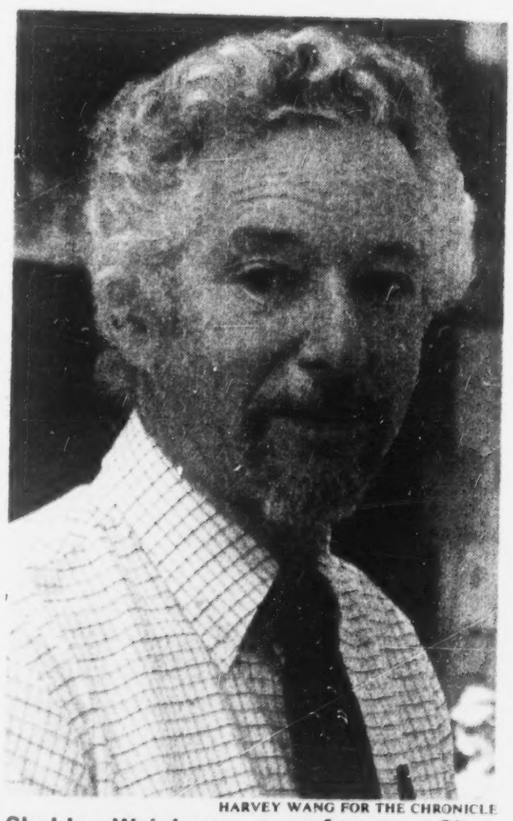
Concerns about the fate of CUNY's mission center on three factors—recent tuition increases, deep state budget cuts, and academic standards that were proposed by Ms. Reynolds and approved by the system's Board of Trustees. The standards will require students to pass 16 college preparatory courses in high school or complete the work at CUNY.

Ms. Reynolds insists that the standards will bring better-prepared students to CUNY. But skeptics worry that students will become discouraged if they don't get adequate guidance and academic preparation to pass the harder courses.

Meanwhile, a group of CUNY students and faculty members has sued the state, contending that it illegally provides the system with less money per student than the state's other public system, the

HARVEY WANG FOR THE CHRONICLE

W. Ann Reynolds, CUNY's chancellor, insists that the new standards will bring better-prepared students to the system's 21 campuses.



HARVEY WANG FOR THE CHRONICLE

Sheldon Weinbaum, a professor at City College, disagrees, saying the standards will frustrate students at the worst schools, often poor and minority.

State University of New York. The suit attributes the gap to racial discrimination, since CUNY's student body is 64 per cent minority while SUNY's is only 13 per cent.

These events have occurred in a difficult year for CUNY.

City College, once the pride of the CUNY system, has weathered several controversies: the death in 1991 of nine people at a celebrity basketball game sponsored by students, alleged racist and anti-Semitic remarks by a prominent professor, and the president's resignation this past summer.

Students have repeatedly protested rising tuition rates, and some City College faculty members have challenged Ms. Reynolds on several matters.

Ms. Reynolds is not new to controversy. Before coming to CUNY, she resigned as chancellor of the California State University System amid criticism of large raises awarded in closed meetings to her and other top administrators.

Style Gets Mixed Reviews

Some people who worked with Ms. Reynolds in California found her intense manner abrasive and confrontational. In New York her style gets mixed reviews. "When you're in a general meeting, she talks and you listen," a male faculty member says privately. But another, a woman, admiringly says Ms. Reynolds may just be "a tough broad" who doesn't back down.

The CUNY system she runs is as complex as the city it serves. Drawing together a mosaic of cultures, it is a robust place where students and faculty members are eager to share their strong opinions.

The university comprises 21 campuses scattered throughout five boroughs—seven community colleges, nine senior colleges, a technical college, and four graduate and professional schools.

More than 60 per cent of CUNY's 200,000 students are black, Latino, or Asian, and almost 40 per cent were born outside the United States. More than half are older than 22, more than half work, and nearly half come from families that earn less than $21,000 a year.

CUNY was free until 1976, when tuition was imposed in a New York City fiscal crisis. Charges have gone up repeatedly since then, with an increase this year of about 20 per cent, which brought the annual cost to $2,200 for senior colleges and $2,100 for community colleges.

The university, once highly selective, adopted a form of open admissions in 1970. Today, any high-school graduate can gain admission to a CUNY community college, while the senior colleges require a grade-point average of 80 and a relatively high class standing.

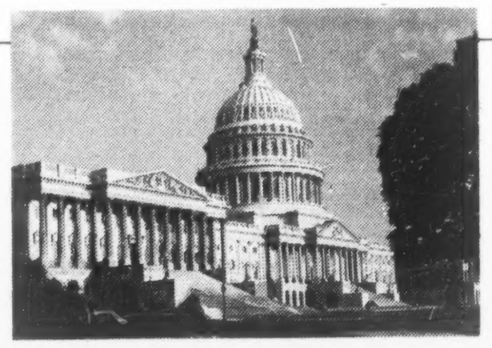
There is a public perception that academic quality dropped after open enrollments began—a notion fervently disputed by many faculty members and students. Indeed, they often say open admissions enriched CUNY's intellectual mix.

Standards Take Effect Next Fall

Central to the debate over the fate of CUNY's mission are the new academic standards, called the College Preparatory Initiative.

The standards start taking effect next fall, when community-college freshmen will be expected to have nine college-

Continued on Page A30



CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS BILLS (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Education Department

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House	Fiscal 1993 Up for Vote in Senate
STUDENT ASSISTANCE				
Pell Grants	$5,460,000	$6,637,637	$6,586,470	$5,956,928
Supplemental Grants	577,000	358,000	571,230	602,000
College Work-Study	615,000	454,000	608,850	635,000
Income-contingent loans	4,900	5,000	0	0
State Student Incentive Grants	72,000	0	71,280	75,000
Perkins Loans	156,000	15,000	263,340	159,000
Stafford Student Loans	2,639,812	2,930,158	2,930,158	2,930,158
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	15,000	15,000	14,850	14,850
GRADUATE SUPPORT				
Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships	17,600	0*	17,424	17,424
Robert C. Byrd honors scholarships	9,600	9,600	9,546	9,546
Jacob K. Javits fellowships	8,000	0*	7,920	7,920
Patricia Roberts Harris public-service fellowships	3,200	0*	3,168	3,168
Minority participation graduate fellowships	6,000	0*	5,900	5,893
Areas of National Need fellowships	28,000	0*	27,720	27,720
INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE				
Developing institutions				
Aid for historically black colleges	111,700	111,700	110,594	110,594
Endowment challenge grants	7,500	7,500	7,425	7,425
Institutional support	87,800	87,800	87,000	86,953
Cooperative education	14,000	14,000	13,900	13,860
Facilities				
College-housing and academic-facilities loans	3,600	3,500	3,500	3,523
Interest-subsidy grants	19,400	18,800	18,700	18,840
International education	40,000	40,000	44,500	46,890
Law School Clinical Experience	8,000	0	7,920	10,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,700	0	2,673	0
BILINGUAL EDUCATION				
Bilingual vocational training	3,000	0	2,970	2,970
Training grants	36,000	36,400	35,996	35,996

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House	Fiscal 1993 Up for Vote in Senate
LIBRARY RESOURCES				
Research libraries	$5,900	$0	$5,800	$5,855
Training	5,000	0	4,950	5,000
College-library technology grants	6,400	0	6,340	3,904
AID TO DISADVANTAGED				
College-aid migrant programs	2,300	2,300	2,240	2,265
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	3,045	3,045	3,015	3,015
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	6,000	6,000	5,940	5,940
Programs for disadvantaged students	385,100	412,000	381,300	401,404
EDUCATION RESEARCH AND STATISTICS				
Education research	71,000	115,000	70,290	74,695
Education statistics	47,300	63,600	63,000	42,707
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED				
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	61,000	68,400	61,000	68,440
Research and development	21,000	21,000	20,800	21,000
Personnel development	89,800	89,800	88,900	93,000
Rehabilitation training	36,700	36,700	36,700	41,000
Postsecondary programs	9,000	9,000	8,900	10,000
MISCELLANEOUS				
Adult education	287,300	303,800	309,600	307,176
Vocational education grants	950,000	990,500	980,600	990,500
Teacher training	253,500	261,600	258,900	260,751
Office for Civil Rights	53,600	61,400	56,900	56,857
Drug-abuse education, prevention at colleges, schools	62,100	72,100	71,400	62,133
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	15,000	16,000	14,850	20,000
Student Literacy Corps	5,367	0	5,313	5,313
Women's educational equity	500	0	1,980	2,000
School, College, and University Partnerships	4,200	4,000	3,960	3,960

National Institutes of Health

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House	Fiscal 1993 Up for Vote in Senate
Cancer Institute	$1,951,541	$2,010,439	$1,998,616	$2,010,439
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,191,500	1,245,396	1,228,455	1,228,455
Institute of Dental Research	159,057	166,742	163,269	163,269
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	662,678	699,809	688,633	688,633
Institute on Alcoholism	172,050	180,915	174,335	176,169
Institute on Drug Abuse	399,736	420,908	404,421	407,502
Institute of Mental Health	561,255	596,098	573,449	596,103
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	581,847	615,190	605,100	607,100
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	960,914	1,010,845	990,055	989,055
Institute of General Medical Sciences	819,134	862,069	842,229	827,029
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	519,724	545,238	534,094	534,094

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House	Fiscal 1993 Up for Vote in Senate
Eye Institute	$270,300	$285,133	$279,102	$279,102
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	252,031	261,513	255,115	255,115
Institute on Aging	383,611	407,284	402,218	405,218
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	203,913	214,929	214,619	214,619
Research Resources	314,551	330,231	314,351	315,551
Center for Nursing Research	44,970	48,568	47,363	49,000
Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	149,102	157,301	153,466	157,301
Center for Human-Genome Research	104,878	110,429	107,217	107,217
International Center	19,609	20,727	20,133	19,609
Library of Medicine	103,323	108,662	105,024	105,024
Total, N.I.H.†	10,071,567	10,579,684	10,368,550	10,383,226
AIDS research, education, and prevention	1,968,000	2,069,000	1,980,000	2,034,000

Information is current as of 7 p.m. on September 17

* President Bush proposed that these programs receive no money, but he also proposed the creation of new programs to encompass the purposes of these programs

† Includes programs not shown separately

Biomedical Researchers Fear House Measure Will Cut Their Budgets to Pay for New Facilities at NIH

By Stephen Burd

WASHINGTON

As the Senate and House of Representatives negotiate a final 1993 budget for the National Institutes of Health, biomedical researchers are alarmed by a provision in the House bill that would increase support for intramural-research facilities at Public Health Service agencies supported in the bill.

The provision would shave 1 per cent from most accounts in the Public Health Service. That money, approximately $165-million, would then be used to support all new construction and renovation projects at the National Institutes of Health, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Centers for Disease Control.

The House report accompanying the bill says that an across-the-board cut is an appropriate mechanism for deriving funds, "since every agency involved will potentially benefit from it."

Lowest Increases in a Decade

With severe constraints on the money available to all programs in the bill, the House rejected the Administration's proposal to allocate $100-million of new funds to the intramural-research facilities program. The Senate rejected both the Administration and the House approaches, stating in its report that money set aside for buildings and facilities in each of the different agencies should be used for construction and renovation at those agencies. Both the Administration and the House agreed, however, that the separate accounts in the different agencies would not be large enough to support major intramural facilities construction programs.

Biomedical researchers and lobbyists oppose the House provision because they say it will take money away from an already tight research budget. While both the House and Senate are calling for the lowest increases in support for NIH in a decade, this provision would cut an additional $104-million from the House proposal of $10.4-billion for the NIH, leaving the institutes with a 1.9-per-cent increase in a year in which inflation is running slightly above 3 per cent.

Says David B. Moore, assistant director of governmental relations at the Association of American Medical Colleges: "This is again a case of taking from one area of research to pay for another. It is a further indication of how tight the money is and how big our problems are."

A Center Is Vulnerable

The House provision is especially alarming to researchers supported by the National Center for Research Resources, an institute within NIH that primarily provides facility support to university researchers with grants from the NIH. The center is most vulnerable because it has taken considerable budget cuts over the last several years.

The House bill, which already proposes $200,000 less for the center than it received in 1992, would chop an additional $3.1-million if the controversial provision is adopted. Mr. Moore says the additional reduction would be unfair because the center would receive little from the proposed fund. "While there is some NCRR intramural research, it not on the scale of the other institutes. It's hard to believe that they would get back their investment," he says.

Researchers worry especially about two programs at the center: the $46-million Biomedical Research Technology Program, which supports the development of leading-edge technology at research institutions, and the $127-million General Clinical Research Centers Program, which provides infrastructure support to university hospitals at which scientists can conduct clinical research.

Neither the House nor the Senate bill promises to do more than keep these programs at their 1992 spending levels. But a $3.1-million cut in the center's budget, with the provision's adoption, could hurt the programs, resulting in, for example, the closing of a number of clinical research centers.

"These are essential infrastructure programs, and they already have been suffering," says G. William Croker, assistant to the president and director of governmental relations at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. "Adoption of this provision would just add insult upon injury." ■

The U. of Alabama's G. William Croker: "Adoption of this provision would be extremely unfortunate, adding insult upon injury."

SAM KITTNER FOR THE CHRONICLE

Senate Action Insures a $100 Cut in Maximum Pell Grant for 1993-94

Continued From Page A25

ing it a 6.2-per-cent increase over 1992.

Sen. Pete V. Domenici, the New Mexico Republican who offered the amendment, said the appropriation committee's original 2.4-per-cent increase would not have been enough to sustain the institute's programs as it prepares to return to the NIH from the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.

"This is an especially unfortunate time to create confusion and suspense for mental-health researchers," he said.

Biomedical researchers and lobbyists had hoped for larger increases for the NIH. They had strongly supported Mr. Harkin's amendment, which would have transferred $700-million from the Department of Defense to the NIH.

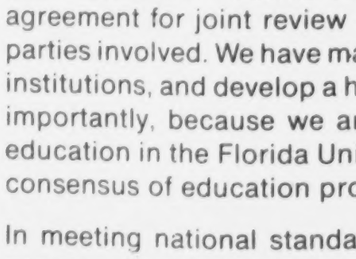
David B. Moore, assistant director of governmental relations at the Association of American Medical Colleges, said he was disappointed but had expected the amendment to fail. "There were too many obstacles against it," he said.

Advocates of women's-health research won a major victory with the Senate bill, which includes language that would direct the National Cancer Institute to spend $220-million on breast-cancer research, $87-million more than in 1992.

Cancer researchers, however, are upset that the additional allocations for work on breast cancer research are being taken from existing cancer-research funds.

Said Bernard Fisher, President of the American Society of Clinical Oncology: "The 'rob Peter to save Paul' strategy will not, in the long term, advance the cause of breast cancer or other women's health research." ■

Advertisement



ON NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR TEACHER PREPARATION

Charles B. Reed, Chancellor
State University System of Florida

The State University System of Florida and the State Department of Education in Florida have taken some exciting steps toward a revolutionary change in our education system. Many research reports have detailed how students graduating from high school are not prepared for the requirements of an information society. As a result, our leaders and the public have demanded increased accountability in education, and education groups in Florida and throughout the country have forged new partnerships to rebuild the education system. Florida's higher education system has developed a long-range plan to restructure teacher education. One major component of the plan is ensuring that State University System colleges of education meet national accreditation standards set by professionals in the field of teaching.

The State University System wanted the benefit of a national perspective in developing quality and accountability measures in teacher preparation. We also wanted to reduce costs and eliminate unnecessary paperwork. When we examined our system, we found much duplication of effort, in that colleges of education prepared voluminous reports for three different agencies—the regents, the State Department of Education, and the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE), the professional accrediting agency. All three entities were on a different cycle of review; thus, a Florida institution could experience three reviews in a five-year period. Each review required different reporting formats with different standards, creating unnecessary paperwork for the institutions.

We worked with NCATE and the State Department of Education in Florida to develop an agreement for joint review of education programs. This agreement works well for all three parties involved. We have managed to conserve resources, lift undue paperwork burdens from institutions, and develop a high quality system of accountability for teacher preparation. Most importantly, because we are using NCATE standards, we are assured that the schools of education in the Florida University System measure up to standards developed by a national consensus of education professionals. A similar process is used in some other states.

In meeting national standards, schools of education demonstrate to the public that their program has met external and impartial scrutiny. NCATE's qualitative standards allow the school to develop its own vision of the teacher it wants to produce, be able to articulate and defend it, and develop a program to implement that vision. NCATE requires schools to develop a coherent professional program which is integrated with liberal arts studies and meaningful clinical experiences.

Teacher preparation institutions must begin to make choices and hard decisions about how their resources are allocated. The time has come to recognize that not all institutions have enough resources to develop excellence in their education programs. If the state and NCATE collaborate in a joint review process, states have feedback on how schools of education measure up to national standards. It is then up to the state to decide the most effective allocation of resources for teacher education programs.

We must show the public that we are a part of the solution to the ills of our education system—not a part of the problem. Virtually all professional schools—except schools of education—must be nationally accredited. In Florida, it is our judgment that we cannot afford to produce teachers from institutions that have not held themselves accountable to professional standards of quality through the accreditation process.

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"If he wants academic freedom, let him go to England and talk as much rubbish as he wants."
A student leader in India, on a university administrator: A33

"The concept of keeping information secret to protect national security is outmoded."
A journalism professor, on access to the papers of public officials: B1

"I took one look down the barrel of the microscope and realized that what I was seeing was pretty unusual and very dramatic."
A gene-therapy researcher, on the results of an experiment: A6

"The aim of education, as many on our campuses now see it, is no longer truth, but political transformation—of students and society."
Lynne V. Cheney: A21

"Very little is accomplished for victims of violence by singling out pornography."
Two psychologists, on using research to explain violence toward women: B3

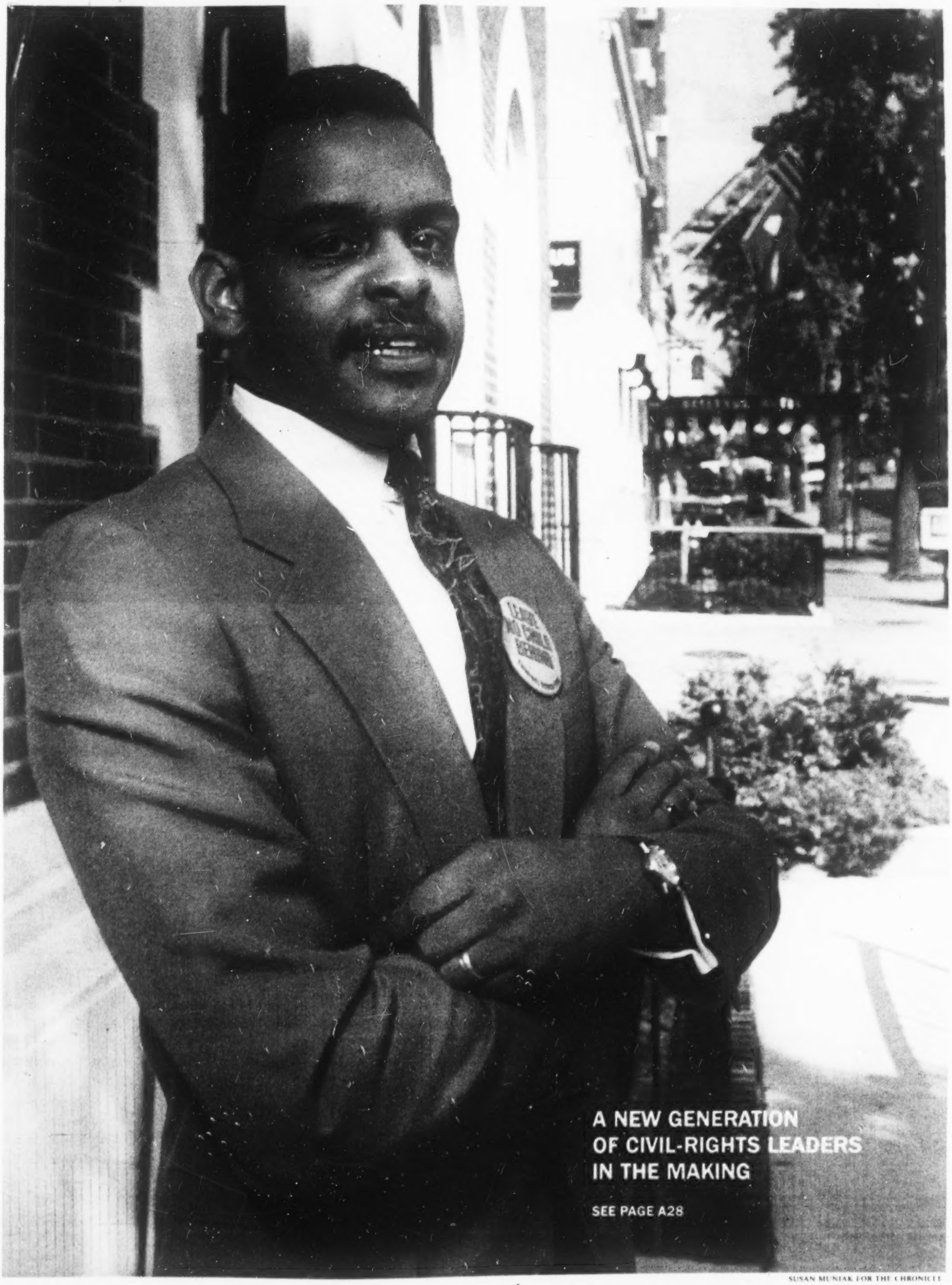
"Architects are close to becoming irrelevant."
A professor of architecture: B7

"What they want to know is, What kind of job can I get with this course of study?"
A sociology professor, on her students at the U. of Paris: A33

"It's a *tour de force* of interdisciplinary studies."
A philosophy professor, on a new book about Michel Foucault: A8

"This is cheap and easy and obvious. He's trying to write a sexy book that will make a lot of money."
An anthropology professor's view of the same work: A8

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-44
Athletics	A31-32
Business & Philanthropy	A27
Gazette	A37
Government & Politics	A21-26
Information Technology	A17-20
International	A33-35
Personal & Professional	A15-16
Scholarship	A6-14
Students	A28-30
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-44**
Bulletin Board	B8-43
Opinion, Letters, Arts	B1-7



SUSAN MUNIAK FOR THE CHRONICLE

SAM KITTNER

Endowment's Cheney accuses campuses of indoctrination: A21

■ **The Internet quickens the pace of scholarship: A17**

■ **Violence rends Muslim university in India: A33**

MARGINALIA

News release from Lamar University:

"A popular, local outdoorsman will teach 'Fish Tales with Billy Halfin.' Halfin will give his best fishing tips, including where they are biting on Tuesdays, Oct. 13–Nov. 17 in the Montagne Center on the Lamar-Beaumont campus."

Talk about precision!

■

From a scholarship application to the Dougherty Foundation in Phoenix:

"My remaining semesters at the U. of Arizona will be filled with heavy coarse loads."

We've *all* had them, at times.

■

A reader reports he spotted on CNN this sign, carried by a student protesting the cutbacks at a California university:

KNOWLEDGE
NOT
IGNORENCE

■

WHOM, SWEET WHOM

"Reporters and editors are speculating on who will be the next editor of The Times of London. . . . Earlier this month, Simon Jenkins, the editor of The Times, announced that he would step down by March. . . .

"Mr. Jenkins would not speculate on whom his successor might be."

—*The New York Times*

■

WHOM, SWEET WHOM–II

"Bill Clinton today defined an activist role for running mate Albert Gore Jr. . . . He said he made the decision without regard to geography, age or ideology, but solely on the basis of whom he thought would make the best partner and potential successor."

—*The Washington Post*

■

Minutes of a student-government meeting, as reproduced in *The Johnsonian*, the student paper at Winthrop College:

"The meeting began at 8:o8 p.m. with SGA vice president Stefan Brown presiding. There was no devotion. The roll was taken. . . . The reading of the minutes were waved."

It were a stirring moment, we suppose.

■

From the *Daily Nebraskan:*

"Bob Devaney, who is being pushed out of his position as Nebraska's athletic director by the regents, will step down in January to be replaced by Oregon's current athletic director Bill Byrne.

"Devaney, who like Nebraska Football Coach Tom Osborne is a legacy in his own time . . ."

Where there's a will, there's a way.

—C.G.

In Brief

BENJAMIN AILES

Japanese Americans make up for missed graduation

BERKELEY, CAL.—More than 100 Japanese Americans who were interned during World War II and missed their graduation exercise 50 years ago took part in a special ceremony at the University of California. Now in their 70's, they were seniors at the campus in 1942 when thousands of Japanese Americans were forced into internment camps. During the ceremony, the Japanese-American alumni wore caps and gowns and leis, composed of miniature figures of the tsuru, a stork that in Japanese tradition symbolizes long life, prosperity, and happiness. ■

Writers stage readings to benefit the homeless

HAMILTON, N.Y.—Four hundred writers in 84 cities participated last week in a fund-raising effort for the homeless that was the brainchild of Frederick Busch (*below*), a professor of English at Colgate University.

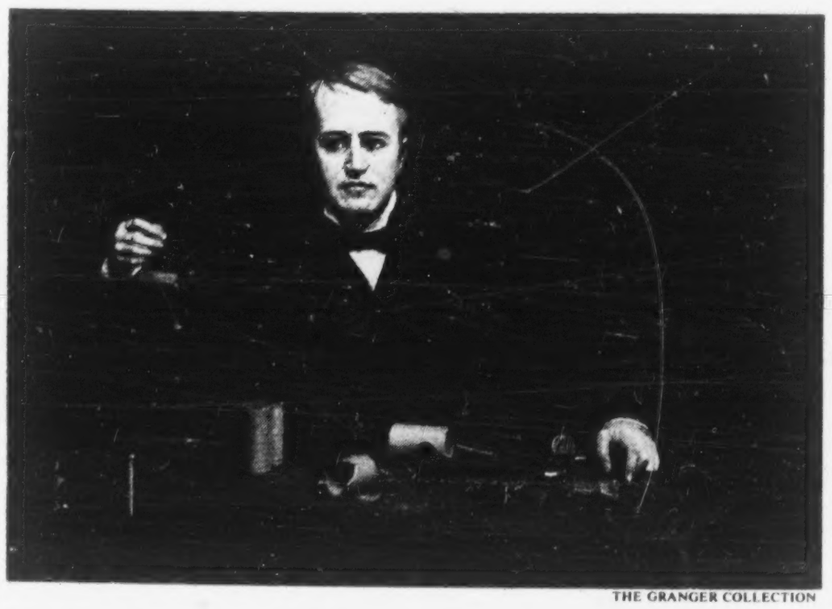
Writers read from their works to people across the country who each paid a suggested $5 donation to attend. Many of the readings were held on college campuses.

JOHN HUBBARD

A reading at the State University of New York at Albany, featuring the writers William Kennedy and Philip Roth, raised more than $1,300. Mr. Kennedy read an essay called "Do the Homeless Have Souls?" which will appear in an anthology of his non-fiction work expected to be published next year. Mr. Roth read a chapter from his book *Patrimony: A True Story*.

The money raised at the events, expected to exceed $40,000, will go to Share Our Strength, a nonprofit organization that supports programs to alleviate hunger, homelessness, and illiteracy.

Mr. Busch, who has written 18 books, read last week at Colgate from his novel, *The Children in the Woods*, which is to be published next year. ■



THE GRANGER COLLECTION

His namesake will award Edison a degree

TRENTON, N.J.—Thomas Edison State College plans to award to its namesake a bachelor's degree, based on the inventor's academic achievements.

At the college's commencement ceremony next month, Thomas Alva Edison will be awarded an earned—not honorary—Bachelor of Science degree in Applied Science and Technology. With the help of researchers at the Edison Papers project, faculty members assessed the college-level learning that Edison (*above*), who never attended college, acquired during his lifetime. Students at Edison may earn credit for achievements outside of the classroom. ■

'HIV-negative' cards are subject of suit

ALBANY, N.Y. — New York State Attorney General Robert Abrams has sued to stop a company from selling "HIV-negative" cards to college students. The suit charges Overs Enterprises with deceptive advertising and will seek refunds for students, who paid $20 for each card.

Students had to provide blood-test results to receive the cards, which certify that they do not carry the AIDS virus. A spokesman for the attorney general's office said the cards were meaningless "because it can take up to a year for a test to detect the HIV virus."

Officials at Overs Enterprises did not return telephone calls. ■

MIT student dies in teen-agers' 'game'

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—A foreign student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was stabbed to death on a street adjacent to the campus.

Three teen-agers have been charged with murder and armed robbery in the death of Yngve K. Raustein, a junior from Norway. The youths were reportedly playing a game called "knockout," the object being to knock someone unconscious with one punch. Mr. Raustein was with a friend when he was punched and then stabbed. ■

Progress disappointing at Chelsea schools

BOSTON—Three years after taking over nearby Chelsea's school system, Boston University has found its efforts to improve the beleaguered schools hampered by the city's financial woes.

A report of a study conducted by campus officials and released this month says problems resulting from teacher layoffs might explain low student test scores. It says that attempts to improve student and teacher attendance haven't had much effect, although the university has reduced the dropout rate and improved curricula. "To expect overnight success is to do an injustice to the very principles on which the partnership is built," the report says. ■

Corrections

■ The author of a letter to the editor about an article on Chicago's urban poor (*The Chronicle*, September 2) was incorrectly identified as a professor of sociology at Harvard University. Loïc J. D. Wacquant is a junior fellow in Harvard's Society of Fellows.

■ An article concerning a lawsuit filed against the American Psychological Association, the American Sociological Association, and several individuals by two California scholars who are experts on new religious movements, or "cults" (*The Chronicle*, September 2), incorrectly left the impression that two people named as defendants in that suit were defendants in another California lawsuit. The two people—H. Newton Maloney, a professor of psychology at Fuller Theological Seminary, and James T. Richardson, a professor of sociology and judicial studies at the University of Nevada at Reno—were not defendants in *Molko* v. *Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity*, in which two people charged that the Unification Church had manipulated them into joining the organization. ■

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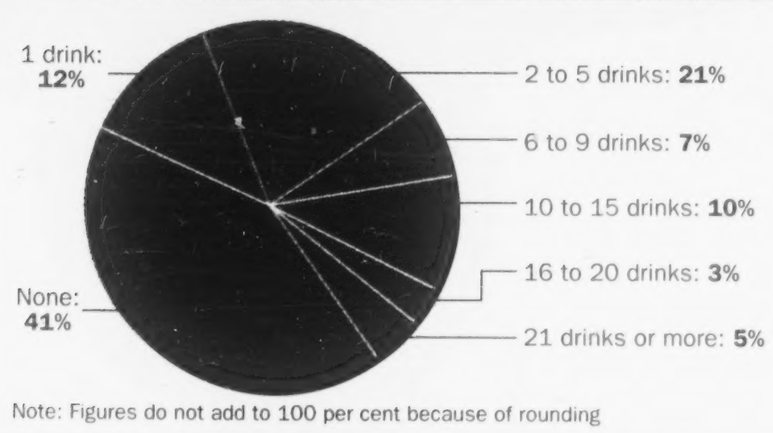
How Much Students Drink Per Week



Note: Figures do not add to 100 per cent because of rounding

SOURCE: "Alcohol and Drugs on American College Campuses–A Report to College Presidents," Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

42% of College Students Engage in 'Binge Drinking,' Survey Shows

WASHINGTON

A study on alcohol and drug use by college students has prompted calls from higher-education officials and politicians for more aggressive programs to prevent substance abuse.

The study, by Cheryl A. Presley, executive director of the Core Institute, and Philip W. Meilman, the Institute's co-director, was based on a survey of 56,000 students at 78 institutions that received Education Department grants for abuse-prevention programs in 1989. The survey was conducted during the 1989-90 academic year. The results were announced at a press conference on Capitol Hill this month.

The report, "Alcohol and Drugs on American College Campuses," confirms a finding that has been highlighted in other recent alcohol-abuse studies: 42 per cent of the students who responded to the survey said they had consumed five or more drinks in one sitting within a two-week period. A drink is defined as 12 ounces of beer, 4 ounces of wine, or 1.5 ounces of liquor.

Similar figures on excessive drinking by students have been reported by researchers at Harvard University and the University of Michigan.

Such "binge drinking" should be of particular concern to college officials because it is frequently associated with sexual assaults, drunk driving, fights, and poor academic performance, researchers said.

The students were asked how alcohol affected their behavior. In response, 36 per cent said that they had driven while intoxicated, 33.2 per cent had got into an argument or fight, 23.2 per cent had performed poorly on a test.

'Higher Level of Concern'

At the news conference, Rep. Glenn Poshard, an Illinois Democrat whose district includes Southern Illinois University at Cardondale, said: "The relationship between academic achievement and alcohol use is reason enough for us to confront this problem. But when we add the connection of binge drinking and crime, property damage, and crimes against people, then we move to a higher level of concern."

Rep. Bill Goodling, a Pennsylvania Democrat, who also was at the press conference, said: "If campus crimes are to be reduced, if students are to benefit from their educational experience, students and schools alike must work to reduce drug and alcohol abuse on campus."

The survey also found that traditional-age students at colleges with fewer than 2,500 students drank an average 6.9 drinks a week while students at institutions with more than 20,000 students drank 4.6 drinks a week.

Mr. Meilman, who is also director of the counseling center at the College of William and Mary, speculated that pressure to conform might be greater at small colleges: If the campus norm was to drink heavily, students at small colleges could feel compelled to participate.

Mr. Meilman noted that cigarette smoking had become increasingly unacceptable because of political and social pressure exerted by non-smokers. He suggested that colleges use the same strategy to combat substance abuse.

Copies of the study are available from Ms. Presley at the Student Health Program Wellness Center, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. 62901.

—MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	**A Time to Kill,** by John Grisham	1
2.	**The Firm,** by John Grisham	3
3.	**Life's Little Instruction Book,** by H. Jackson Brown, Jr.	2
4.	**Needful Things,** by Stephen King	6
5.	**Live and Learn and Pass It On,** by H. Jackson Brown, Jr.	—
6.	**The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People,** by Stephen R. Covey	7
7.	**Fried Green Tomatoes at the Whistle Stop Cafe,** by Fannie Flagg	8
8.	**The Sum of All Fears,** by Tom Clancy	4
9.	**Night Over Water,** by Ken Follett	—
10.	**You Just Don't Understand,** by Deborah Tannen	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Cleveland State U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Drexel U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U. (Wis.), Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Marquette U., Montana State U., North Dakota State U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., Saint Louis U., San Diego State U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., State U. of New York at Buffalo, Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Maine, U. of Maryland Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Washington U. (Mo.), and Wichita State U.

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in August.

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Cancer Center Offers Hands-On Experience to Students Interested in Science Careers

Continued From Preceding Page

ful to students, she will add hands-on experiments to her classroom instruction and will have students extract the testes from grasshoppers and view the chromosomes through a mieroscope.

'Really Inspired'

While she says she has always urged her strongest students to consider medical careers, she has learned more about opportunities in allied-health fields that require only a few years of study after high school. Vocational programs might be appealing to students who cannot afford four-year colleges or who are not at the top of their classes.

"I came back really inspired," Ms. Carcerano says. "I know that some students who might otherwise drop out could be convinced to stay on if they knew about these careers."

Many of the students who participate in the summer program return during summer vacations from college to work in the M.D. Anderson laboratories.

Elise L. Berman, who participated in the program in 1987 after her senior year in high school, returned the following summer. Ms. Berman, who earned her bachelor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, returned to the laboratories again this summer, before entering medical school at Tufts University.

Taking a break from her research, she recalls how relieved she was to find other students who felt as passionately as she did about science. "I was afraid I couldn't enjoy science without being a geek," Ms. Berman says.

"I thought I'd be locked up in a lab all day and wouldn't have a life. But I fit in with these people," she continues. "It felt so good to be able to talk with them about science experiments and not feel like I had to apologize for boring them."

"I know that some students who might otherwise drop out could be convinced to stay on if they knew about these careers."

And rather than doing someone's "grunt work," she says she has been given meaningful projects. "Even if you're only 18 years old, people treat you with respect."

David Jacobs, who participated in this summer's program before beginning his freshman year at the University of California at Berkeley, says: "This gives me a feeling that I'm really a part of an important research process. I know that what I'm doing will help other people." ■

U. of Florida Strives to Overcome Renegade Image in College Sports

Continued From Preceding Page

arships and postseason games. It was spared the NCAA's "death penalty" only because its last run-in with the association had occurred more than five years before.

In addition, the university had already begun what in football-crazy Florida was tantamount to treason: a reform movement in its sports program.

Among other changes, the university brought in new faces. Steve Spurrier, a Florida football hero as a player in the 1960's, returned to the campus to become head coach in 1989 after scandals claimed the two former head coaches. Lon Kruger, known as much for his Ward Cleaver image as for his successes as a coach at Kansas State University, became head basketball coach the following year. Also in 1990, a new president, John V. Lombardi, took over with promises that he would take a hard look at how athletics operate at Florida.

36 Recommendations

Reform in the university's governance structure for athletics was next. A faculty committee reviewing the sports program made 36 recommendations, most of which have been adopted, for tightening control over the University Athletic Association, the separate entity that runs Florida's sports programs. The intercollegiate-athletics board, which had had the same membership and duties as the board of the athletics association, became a separate body focusing on academic and student-life issues.

New academic standards for athletes also were imposed. Since last year, for example, Florida no longer admits underprepared athletes through a special *ad hoc* admissions process. Now, athletes who do not meet the institution's regular admissions standards are considered under a special-admissions process that Florida applies to all such students.

Finally, the university developed a new attitude. Words such as "mature" and "keeping things in perspective" roll off the tongues of observers of Florida's sports program. The Gators, by most accounts inside and outside the program, have shed bravado in favor of moderation.

"The entire program wasn't corrupt or rotten; it was just in the process of growing up," says Mr. Lombardi, the president.

"Let's put it this way: If you get invited to a formal party and you come in dirty boots, you don't get invited back, but it doesn't mean you can't dance. It took us not getting invited back twice to realize we needed to take our boots off and clean them. Now we get to show off how well we can dance in shiny boots."

"When the media news hounds sniff under the rug at UF, they are inundated by the overpowering fragrance of Carpet Fresh."

Mr. Lombardi sounds as if he's reciting Florida's fight song when he ticks off the athletics department's recent accomplishments: In academic 1991-92, Florida became the first institution in the Southeastern Conference to capture both men's and women's all-sport trophies in the same year. This year, for the third year in a row, the Gators were ranked among the nation's five best athletics programs by *USA Today*.

Also this year, an institutional record of 62 athletes made it onto the SEC's academic honor roll.

In addition, over the last two years, Florida's athletics association has contributed more than $2-million to the university to help pay for library services, summer school, and an AIDS institute.

Ranked Among the Top

A recent study by two professors at the University of Illinois ranked Florida—along with such places as the University of Texas at Austin and Stanford University—among the nation's top six institutions in achieving the best mix of academic and athletic excellence.

All those facts are repeated on practically every piece of literature that comes out of the athletics department. The department recently even produced a poster with those items and more, printed at the bottom. At the top, the poster reads: "One of the Nation's Elite All-Around Athletic Programs . . . And Getting Better."

Have the putative new-and-improved Gators gone overboard?

No way, says John Humenik, Florida's sports-information director.

"We all spent so much of our time in the 1980's just reacting to things, mostly bad things," he says. "We were afraid to open the newspapers in the morning for fear that something else was about to come down on us. For the past couple years we have finally been able to get back to working on all the good things we do here. We deserve this."

Observers off the campus seem to agree.

Mike Bianchi covers sports at Florida for the *Gainesville Sun*. In a column in July, he remembered the days when Florida "stood as a national case study for the corrupt excesses in college athletics." Now, he wrote, "when the media news hounds sniff under the rug at UF, they are inundated by the overpowering fragrance of Carpet Fresh."

Not everyone finds the new aroma refreshing.

Some professors doubt the thoroughness of the Gators' break with their past. They worry that the ingredients for new problems, or replays of old problems, still exist.

The athletic association continues to be a focus of concern for some faculty members, who say the university still doesn't have tight-enough control. As a private corporation, critics point out, the association is not subject to the same state open-records laws as the rest of the university.

"We see their budgets and other documents now, but the idea is that some of that stuff can be sealed off at any time," says Ms. Chance, the journalism professor. "When the university's athletics program is run by an entity other than the university, there is room for outside influences; there is room for the university to lose control."

Joe Little, a professor of law, says the competitive nature of Florida's athletics and the amount of money involved in the revenue-producing sports leave wide open the potential for abuses.

"Historicaliy there has been a lot of dishonesty in sports here and elsewhere," he says. "I know there have been many changes here, and there are many people who are committed to those changes, but when it comes to winning to keep the whole financial enterprise going, things can be shaken up. No one here wants to return to the 80's. We need to keep a careful watch."

The NCAA's watch over Florida was expected to end last week as the two-year probation period expired. The time sailed by without any run-ins with the NCAA or allegations of any wrongdoing in the sports program. The only remaining sanction against the Gators is that the men's basketball team had only 14 scholarships to give out this season, instead of the usual 15.

"No one is really paying attention to the end of probation," says Mr. Foley, the athletics director. "We knew this time that we were in a position to pass with flying colors. That doesn't mean we can put our feet up and sit back—we can't afford to get complacent—but we are confident in our continued commitment to excellence." ■

NCAA Budgets, 1991-92 and 1992-93

Revenues

	1991-92	1992-93	Change
Television	$124,705,500	$133,505,500	+ 7%
Division I men's basketball	11,567,900	12,945,000	+ 12
Government grants	10,831,800	12,000,000	+ 11
Royalties	5,963,000	7,049,000	+ 18
Other Division I championships	5,728,000	5,935,500	+ 4
Investments	2,000,000	1,750,000	− 13
Publishing	1,414,000	1,484,000	+ 5
Transfer from reserves	1,386,000	—	n/a
NCAA Foundation	948,500	1,118,700	+ 18
Membership dues	878,400	870,000	− 1
Division II championships	856,000	949,750	+ 11
Communications	707,600	596,600	− 16
General	635,800	470,000	− 26
Division III championships	439,500	447,950	+ 2
Visitors Center	680,000	305,000	− 55
Total revenues	$168,742,000	$179,427,000	+ 6%

Expenditures

	1991-92	1992-93	Change
Distribution to members			
Division I men's basketball	$31,500,000	$31,500,000	n/a
Broad-based programs	31,500,000	31,500,000	n/a
Academic enhancement	7,425,000	8,940,000	+ 20%
Conference grants	3,856,000	4,103,000	
Division I needy athlete fund	3,000,000	3,000,000	n/c
Division II enhancement fund	2,000,000	3,000,000	+ 50
Royalties	1,075,500	989,000	− 8
Division I membership trust	1,228,500	2,637,000	+115
Grants to affiliated groups	105,000	115,400	+ 10
Championships			
Other Division I championships	13,398,000	13,835,150	+ 3
Division I men's basketball	9,799,500	9,909,000	+ 1
Division III championships	4,845,800	5,097,920	+ 5
Division II championships	4,426,500	4,824,710	+ 9
Youth sports programs	11,566,800	12,678,100	+ 10
National office	6,386,600	5,890,700	− 8
Championships reserve	—	4,360,120	n/a
Communications and public relations	4,321,500	4,071,400	− 6
Drug testing / sports sciences	4,131,000	3,877,500	− 6
Publishing	3,005,000	3,133,700	+ 4
Insurance	3,528,800	2,832,500	− 20
Executive department	2,432,000	2,648,800	+ 9
Administration and finance group	—	2,560,600	n/a
Legal services	2,500,000	2,500,000	n/c
Enforcement department	2,366,000	2,466,400	+ 4
Championships / event management	—	2,146,900	n/a
Committees	1,665,000	2,100,000	+ 26
General	1,442,600	1,760,600	+ 22
Visitors Center	1,589,000	1,545,700	− 3
Legislative services department	1,376,000	1,419,900	+ 3
Scholarships	1,290,000	1,350,000	+ 5
Compliance services	1,135,000	1,309,200	+ 15
Convention / Honors Banquet	661,500	705,000	+ 7
NCAA Foundation	176,400	618,700	+251
Championships department	1,753,000	—	n/a
Administration department	1,747,000	—	n/a
Business department	1,509,000	—	n/a
Total expenditures	$168,742,000	$179,427,000	+ 6%

n/c — not comparable n/a — not applicable
Note: A dash indicates change of less than 1 per cent.

SOURCE: NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Private Association's Role in Florida Athletics Prompts Changes

GAINESVILLE

In recent years the University of Florida has tightened its grip over athletics. But some critics say that as long as Florida's athletics program is run by the University Athletic Association, a separately incorporated, private organization, it is operating outside the control of the university.

"The association is a hybrid creature that can float in and out, whoever's rules apply," says Jean C. Chance, a professor of journalism. "The shelter of being a private corporation provides enormous potential for abuses."

John V. Lombardi, who became president of Florida in 1990, says one of his priorities in his new job was to examine the relationship between the sports program and the university. Several encounters with the National Collegiate Athletic Association's enforcers in the 1980's had focused attention on how the Gators were doing business.

Florida is one of a shrinking number of public institutions whose sports programs are run by private associations. Most other programs are university departments or auxiliary enterprises.

The private associations were established—some as early as the late 19th century—to give more latitude to sports administrators who felt constrained by state laws governing budgets and salaries.

Bypassing Red Tape

Supporters of the associations say that the arrangement allows sports officials to bypass the red tape of state bureaucracies. It also keeps state money, which in many cases may not be spent on college athletics, from seeping into a university's sports program.

Critics of the associations say that the flexibility that they offer may come at the expense of accountability, and that universities do not have enough control.

At Florida, a campus panel appointed by Mr. Lombardi recommended that, among other things, the association's board of directors be separated from the university's intercollegiate athletics committee. Now, while the two bodies have some overlapping members, the board focuses only on financial and management issues, and the athletics committee focuses on academic and student-life issues.

Mr. Lombardi, who as president sits on the UAA's board, was also given more power over final approval on all association decisions and activities.

Carl Barfield, a professor of entomology who was on the panel that examined athletics, notes that checks and balances have been put into place and that they help maintain the integrity of the sports program. But, he says, it is not how sports are organized at Florida that is important, but who is involved and where their priorities lie.

"Whether we have a private association on campus or not is not the issue," he says. "As long as there are solid structures for following the rules and people committed to following those rules, we will get along fine."

—DEBRA E. BLUM

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Volume XXXIX, Number 7

Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Programs for minority students are likely to fall by the wayside, particularly at institutions that were not that committed in the first place."

A lawyer, on the Education Dept.'s approach to Berkeley law school's affirmative-action policies: A21

"If we can succeed, it will be an era and an accomplishment that will be equivalent to understanding in the 1930's how molecules and atoms work."

A physicist, on understanding the behavior of atomic nuclei: A6

"Malcolm has come to symbolize the frustration, rage, and impatience of a new generation of African Americans who feel locked out of the system."

A professor of history and political science, on Malcolm X: A8

"Many of us now have wives and children at school in Australia, and some have borrowed from banks to buy houses. What lies ahead for us now?"

Li Jun Ping, on a proposal to deport Chinese students from Australia: A36

"At present, the scholarly discussion often proceeds like ships passing in the night."

A professor of social policy, on the debate over 'family values': A48

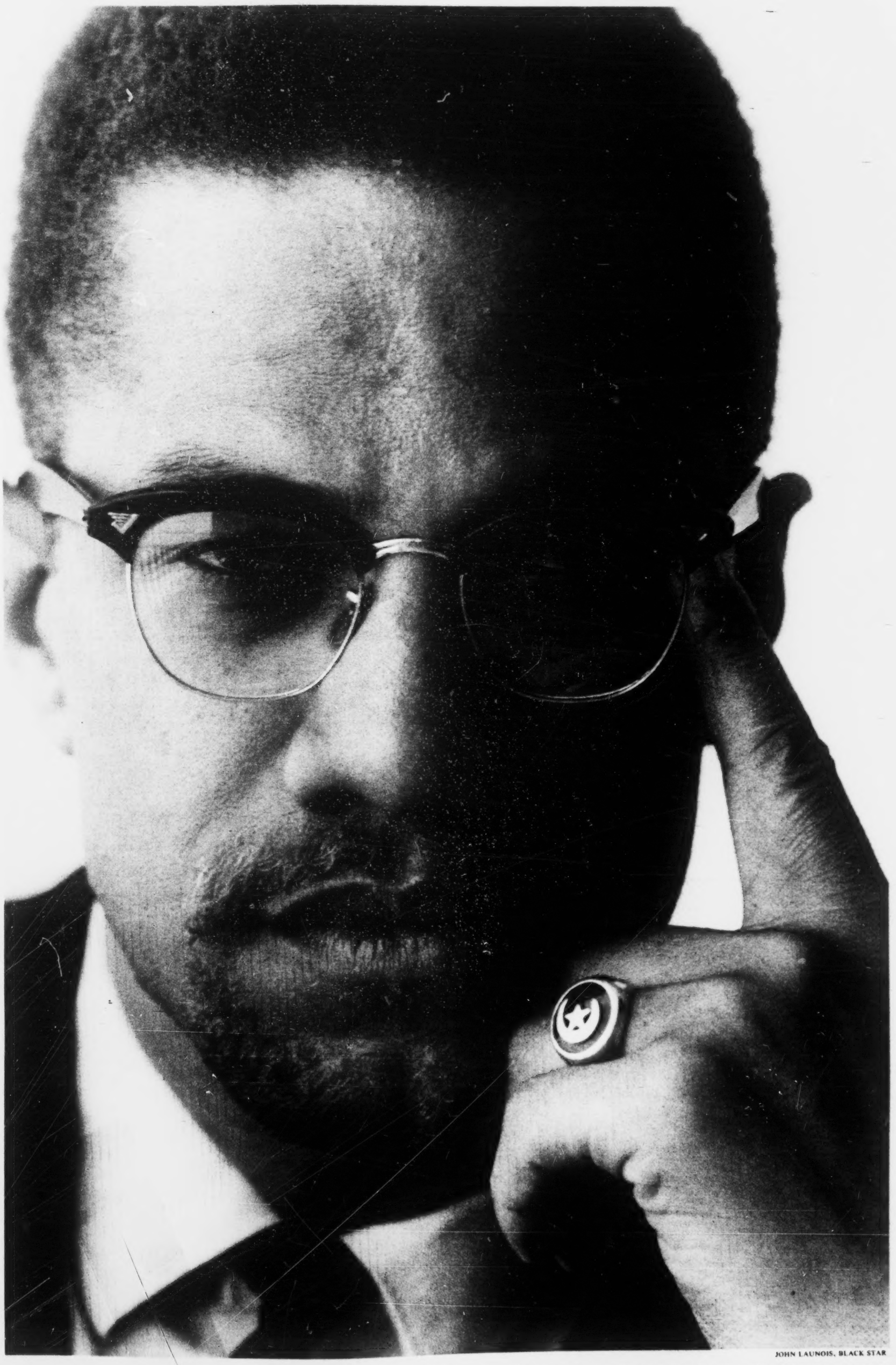
"This is not a course about religion. It's about business and fraud."

An associate professor of business administration, on his course that examines the PTL scandal: A27

"Health insurance for American automobile workers adds approximately $600 to the cost of each car."

A physician, on why medical schools must address social issues: B1

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-48
Athletics	A35
Business & Philanthropy	A29-32
Gazette	A39
Fact File	A30
Government & Politics	A21-26
Information Technology	A17-20
International	A36-38
Personal & Professional	A27-28
Scholarship	A6-16
Students	A33-34
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-56**
Bulletin Board	B5-55
Opinion, Letters	B1-4



JOHN LAUNOIS, BLACK STAR

Politics and Commerce in the Rebirth of Malcolm X: A8

MARGINALIA

News item in *The Bulletin* of Emporia State University:

CAMPUS ROWDIES
INVITED TO CHEER
AT SATURDAY'S GAME

"All registered student organizations or groups, including greek houses and residence halls, are invited to participate in the 'Rowdy Student Group' contest to be held during Saturday's Emporia State University football game at 1:30 p.m.

"The rowdiest group will receive a $50 award. Any inappropriate behavior will immediately disqualify your group."

Common courtesy, for instance?

■

From *Information Today:*

"From the outside, Mount Holyoke College's library looks like just another quintessential Ivy League building. But inside, a new computing center reveals that the all-women school in South Hadley, Mass., is getting ready for the 21st century.

"Change is nothing new for college librarian Anne C. Edmonds. After all, she's been overseeing the Williston Memorial Library since 1864."

And loving every century of it.

■

Try filling out this coupon, which appeared in Boston University's *Bostonia:*

■

News in the *Daily Vidette*, the paper at Illinois State University:

"The Bloomington-Normal area was named Illinois' best city to live in by Money Magazine in their most recent issue. . . .

"Mark Petersen, Normal assistant city manager, . . . said healthcare, cultural immensities, and the abundance of retail shopping were aspects of the area that made it even more attractive."

Nothing succeeds like excess.

■

Notice at Notre Dame:

THEORETICAL PHYSICS SEMINAR
"More on the Topology
of Configuration
Space from Morse Theory"
. . .
Thursday, October 1, 1992
4:30-5:45 P.M.
Nieuwland Science Hall 284
NOTICE CHANGE OF DAY AND PALACE

Yes, your majesty. —C.G.

In Brief

New accreditor draws criticism

WASHINGTON—A second business-school accrediting group has earned the Education Department's stamp of approval, and some are unhappy about the decision.

The Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs has already accredited programs at 55 of its 500 member institutions. Its accreditation will be even more valuable, now that it is federally recognized.

Some critics said the new accrediting group would duplicate the efforts of another group, the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business, and "lead to accreditation shopping," said Milton Blood, director of accreditation for the assembly.

John L. Green, Jr., executive director of the newly recognized group, disagreed. He said his group accredits two- and four-year institutions, while the assembly measures programs only at four-year universities. "We see ourselves as complementary," said Mr. Green. "We are dealing with institutions that they were not interested in dealing with in the past." ■

Football player hit by stray bullet

LOS ANGELES—A football player at the University of Southern California was wounded while on the practice field last week by a stray bullet fired during a gang-related fight that took place about a quarter of a mile from the campus.

Jonathan McGee, a freshman, was hit in the upper arm as he and about 50 other football players were preparing to begin practice on Howard Jones Field. He was taken to a hospital with what doctors described as a flesh wound and was released one day later.

The bullet was one of five fired at a passenger in a car by a man on a bicycle in a busy intersection near the campus. ■

BRIGHAM YOUNG U.

Dress codes

PROVO, UTAH. — Administrators at Brigham Young University are keeping a wary eye on creeping hemlines on the campus.

Ever since the institution began allowing knee-length shorts two years ago, students have been wearing shorts—and skirts—that some, including the president of the university, believe are too short.

The university has put out a poster (*above*) illustrating what it considers to be proper campus attire.

At the University of California's Berkeley campus there are no such rules. About two dozen students shed all of their clothes last week as part of a "nude-in" on the campus's Sproul Plaza.

Andrew Martinez, a sophomore who led the campaign (*below*), took off his shorts and urged several hundred other students who had gathered around to do the same. Mr. Martinez told onlookers that he was seeking to eradicate shame and redefine what is considered normal behavior.

Campus police made no arrests. A university spokesman said that while "lewd and lascivious" behavior is illegal, nudity itself is not. ■

FRED MERTZ FOR THE CHRONICLE

Public-college tuition up 9.8 per cent

WASHINGTON—Tuition at public four-year colleges and universities rose 9.8 per cent this year, to an average of $2,311, a survey has found.

Although the increase represents a slowdown from last year's 13.6-per-cent rise, public-college tuition rates are too high, said the presidents of the two organizations that sponsored the survey.

James B. Appleberry, head of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, and C. Peter Magrath, head of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, said that sharply rising costs had limited college access. "We must do whatever it takes to stem the current tide of tuition increases," Mr. Magrath said.

The survey of 434 institutions found that resident tuition at public research and land-grant universities climbed 10.6 per cent, to an average of $2,512. At other public four-year colleges, resident tuition rose 9.6 per cent, to an average of $2,167. ■

3 stabbing victims found on Florida campus

MIAMI — Florida International University stepped up security last week after three young people were found stabbed to death in a car on the edge of the campus.

The victims, aged 15, 20, and 21, were not affiliated with the university. A National Guardsman stationed in South Florida in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew confessed to the killings. He has been charged with murder and sexual assault.

For many on the campus, the incident revived panicky memories of the grisly murders in 1990 of five students at the University of Florida.

A university spokesman said that while the incident did not involve university students, the institution had increased campus patrols to allay safety concerns. ■

Teacher takes campaign to unusual heights

ST. PAUL—An associate professor of business at the University of Minnesota went to unusual heights last week in his campaign to unseat U.S. Rep. Bruce Vento, a Democrat, in next month's Congressional election.

The professor, Ian Maitland, spent five days and four nights living on a billboard catwalk (*left*) near one of the busiest traffic intersections here. He said he had carried out the "shameless, vulgar publicity stunt" because of the "tremendously unfair" advantages Mr. Vento has, including campaign money from special-interest groups and free mailing privileges given to incumbents.

Mr. Maitland, who failed in two previous attempts to win election to Congress, is running on the Independent-Republican ticket.

From his perch, replete with tent, desk, coffee table, and telephone, the candidate held news conferences, answered questions from passersby, and even had lunch with the Governor.

Among his platform issues are work requirements for welfare recipients and the elimination of farm subsidies. ■

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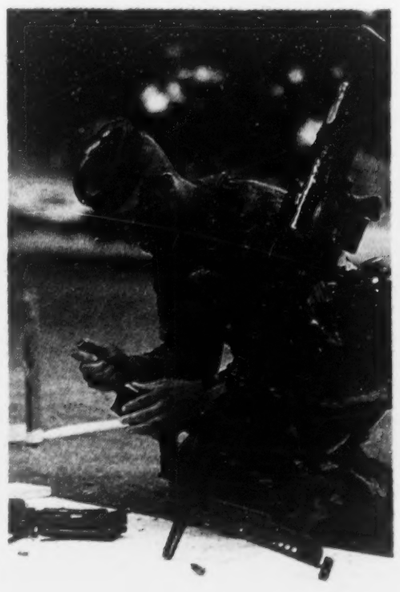
ROTC cadets compete in skills tests

STARKVILLE, MISS.—Mississippi State University ROTC cadets competed with teams from Delta State University and the University of Mississippi to win the 1992 Ranger Challenge, a five-hour competition that tested physical and leadership skills.

The cadets competed in timed events, including a physical-fitness test, navigation of a hand-grenade assault course, disassembly of an M-60 machine gun, and completion of a 10-kilometer march carrying a 40-pound back pack and an M-16 rifle.

"The contest challenged the cadets' leadership skills, as well as their ability to perform as a team," said Capt. Chris Curry of



FRED Y. FAULK

Mississippi State. Cadet Stephen Cook, a senior at Mississippi State, is pictured above disassembling his M-16 rifle. ■

St. Lawrence U. students climb to the peaks

CANTON, N.Y.—In an annual tradition called "Peak Weekend," 200 St. Lawrence University students set out to climb all 46 peaks of the Adirondack Mountains.

The event has been staged each fall since the early 1980's. The goal is for at least one student to be on each summit simultaneously. Students who hiked to the peak of Algonquin Mountain (*below*), the second highest in the Adirondacks, climbed 5,114 feet.

The students who made the trek are members of the university's Outing Club, the oldest and largest student organization on the campus. Because of the cloudy and rainy weather this year, students reached only 35 of the 46 peaks. ■

NANCY BATTAGLIA

Corrections

The Chronicle of Higher Education Almanac (August 26) contained several errors:

■ Hawaii Pacific University was erroneously called a college.

■ Information on the Hawaii Association of Independent Colleges and Universities was omitted. It is located at Hawaii Pacific University, 1166 Fort Street, Honolulu 96813; 808-544-0200. Helen Chapin is the representative of the group.

■ The narrative for Iowa incorrectly stated the number of people killed at the University of Iowa in November 1991 by a distraught graduate student, who also killed himself. Three professors, another student, and an administrator were killed. Also, a proposal was made to name the campus library for the victims, but it was never adopted. The university has dedicated a walkway to T. Anne Cleary, the administrator who was killed.

■ The entry on Missouri incorrectly said that the University of Missouri had tightened its admission standards so that only the top 10 per cent of the state's high-school graduates would be accepted by three of its four campuses. Although the university has adopted tougher standards, it does not intend to consider only the top 10 per cent of students.

■ The institution with the covered bridge over the Contoocook River is New England College, not New Hampshire College.

■ The Oklahoma narrative incorrectly said that in the ranking of the states in higher-education appropriations, Oklahoma had moved from 35th place in 1981-82 to 27th in 1991-92. The state ranked 26th in 1981-82.

■ The figure for the salary supplement of James D. McComas, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, was incorrect. In addition to his state salary of $104,621, Mr. McComas receives a supplement from private donations of $43,057, not $51,240. ■

PORTRAIT

A Poet of the Industrial Heartland

By Peter Monaghan

FRESNO, CAL.

PHILIP LEVINE has bruised the egos of more young poets than he can recall. But he does remember one student at Vassar College whose poem had fared poorly in his classroom analysis of it.

He says of the author: "She finally said through her tears, 'You're the cruelest man I ever met.' "I said, 'You're capable of honesty! But not on the page.' "

For three decades an inspiration to student poets and a scourge of their lapses, Mr. Levine, one of the country's most highly regarded poets and poetry-writing instructors, has just retired from teaching at California State University here. He is spending one more year as a college teacher of poetry—at the University of Iowa this fall and elsewhere in the spring.

National Book Award

Late last year Mr. Levine received the National Book Award for his 13th and most recent volume, *What Work Is* (Knopf), which celebrates, as he said in his acceptance speech, "the men and women who by their labor give this country its flavor." He has won many other prestigious honors, including the American Book Award, two National Book Critics Circle Awards, and the Ruth Lilly Poetry Prize "for distinguished poetic achievements" from the American Council for the Arts and the American Poetry Association.

Mr. Levine arrived at Fresno State in 1958. Over the years he has spent periods at several institutions, including Columbia, Princeton, and Tufts Universities. Generally, however, he has been in this hot and dusty city, where he has lent his keen eye and ear to countless young poets, many now well known. Among his pupils have been Glover Davis, Larry Levis, Gary Soto, and Roberta Spear.

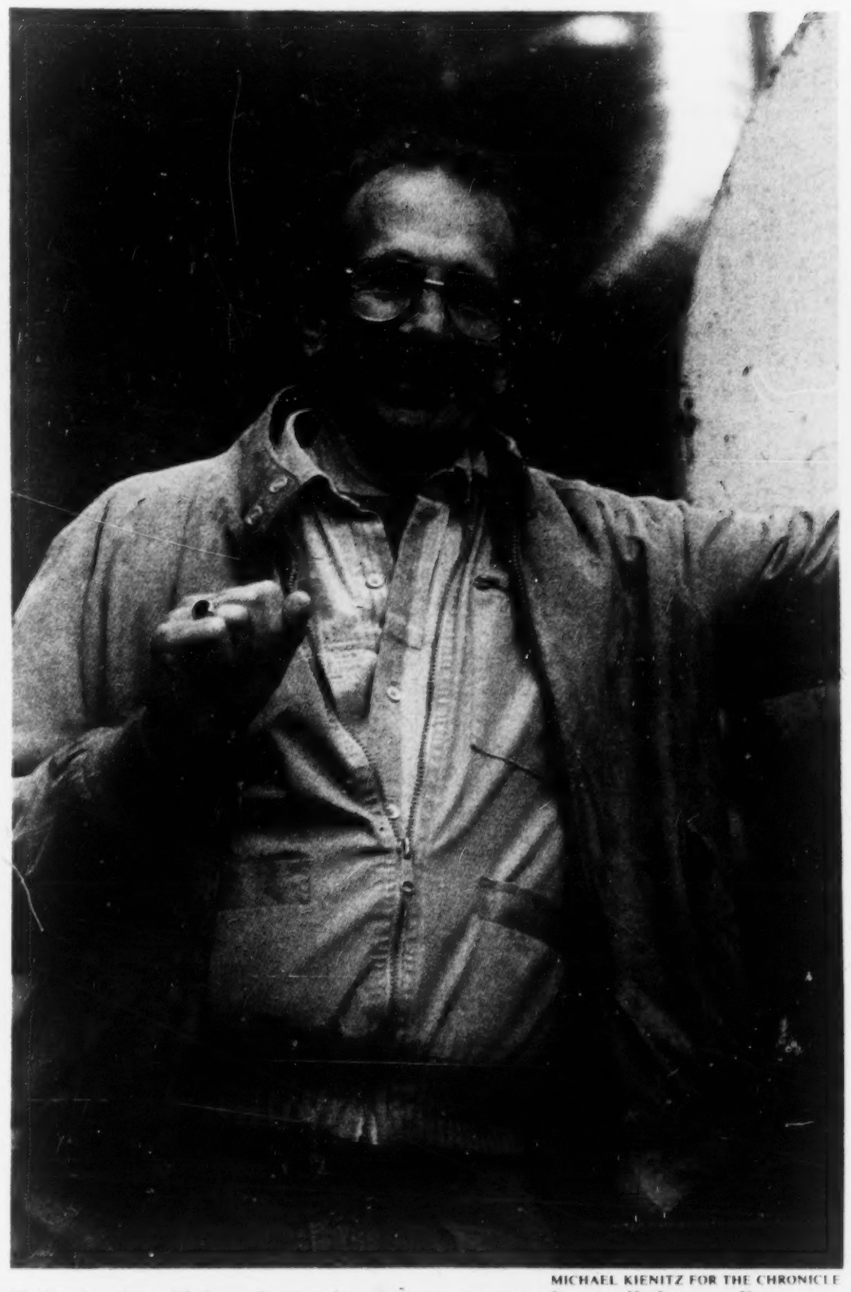
For his own verse, Mr. Levine's inspiration has been drawn at times from natural settings of the kinds that surround him here—Kings Canyon and Yosemite are nearby.

Most often, however, readers find him in Michigan, where he took up poetry at age 14, gave it up from 16 to 18 while he concentrated on horse racing (deep in debt, he vowed at 18 never to return to the track), and then embraced it with an "all consuming" passion.

To clear his debts, and to finance college attendance, he worked for several years in factories, in what he describes as "stupid jobs," "greasejobs," in which he and his work partners were cogs in a roaring, deafening machine, unaware of what they were making and expected not to care or ask. At the time, he says of industrial work, he feared that "if I didn't escape it I wasn't going to be a poet.

"The irony is, it became the subject of half of my writing," he continues. "So I was really finding my story."

A strain of political radicalism was born in Mr. Levine that has remained throughout his career.



MICHAEL KIENITZ FOR THE CHRONICLE

Philip Levine: "A lot of people get very upset about all the mediocre poetry that's written. I'm not sure it does that much harm."

"The politics of my poetry has a very long history," he says. "It goes back to the Wobblies, it goes back even to Blake's notion of what America might be."

Looking Back Into the Past

At first, he admits, resentment limited his poetry. Then a crucial transition occurred, one morning in the early 1960's while he was sitting in bed writing. He described it in a 1989 article in *The Kenyon Review*: "When I closed my eyes and looked back into the past, I did not see the blazing color of the forges of nightmare nor the torn faces of the workers. I didn't hear the deafening ring of metal on metal, or catch under everything the sweet stink of decay. Not on that morning. Instead I saw myself in the company of men and women of enormous sensitivity, delicacy, consideration. I saw us touching each other emotionally and physically, hands upon shoulders, arms across backs, faces pressed to faces." That week he wrote most of the poems in his second book, *Not This Pig*.

Critics and fellow poets praise Mr. Levine. In a much-cited characterization, the critic Edward Hirsch called him "a late ironic Whitman of our industrial heartland."

At the time Mr. Levine began teaching, few poets were working at universities. At his first position, he recalls, "the chairman of the department thought it was outrageous that I'd been brought to write poetry." Such antagonism has lessened, but observers of American poetry still often disparage campus creative-writing programs.

Of course, Mr. Levine allows, not all programs are strong. But he says any student can benefit from "having really groped with the struggle to create poetry or fiction." He adds: "A lot of people get very upset about all the mediocre poetry that's written. I'm not sure it does that much harm."

Discovering Promise

He says he has found more promise here than at more-prestigious institutions. His students here, some as young as 18, some over 60, have had to battle during their lives, he explains, and they have learned how to fail, a crucial lesson because "anybody who writes poetry is going to fail at first."

He says: "I was thunderstruck the first semester I came here. I didn't expect much, and I had three students who it seemed to me could be poets. They had subject matter, they had passion, they had intelligence, they had a gift with language, they had tact."

He agrees that writing programs can become too-safe havens for poets whose foremost interest is job security. But college life, he says, affords poets time to write. That and the students, he says, have been enough to keep him on campuses: "I've never been that comfortable in academia, but I didn't leave. I was at least as uncomfortable in industrial America. And the work was a lot harder." ■

Business & Philanthropy

Give & Take

A Las Vegas lawyer says he and his wife gave $100,000 to the University of Alaska Southeast for two reasons: They admire the institution, where their son is a dean, and they've decided to stop donating to the University of Nevada–Las Vegas because they're angry at the way its president dismissed the controversial basketball coach Jerry Tarkanian.

The donor, Leonard Wilson, says UNLV's President Robert Maxson was "two-faced" in his dealings with Mr. Tarkanian. Mr. Wilson, who came to Las Vegas in the 1930's, says that he and his wife, Evelyn Rhoads Wilson, have donated about $80,000 to UNLV over the years, and that he had encouraged his clients to follow suit. But no more. Now, he says, "Anybody who asks me, I say, 'Forget about it.' "

Mr. Maxson says Mr. Wilson is "certainly free to donate to the university of his choice," and realizes that the decision to fire Coach Tarkanian "was not popular with everyone here."

But the president says that, over all, university fund raising has not suffered in the wake of the decision. In fact, says Mr. Maxson, giving for academic programs is at an all-time high this year. In the first eight months of 1992, the university received $20-million. The record had been $13-million, he says.

At the Alaska institution, where the Wilsons' son, L. A. Wilson, is dean of the school of business and public administration, the $100,000 will go into an endowment for "staff development" to help faculty members go to academic meetings.

■

Some professors at the University of St. Thomas were expecting this week to feast on an Italian dinner, thanks to a colleague who left provisions for the event—and more than $1-million for the campus.

In July, Luann Dummer died of cancer. In her will, the English professor for more than two decades had set aside $2,500 to send about 30 colleagues—most of them current and retired English professors—to Luci–St. Paul, one of her favorite restaurants.

Professors were even more surprised to learn that Ms. Dummer, a divorcée who had no children, had received family gifts of stocks and bonds over the years that left her with an estate of $1.8-million.

Interested in women's studies, Ms. Dummer donated about $1-million to the campus to set up a women's center and a lecture series featuring prominent women.

She also gave $250,000 to support an existing program that gives English professors extra time for research, writing, or developing new courses. Unbeknownst to her colleagues, Ms. Dummer was the anonymous donor who had been supporting the program for years.

"We all thought she had some money," a colleague said. "But none of us would have guessed that much."

Corporate Giving to Education Totals $2.43-Billion

4% increase in 1991 fails to keep pace with inflation

By Goldie Blumenstyk

WEAK CORPORATE PROFITS in 1991 resulted in another year of "slow growth" in giving to education and other charitable causes by businesses and their foundations, according to an annual report.

Gifts to schools, colleges, and other education causes increased by 4 per cent to about $2.43-billion from 1990 to 1991 according to the report, "Corporate Support of Education 1991." That was higher than the 2-per-cent increase from 1989 to 1990, but amounted to a 1-per-cent decrease when the inflation rate of 4.2 per cent is taken into account.

The report is sponsored by the Council for Aid to Education, a business-financed group that promotes corporate support of education, and the Conference Board, a worldwide network of corporate executives.

As in the past, higher education claimed 70 per cent—or about $1.7-billion—of the estimated donations to education. The estimate was derived from questionnaires answered by 410 companies, and other surveys by the council.

The figure for corporate giving to higher education in the new survey differed from one presented by the council in May in a report called "Voluntary Support of Higher Education," because that report covered a different period—July 1, 1990 to June 30, 1991—and was based on information on the value of gifts that was supplied by the institutions themselves. The $2.23-billion in corporate giving estimated in that report also included gifts from companies outside the United States (*The Chronicle*, May 20).

A Far Cry From the 80's

According to the May report, corporations provided about 22 per cent of all donations to higher education; the rest came from alumni, foundations, and other individuals and organizations.

Counting donations to education and all other charitable causes, the new report on corporate donations estimated that U.S. companies had given about $6-billion in cash, securities, company products, and other property in 1991, an increase of just 2 per cent over 1990 levels. It was the fourth straight year of 2-per-cent increases, a far cry from 1976 to 1987, when corporate contributions grew at an average annual rate of 14.6 per cent unadjusted for inflation.

Adjusted for inflation, the report said corporate contributions to all charities had increased an average of 7.7 per cent a year from 1976 and 1987, and have fallen an average of 2.3 per cent a year since then.

"The more recent declines almost certainly reflect poor corporate profits," said David R. Morgan, the council's director of research.

The share of company contributions go-

Continued on Following Page

H. SCOTT HEIST FOR THE CHRONICLE

Alex Tamerler, who has given Lehigh University about $200,000 worth of trees: "I have a lot more trees than I have cash."

Dealing Gracefully With Awkward Gifts Can Be a Challenge

By Kristin Lieb

WHAT DOES a university do when it receives the skeleton of an African leopard, $200,000 worth of trees, or a collection of barbed wire?

For three institutions, the answers were: Display it, plant them, and place it in storage. But for many colleges, the problems and challenges associated with unusual gifts are not always so easily resolved.

Gifts of money are almost always graciously accepted by college development officers. But with unusual donations, colleges must consider whether they should sell the gift, find a creative use for it, or reject it outright and risk offending the donor.

"Sometimes you have to dream up uses for gifts," says Bryan McCullar, assistant director of institutional advancement at Georgia College, which received a leopard skeleton in 1990. The skeleton was placed with the biology department's fossil collection.

BILLY HOWARD FOR THE CHRONICLE

William Wall, curator of the mammal collection at Georgia College, displays the skull of an African leopard, which was donated in 1990.

"At first, we just didn't know what to do with it," Mr. McCullar says.

Dick R. Petrizzo, vice-president of external affairs at the College of Du Page, says he accepts all gifts, even though display areas at his institution are limited and storage is expensive.

He once received a collection of birds' nests and hollow eggs, which he quickly referred to the biology department. Next he received two stuffed red-tailed hawks, which he also passed along.

"You never know what's coming be-

Continued on Following Page

Colleges Tread Carefully When Offered Awkward Gifts

Continued From Preceding Page
hind, what's the next gift," Mr. Petrizzo says.

Sometimes gifts come with ulterior motives and create awkward situations for colleges.

A King Tut Mask

The head of the geology department at one Midwestern state university tells the story of a donor who claimed his collection of rare minerals was worth $1-million.

Before the institution accepted the gift, the department head, who asked not to be identified, assessed the value of the donation and determined that the minerals were worth only half of the donor's estimated valuation. Sensing a tax scam, the department head called the donor and told him to send a truck to pick up the gift.

Other times, colleges accept gifts, but then try to pass them along gracefully.

The University of Mississippi was thrilled when an alumnus offered it a bronze, copper, and aluminum King Tut mask, says Sandra Guest, Mississippi's assistant to the vice-chancellor of university affairs.

"Then they shipped it," she says. The mask is 19 feet tall and weighs one ton.

The university tried to sell it, rent it, or find someplace else to display it, because it doesn't have appropriate exhibit space. It found no takers. "It's stored, right now," says Ms. Guest. "It's just so large."

Weatherford College had similar problems deciding how to use a gift of 22 longhorn cattle and 238 tubes of longhorn semen.

A few cattle remain at the school of agriculture, but the majority were sold. There was a limited market for the semen, which is used for research purposes and for classroom instruction.

The Evolution of Barbed Wire

Georgia Southern University received a collection of 50 kinds of barbed wire from a former dean, Leslie Thompson.

"It's very interesting to see how barbed wire evolved over time," says Delma E. Presley, director of Georgia Southern's museum. "Some of the barbed-wire samples are pieces of art.

"We use the collection for temporary exhibits, but at the moment it is in our collections room."

Perk Robins, vice-president for development at Georgia Southern University, has been involved in fund raising since 1956. He has worked for four major universities and has seen more than his fair share of unusual gifts.

"Although gifts-in-kind can be lucrative on occasion, they can also be a headache," he says.

One of the institutions, which Mr. Robins declined to identify, received a gift of 5,000 orchids and had to build a greenhouse to accommodate them.

"Sometimes you take a gift you don't really want, to get a major gift later," Mr. Robins says, adding that the tactic has worked at every institution for which he has worked. But in extreme cases, gifts are declined. Still, the university is prepared.

"In order to keep the resident beggar off the hook, we have appointed a joint committee of volunteers, faculty, and administrators to handle gifts. That way, the brunt of turning a gift down won't fall on any one person," Mr. Robins says.

Not every unusual gift presents problems. Sometimes colleges and universities welcome, and even embellish, atypical donations.

The University of New Mexico, for example, is now spending about $200,000 to renovate several adobe structures on a 9,550-acre property that is rich in archaeological sites. The property, a Spanish settlement in the 1700's, was given to the institution in 1964.

University officials say they hope the renovation will make it easier for students and faculty members to use the site for archaeology and geology study.

Since the mid-1980's, when Alex Tamerler began donating trees to his alma mater, Lehigh University, officials have been supplementing the gift with their own plantings. Mr. Tamerler, the owner of Greentree Nurseries in Allentown, Pa., has given Lehigh—and planted—approximately $200,000 worth of trees.

Mr. Tamerler says his gift is quite logical. "I have more trees than I have cash," he says. "And trees don't end up in the closet, like most gifts."

An Academic Cure-All

Many donations, however, do spend time in the closet before they can be sold or temporarily displayed.

Even those that are unquestionably valuable can create dilemmas for a college.

In 1989, Bentley College received a Bentley Mark VI Standard Steel Saloon from John Seeger, a management professor who says he loved the car but decided it was time to pass it on.

"One doesn't *own* a Bentley car," he says, "one merely has stewardship over it for some period of time."

The college has used the Bentley in ceremonial functions, but is still trying to figure out what to do with it.

So college leaders turned to a time-honored academic tradition: They established a "How to Use the Bentley Committee." It is still deliberating. ■

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Corporate Giving to Education Totals $2.43-Billion

Continued From Preceding Page
ing to all educational causes was 40 per cent in 1991, the same proportion as in the previous two years. Mr. Morgan said education's share had increased gradually since 1962, when it was 36 per cent.

The report also showed that support for elementary and secondary education had continued to increase—a trend that first developed in the late 1980's. Giving for such programs accounted for about 13 per cent of all gifts for education in 1991, up from 11 per cent in 1990. Thirty years ago, it was 3 per cent. Some of that increase could be attributed to more careful reporting, the report noted.

The report estimated that gifts to education as a proportion of corporations' pre-tax profits had inched up from 0.66 per cent in 1990 to 0.73 per cent in 1991. But the report also noted that corporate pre-tax profits had fallen by 6 per cent from 1990 to 1991, so the change, Mr. Morgan said, was due "more to the drop in pre-tax income than an increase in contributions."

Drawing Down Reserves

The report said companies with foundations continued to draw down the reserves in the funds in 1991, the fourth straight year such a practice was noted. The significance of that action is unclear.

Mr. Morgan said that some companies had used their foundation reserves "to buffer their contributions programs" from the ups and downs of yearly profit margins.

But some corporate-foundation officials said they didn't expect that changing the way they financed their foundations would affect overall corporate giving.

The Exxon Education Foundation, for example, has reduced its reserves from about $58-million in 1986 to nearly zero. But its executive director, Edward F. Anhert, said "the corporation remains as committed as ever" to supporting education reform.

He said Exxon now gives the foundation the money for its grants just before the foundation makes its awards

Copies of the report will be available in late October for $10, prepaid, from the CFAE, 51 Madison Avenue, Suite 2200, New York, 10010. ■

FACT FILE: Corporate Giving to Education

Estimates of Corporate Gifts to Education, 1981-1991

	Total	1-year change: Current dollars	1-year change: Adjusted for inflation	As per cent of pretax net income	As per cent of all corporate gifts
1981	$1,014,000,000	+23%	+11%	0.44%	38%
1982	1,243,000,000	+23	+16	0.71	39
1983	1,396,000,000	+12	+ 9	0.66	38
1984	1,643,000,000	+18	+13	0.68	38
1985	1,880,000,000	+14	+10	0.84	39
1986	2,048,000,000	+ 9	+ 7	0.94	40
1987	2,141,000,000	+ 5	+ 1	0.74	39
1988	2,194,000,000	+ 2	− 2	0.63	39
1989	2,306,000,000	+ 5	0	0.67	40
1990	2,347,000,000	+ 2	− 3	0.66	40
1991	2,432,000,000	+ 4	− 1	0.73	40

Gifts to Education From 405 Corporations in 1991

	Amount	Per cent of total
Higher education		
Unrestricted operating, capital, departmental, research, and student-aid grants and grants via consortia	$334,444,000	51.7%
Matching gifts	124,465,000	19.2
Pre-college education		
Public and private school support	84,040,000	13.0
Matching gifts	8,740,000	1.4
Other educational programs		
Education-related organizations	56,298,000	8.7
Scholarships and fellowships	39,100,000	6.0
Total allocated	647,088,000	100.0
Unallocated	135,813,000	
Total	**$782,901,000**	

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals.

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"This bill is not about abortion, freedom of research, or women's health. It is about high-stakes Presidential politics."

Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, on an effort to reverse the fetal-tissue ban: A24

"It raised our consciousness of the relations of the two genders. That may be the most valuable legacy of Anita Hill and Clarence Thomas."

An English professor at the U. of Cincinnati: A17

"She is a national icon of women's awakening about the injury that sexual harassment inflicts—that's a proper characterization of her."

A Georgetown U. law professor, on Anita Hill: A18

"You have to understand that it begins with animal research—even the rats are white and male!"

A health advocate, on how research that excludes women is bad science: B1

"There is endless speculation about why more people began calling themselves independents, but little evidence."

A professor of political science, on the myth of the independent voter: A44

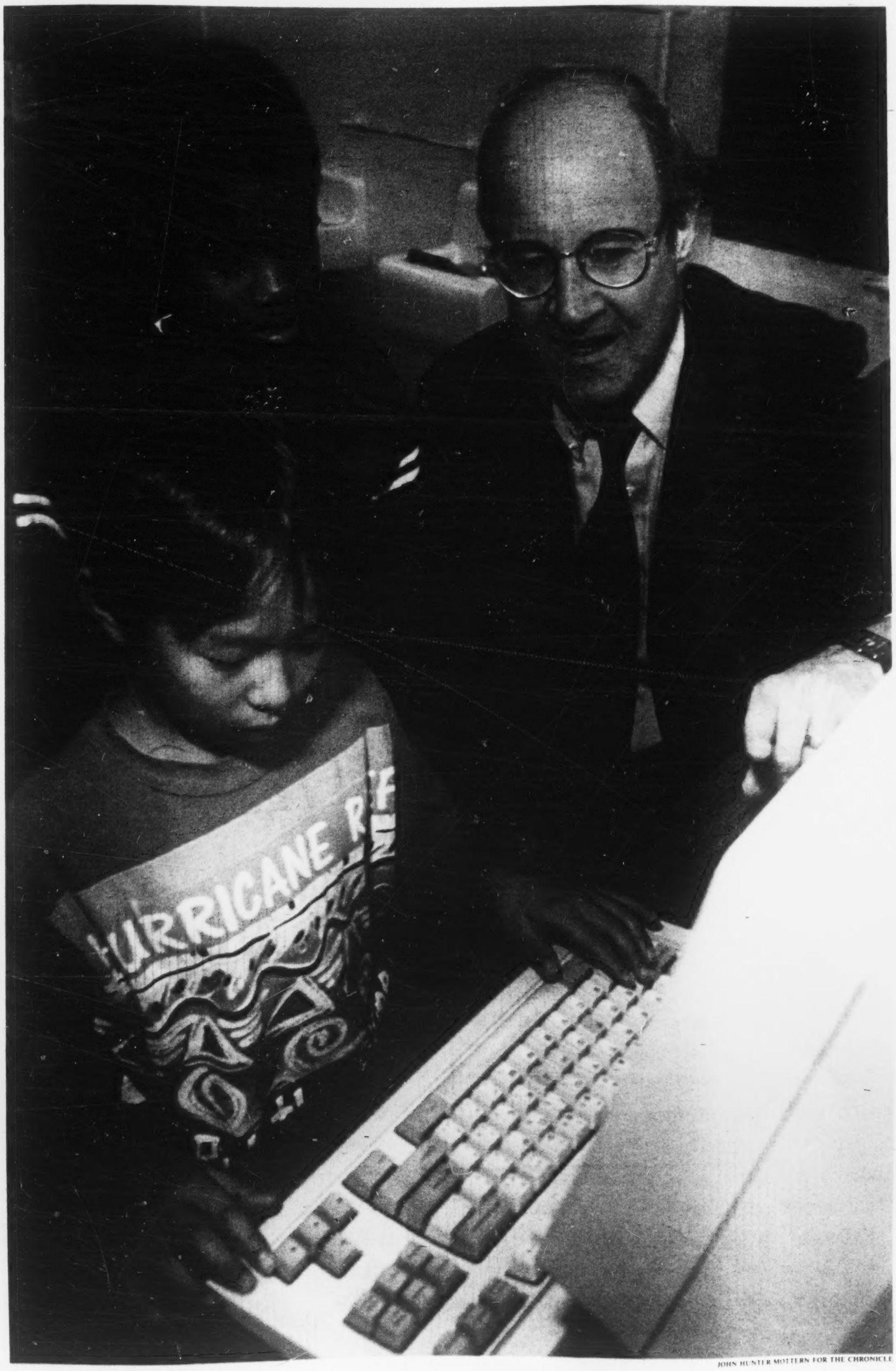
"I don't think higher education is in a position to ignore any piece of legislation that deals with cost cutting."

Donna A. Lopiano, on a proposal to limit athletics spending: A33

"The game has been taken off the pedestal, somewhat, for me. I have a hard time lionizing players. Some owners I have a hard time respecting, let alone lionizing."

An economics professor, who has written a book about major-league baseball: A5

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-44
Athletics	A33-34
Business & Philanthropy	A30
Gazette	A39
Government & Politics	A22-29
Information Technology	A19-21
International	A35-38
Personal & Professional	A17-18
Scholarship	A6-16
Students	A31-32
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-52**
Bulletin Board	B4-51
Opinion, Letters	B1-3



JOHN HUNTER MOTTERN FOR THE CHRONICLE

Out of the Research Lab and Into the Schools: A6

MARGINALIA

Some foreign-student advisers in the Northeast have received a document from the Canadian Consulate General in Buffalo, N.Y., listing "exemptions from Canada visitor visa requirements." Among them:

"4) Persons holding passports of travel documents issued by the Holy Sea."

■

Headline in *University Times*, a paper at California State University, Los Angeles:

SEVERED WATER VEIN
CLOSES CAMPUS

■

News item in Frostburg State University's *The Bottom Line:*

"Does college life have you climbing the walls? Looking for a way to legally relieve the stress? On September 16th, FSU will be getting our very own Velcro wall!

"It's exactly what it sounds like. Pepsi-Cola and Marriott are doing their part in contributing to the nationwide problem of drinking and driving."

Thanks a lot.

■

From *The Diamondback*, the student newspaper at the University of Maryland at College Park:

"Campus and area crime surged upwards last year . . . , according to Cpl. Seven Kowa, a campus police spokesman.

"Kowa suggested students use the shuttle bus instead of walking alone. When walking alone, 'you should walk in lighted areas and in groups.' "

We'll try to remember.

■

Note in *Northern Today*, the faculty-staff newsletter at Northern Illinois University:

"Northern Today recently reported that Susan Vogel has been appointed to President Bush's national board for the National Institute on Literacy. Vogel, chair of educational psychology, counseling and special education, has a master's degree in elementary education from Harvard University and a doctorate in communicative disorders from Northwestern University. She is a specialist in the field of severe literacy related to learning disorders."

Put down those books!

■

Memorandum received by faculty members at the University of Mississippi:

"Attached are class rolls of students in your classes who, according to the Bursar, are registered but have neither paid nor confirmed their intent to pay. . . .

"If you halve students who are listed . . ."

Get somebody *else* to do your bill collecting.

—C.G.

In Brief

Students plead guilty to bombings

SAVANNAH, GA.—Two former students at the Savannah College of Art and Design have pleaded guilty to planting five bombs in downtown Savannah last spring.

William Connor Tindal, Jr., and Robert Carson II said they had set off the bombs that damaged three downtown buildings, a vacant structure, and a gas tank.

One of the blasts occurred at Savannah's Civic Center on May 28, prompting the college's Board of Trustees to cancel graduation ceremonies, which were to have been held there a few days later.

The two men, who were freshmen at the time, said they had carried out the bombings on "a lark." Each could receive up to 55 years in prison. ■

Student blinded in off-campus fight

SEATTLE—A student at the University of Washington was blinded in one eye after she was hit in the face with a bottle thrown during an altercation between football players and members of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Jennifer Wen, a sophomore, was struck in the eye during an early-morning fight that erupted after a party outside the house she and other students rent near several fraternities adjacent to the campus.

Seattle police who patrol the fraternity district said the incident was the latest of several disturbances in this academic year. ■

JENNIFER NOONAN, BRADLEY U.

'Flatlanders' Invade Bradley University campus

PEORIA, ILL.— Twenty, seven-foot human-like figures covered with moss and grass have been installed in a quadrangle in the center of the Bradley University campus.

The exhibit (*above*), called "Flatlanders," was created by Alvin Paige, an environmental artist, with a grant from the Lilly Endowment. The faces of the sculptures, made of iron oxide ground into white clay, react with the rain and sun, turning various shades of yellow and reddish brown.

"Each time one returns to view the Flatlanders, it should have taken on a new character," said Mr. Paige.

He is an artist in residence at American International College. ■

60 campuses to hold teach-ins on health

NEW YORK—Sixty colleges and universities from coast to coast are holding teach-ins on health-care issues this week as part of a national event organized by a City University of New York faculty member.

The event's organizer—Raymond S. Franklin, director of the Michael Harrington Center for Democratic Values and Social Change at CUNY's Queens College—believes that health.care is a crucial issue to Americans but that politicians are issuing too much rhetoric and too few concrete proposais, said Ron Cannava, a Queens College spokesman. Mr. Cannava said several campuses had invited representatives from Congressional and Presidential campaigns to speak at the teach-ins, along with experts in social policy, medicine, and science.

Campuses were encouraged to discuss political and social issues surrounding health care, such as alternatives to the United States' present delivery systems and the influence of the corporate sector and the insurance industry on health-care delivery. ■

South Dakota rings in victory with gong

KEVIN E. SCHMIDT

BROOKINGS, S.D. — A music company lent one of the world's largest gongs to South Dakota State University for its homecoming game.

A Swiss cymbal maker built the half-ton, 80-inch-wide brass gong in the 1960's for a University of Illinois alumnus. For a time, he lent it to his alma mater's band. Until it was lent to South Dakota, the gong had not been used for 15 years.

At South Dakota, percussionist Brian Wilbert (*above*), a freshman, used a 15-pound maliet to sound the gong during "Sweet Land of Liberty." In the end, South Dakota beat the University of Nebraska–Omaha, 21 to 0. ■

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER/TONY JONES

Strikers return to work after court order

CINCINNATI — Striking office workers at the University of Cincinnati have returned to their jobs and the bargaining table after a three-day walkout (*above*) and a court order that barred them from disrupting the campus.

As many as 570 members of the Service Employees International Union's District 925 (AFL-CIO) went on strike. Union officials said the strike was aimed at getting the university's attention. A judge ruled that the strikers could not do that by rattling cans and blowing whistles on the campus.

Union members have been without a contract since September. Negotiations had broken down on financial issues. The university had offered a 6-per-cent raise over three years, while the union had wanted at least 12 per cent. The university had offered to cover some of the costs of health benefits, while the union had wanted the university to continue paying the total expense. ■

Students win $3-million in arson-case settlement

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Nine students who were injured in a blaze at San Jose State University have won $3-million in a settlement with the California State University System and two students charged with setting the fire.

The injured students originally filed a $10-million lawsuit alleging that San Jose State had not protected them because it had not conducted fire drills or provided extinguishers, alarms, or escapes. The students were injured in an October 1990 blaze that started when students set fire to a couch in the hallway of the top floor of a three-story dormitory. Two students were severely burned and others suffered minor injuries.

A lawyer for the system said that San Jose had been in full compliance with fire-safety procedures, but that the university had decided to settle rather than risk a larger fine imposed by a court. "There is no admission of liability," he said. "This was strictly a business decision." ■

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Ways & Means

James B. Stockdale, Ross Perot's running mate in the Presidential election, is a retired Navy vice-admiral and Vietnam War hero who has also had two bitter battles in academe.

Mr. Stockdale's first prominent academic post came at the close of his Navy career, when he served as president of the Naval War College from 1976 until 1979. He was the first president of the college to teach, introducing the discipline of philosophy to the college's curriculum with a course called "The Foundations of Moral Obligation."

In 1979 he became president of the Citadel, a post he held for one year. He pushed for major academic and management reforms and limits on the hazing of students. While some reforms were adopted, he quit when others were blocked.

Since 1981 Mr. Stockdale has been a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, and he has found himself in the middle of the conflict over the relationship between Hoover and Stanford University.

In 1985, he charged that Stanford officials had canceled a philosophy course he was supposed to teach, "Moral Dilemmas of War and Peace," because of his association with the conservative leanings of the Hoover Institution. Stanford officials blamed the cancellation on time conflicts and misunderstandings between Mr. Stockdale and the philosophy department over the requirements for offering courses.

■

The Board of Trustees of the California State University System is pondering how to resolve a legal dilemma created by two state judges who have rendered opposite decisions on the fees that should be charged to its undocumented immigrant students.

Last month, Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Robert H. O'Brien ruled that the university must charge such students non-resident fees, which are much higher than those paid by resident students.

Last May, however, Alameda County Superior Court Judge Ken M. Kawaichi held that the university must allow such students to pay the lower resident fees. The system board declined to appeal Judge Kawaichi's ruling.

Non-resident fees average $8,688 a year throughout the 20-campus system, while resident fees average $1,308 for students who have met one-year residency requirements.

A third state court had previously ruled that the University of Calif[illegible]nia and the California Community Colleges systems must charge their undocumented immigrant students non-resident fees.

A California Court of Appeal upheld that decision, and the state Supreme Court let the appellate ruling stand last year.

Government & Politics

Bush Signs Education Spending Bill That Fails to Keep Pace With Inflation

Fiscal 1993 measure includes cut in maximum Pell Grant, small increase for NIH

By Stephen Burd and Jim Zook

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT BUSH signed an education appropriations bill last week that set a $2,300 maximum Pell Grant for 1993-94, confirming the first cut in the top award in more than a decade.

The appropriations bill, which covers the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Labor, will also disappoint biomedical researchers. It provides only a 2.9-per-cent increase for the National Institutes of Health for the 1993 fiscal year, which started October 1.

Lawmakers allocated more than $5.75-billion to the Pell Grant account, $285-million more than in the current academic year. But a projected jump in demand for Pell Grants—spurred by rising enrollments at many institutions and the nation's tough economic times—forced Congress to slash the maximum award from the current year's $2,400 level.

Congress has not imposed such a cut since 1981, when it cut the largest Pell Grant to $1,670, from $1,750.

Shortfall Is Not Covered

Other programs did not fare much better, receiving increases that failed to keep pace with inflation.

To make matters worse, Congress could not find the money to cover most of the $1.46-billion shortfall in Pell Grant financing for the past two years. The bill committed only $240-million to the shortfall.

Higher-education institutional aid for fiscal year 1993 will total $837.9-million. Several areas received less money than in fiscal 1992, including aid for institutional development, program development, and grants for campus construction projects.

Congressional efforts to find more money for Pell Grants and other domestic programs were constricted by three factors: a threatened veto of any appropriations bill exceeding President Bush's requested spending levels, the ever-present federal budget constraints, and the end-of-the-session crunch as lawmakers prepared to head home for a furious final month of election campaigning.

Although some minor skirmishes broke out, members of the House-Senate conference committee that developed the final appropriations bill routinely conceded lower-than-desired funding levels for their favored programs. To make the bill veto-proof, the conference was forced to make an 0.8-per-cent across-the-board cut after it had hammered out the bill's details—to

Virginia Can Run All-Male Military College if It Creates Women's Program

By Jim Zook

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE can continue to operate as a publicly financed, all-male college if the Commonwealth of Virginia creates "parallel institutions or parallel programs" for women, a federal appeals court has ruled.

But the definition of that phrase is among many issues yet to be resolved by VMI officials and women's rights advocates—all of whom found reasons to celebrate the opinion.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit agreed with VMI officials to the extent that opening the Lexington, Va., campus to women would "materially affect" the institute's approach to its 153-year-old mission of training "citizen-soldiers."

But VMI's claim that the all-male environment fosters "educational diversity" in the state-university system was rejected by the three-judge panel because half of the state's residents are barred from enrolling. "The Catch-22 is that women are denied the opportunity when excluded from VMI and cannot be given the opportunity by admitting them, because the change caused by their admission would destroy the opportunity," Federal Appeals Judge Paul V. Niemeyer wrote.

The ruling came in a civil-rights case filed by the U.S. Justice Department, which argued that state support of a single-sex college violated the Constitution's 14th Amendment clause insuring equal protection for all citizens. The department had sought to force VMI, one of only two publicly supported, all-male colleges in the nation, to admit women.

The Citadel, a military institution in South Carolina, is the other.

While not specifying a course of action,

Continued on Page A25

STEPHANIE KLEIN

A court found that three elements of Virginia Military Institute's program—"physical training, the absence of privacy, and the adversative approach"—would be lost if women were admitted.

bring the total bill down to a level acceptable to the President.

Haggling over a request for an additional $1-million for the National Youth Sports Foundation prompted Sen. Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa, to capture the mood of the conference when he said: "Everything is low in this bill."

The only higher-education item that drew any discussion involved the amount of new capital committed to the Perkins Student Loan program. Rep. Neal Smith, another Iowa Democrat, half-heartedly lobbied his colleagues for more funds before acknowledging the futility of his request.

"Financial-aid officers are all saying the same thing—they need more direct-loan money," Representative Smith said. "We had $287-million in this program seven or eight years ago. Now, we are only giving it $170-something-million. Next year, we ought to think about funding it [higher]."

In the end, the Perkins program received $168.6-million for 1993-94. The Bush Administration believes that federal financing of the Perkins program should eventually cease and that it should rely instead on borrowers who repay their loans to a campus Perkins fund after leaving college.

Less Than the President Asked

Spending for all of the activities of the NIH, including the newly added institutes of mental health, drug abuse, and alcoholism, would total about $10.4-billion, an increase of $291-million over 1992 but a decrease of $217-million from the President's request. The figure is also $25-million less than the Senate version of the bill and $6-million less than the House version.

Lawmakers originally agreed in conference to give the NIH a 3.7-per-cent increase, significantly increasing the total spending level for the agency over both the House and Senate versions of the bill. But the 0.8-per-cent across-the-board cut levied on the bill reduced the NIH total by $84-million.

The bill stands in marked contrast to past years, when Congress regularly raised the Administration's requests for the NIH.

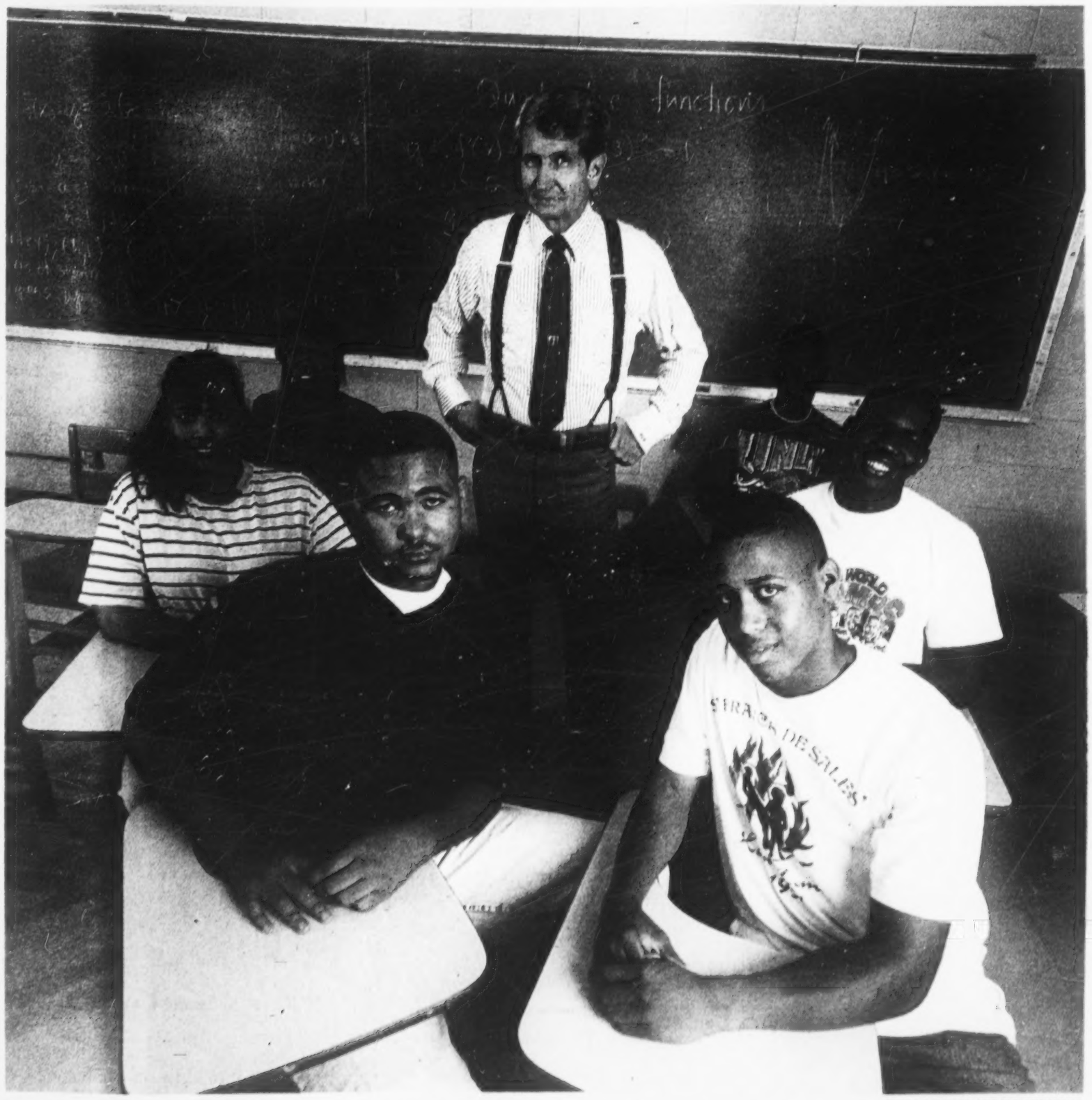
Troubled by the small increase for the health institutes, both Democratic and Republican lawmakers said it was time for the government to re-examine its priorities. Rep. Carl D. Pursell, a Republican from Michigan and the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee in charge of setting the NIH budget, said the NIH was "severely underfunded" when compared with the country's $15-billion space program. "I really think that priority ought to be reversed," Mr. Pursell said.

Rep. Joseph D. Early, a Massachusetts Democrat, criticized the bill, saying that the NIH "funding level is inadequate to take advantage of the array of promising opportunities before us." He said he expected that the small increase for the NIH

Continued on Page A27

FINANCING, CIVIL LIBERTIES AT ISSUE

10 States Offer Tuition Waivers to At-Risk Students in Effort to Keep Them in School and Out of Trouble



BRYCE LANKARD FOR THE CHRONICLE

Louisiana's tuition-assistance plan for disadvantaged students is known by the name of an oil-company owner, Patrick F. Taylor, who is shown here with some of the high-school students the program is helping.

By Joye Mercer

THE IDEA seems so simple that it just might work:

Promise low-income high-school students that if they stay in school, do reasonably well, avoid drugs and alcohol, and stay out of trouble with the law, the state will pay their public-college tuition. Dangling that kind of carrot before even the most recalcitrant students will motivate them, the theory goes.

In at least 10 states, that idea is now the law.

Many educators applaud the programs, but others question whether the efforts are ambitious enough to make a difference. Still other educators note that several states have failed to provide enough money—or any money—for the programs. And some observers question whether the "contracts" that participants must sign in at least two states infringe on students' civil liberties.

The states that have adopted some form of the concept over the past three years are: Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Legislators in California and Pennsylvania are considering the plan.

Named for Louisiana Millionaire

Most of the programs are based loosely on the Louisiana Tuition Assistance Plan, signed into law there in 1989. Louisiana's effort was nicknamed the Taylor Plan, after Patrick F. Taylor, a millionaire oil mogul turned education reformer. Mr. Taylor, owner of the Taylor Energy Company in New Orleans, has traveled to 30 states in three years sharing his gospel with elected officials.

New York State and Rhode Island also have similar efforts that preceded the Louisiana legislation.

What keeps disadvantaged and at-risk students from attending college is not lack of will, Mr. Taylor preaches fervently, but lack of money. Their belief that college is unaffordable prompts them to "drop out" of school mentally, years before they stop attending classes, he says.

Mr. Taylor says he came to this view in 1988, while delivering a motivational speech to nearly 200 New Orleans seventh- and eighth-graders who were labeled "at risk" because they had indicated they would drop out of school.

"It wasn't enough to say to them 'Work hard, keep your nose clean, and

Continued on Page A28

WASHINGTON UPDATE

- **U.S. awards contracts for aid applications**
- **Candidate for black-college office drops out**
- **Carnegie releases report on science policy**

The Education Department has awarded contracts to three organizations to process the newly streamlined federal student-aid form at much higher rates than those paid for contracts awarded three years ago.

The College Board's College Scholarship Service, American College Testing, and the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency each received three-year contracts to process federal applications for aid to be issued beginning in the 1993-94 academic year.

The processors' higher rates are a result of the department's overhaul of the application-processing system, which led the processors to eliminate fees charged to students to submit a federal aid application.

CSS, the nation's largest aid-application processor, will receive $4.01 per application—more than four times the 84.4 cents it earns under its current contract. The department agreed to pay ACT $3.83 per application, and $4.22 per form to PHEAA. The three processors now under contract besides CSS receive between $1.33 and $2.33.

The processors can attach a supplemental form seeking additional data that students can file for a fee. The department has the right of approval for the additional forms.

A spokeswoman for the Education Department attributed the higher fees to the expansion of the number of questions on the form, the amount of information about other aid programs, and the amount of information on the form that must be validated.

Brian K. Fitzgerald, staff director of the Advisory Committee of Student Financial Assistance, a non-partisan advisory group to Congress, said he believed the new rates represented "more realistic costs" of processing for the firms.

"They know that their volumes on the supplemental, fee-driven forms are going to drop substantially," he said. "They have to cover their real costs and possibly some additional costs just to survive."

—JIM ZOOK

■

Trudi M. Morrison, a former U.S. Senate deputy sergeant-at-arms who was expected to be the next executive director of a White House office on black colleges, is no longer being considered for the post.

The announcement came after Ms. Morrison's temporary appointment as "consultant" to the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities expired.

A spokeswoman for the Education Department said the appointment "did not work out," but would not comment further. The spokeswoman said the department was looking for other candidates.

The White House Initiative, although housed in the Education Department, provides support for a black-college advisory board appointed by President Bush to advise him on a range of federal policies affecting black colleges.

The executive director's post has been vacant since February, when Carolynn Reid-Wallace, assistant secretary for postsecondary education, fired Robert K. Goodwin from the job. Ms. Morrison, who some black-college observers said was not Ms. Reid-Wallace's choice for the job, had been a consultant since May.

Some Education Department officials doubt the post will be filled soon, because Election Day is less than a month off and polls are indicating a victory by Democratic Presidential candidate Bill Clinton.

—JOYE MERCER

■

Federal science and technology policy should be more closely linked to a set of broad, long-term social goals, and the government should reach out to industry, universities, non-governmental organizations, and the public in debating and pursuing these goals.

That is the conclusion of a new report from the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government. The report recommends the creation of "a nongovernmental National Forum on Science and Technology," which would bring together representatives from industry, academe, nongovernmental organizations and the public to try to reach a consensus on long-term goals for science and technology.

The report also recommends that the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee hold periodic hearings on the long-term goals. And it suggests that Congressional committees that oversee the operations of science agencies or recommend spending for them should ask the agencies and "a full spectrum of nongovernmental interests" for their views on such goals.

The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the White House Office of Management and Budget could also help coordinate the setting of goals and evaluate whether federal programs are actually making progress toward them, the report says.

The report does not recommend what the goals should be, but it does suggest several broad ones that science and technology can contribute to, including "quality of life, health, human development, and knowledge; a resilient, sustainable, and competitive economy; environmental quality and sustainable use of natural resources; and "personal, national, and international security."

Copies of the report, "Enabling the Future: Linking Science and Technology to Societal Goals," are available free from the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government, Suite 400, 1616 P Street, N.W. Washington 20036.

—COLLEEN CORDES

1993 Appropriations for Education

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House	Fiscal 1993 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1993 Signed by the President
STUDENT ASSISTANCE					
Pell Grants	$5,460,000,000	$6,637,637,000	$6,586,470,000	$5,956,928,000	$5,997,690,000
Supplemental Grants	577,000,000	358,000,000	571,230,000	602,000,000	585,280,000
College Work-Study	615,000,000	454,000,000	608,850,000	635,000,000	616,950,000
Income-contingent loans	4,900,000	5,000,000	0	0	0
State Student Incentive Grants	72,000,000	0	71,280,000	75,000,000	72,555,000
Perkins Loans	156,000,000	15,000,000	263,340,000	159,000,000	183,520,000
Stafford Student Loans	2,639,812,000	2,930,158,000	2,930,158,000	2,930,158,000	2,930,158,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	15,000,000	15,000,000	14,850,000	14,850,000	14,731,000
GRADUATE SUPPORT					
Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships	17,600,000	0	17,424,000	17,424,000	17,285,000
Robert C. Byrd honors scholarships	9,600,000	9,600,000	9,546,000	9,546,000	9,470,000
Jacob K. Javits fellowships	8,000,000	0	7,920,000	7,920,000	7,857,000
Patricia Roberts Harris public-service fellowships	3,200,000	0	3,168,000	3,168,000	3,143,000
Minority participation graduate fellowships	6,000,000	0	5,900,000	5,893,000	5,846,000
Areas of National Need fellowships	28,000,000	0	27,720,000	27,720,000	27,498,000
INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE					
Developing institutions Aid for historically black colleges	111,700,000	111,700,000	110,594,000	110,594,000	109,709,000
Endowment challenge grants	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,425,000	7,425,000	7,366,000
Institutional support	87,800,000	87,800,000	87,000,000	86,953,000	86,257,000
Cooperative education	14,000,000	14,000,000	13,900,000	13,860,000	13,749,000
Facilities College-housing and academic-facilities loans	3,600,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,523,000	3,523,000
Interest-subsidy grants	19,400,000	18,800,000	18,700,000	18,840,000	18,689,000
International education	40,000,000	40,000,000	44,500,000	46,890,000	41,376,000
Law School Clinical Experience	8,000,000	0	7,920,000	10,000,000	9,920,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,700,000	0	2,673,000	0	0
BILINGUAL EDUCATION					
Bilingual vocational training	3,000,000	0	2,970,000	2,970,000	2,946,000
Training grants	36,000,000	36,400,000	35,996,000	35,996,000	35,708,000
LIBRARY RESOURCES					
Research libraries	5,900,000	0	5,800,000	5,855,000	5,808,000
Training and demonstration	5,000,000	0	4,950,000	5,000,000	4,960,000
College-library technology grants	6,400,000	0	6,340,000	3,904,000	3,873,000
AID TO DISADVANTAGED					
College-aid migrant programs	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,240,000	2,265,000	2,224,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	3,045,000	3,045,000	3,015,000	3,015,000	2,991,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,940,000	5,940,000	5,892,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	385,100,000	412,000,000	381,300,000	401,404,000	388,220,000
EDUCATION RESEARCH AND STATISTICS					
Education research	71,000,000	115,000,000	70,290,000	74,695,000	74,097,000
Education statistics	47,300,000	63,600,000	63,000,000	42,707,000	48,906,000
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED					
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	61,000,000	68,400,000	61,000,000	68,440,000	67,456,000
Research and development	21,000,000	21,000,000	20,800,000	21,000,000	20,728,000
Personnel development	89,800,000	89,800,000	88,900,000	93,000,000	90,223,000
Rehabilitation training	36,700,000	36,700,000	36,700,000	41,000,000	39,680,000
Postsecondary programs	9,000,000	9,000,000	8,900,000	10,000,000	8,839,000
MISCELLANEOUS					
Adult education	287,300,000	303,800,000	309,600,000	307,176,000	304,720,000
Vocational education grants	950,000,000	990,500,000	980,600,000	990,500,000	972,750,000
Teacher training	253,500,000	261,600,000	258,900,000	260,751,000	258,800,000
Drug-abuse education, prevention for schools and colleges	62,100,000	72,100,000	71,400,000	62,133,000	61,636,000
Student Literacy Corps	5,367,000	0	5,313,000	5,313,000	5,270,000
Women's educational equity	500,000	0	1,980,000	2,000,000	1,984,000
School, College, and University Partnerships	4,200,000	4,000,000	3,960,000	3,960,000	3,928,000

Spending Bill Is Tough on NIH, Cuts Pell Grants

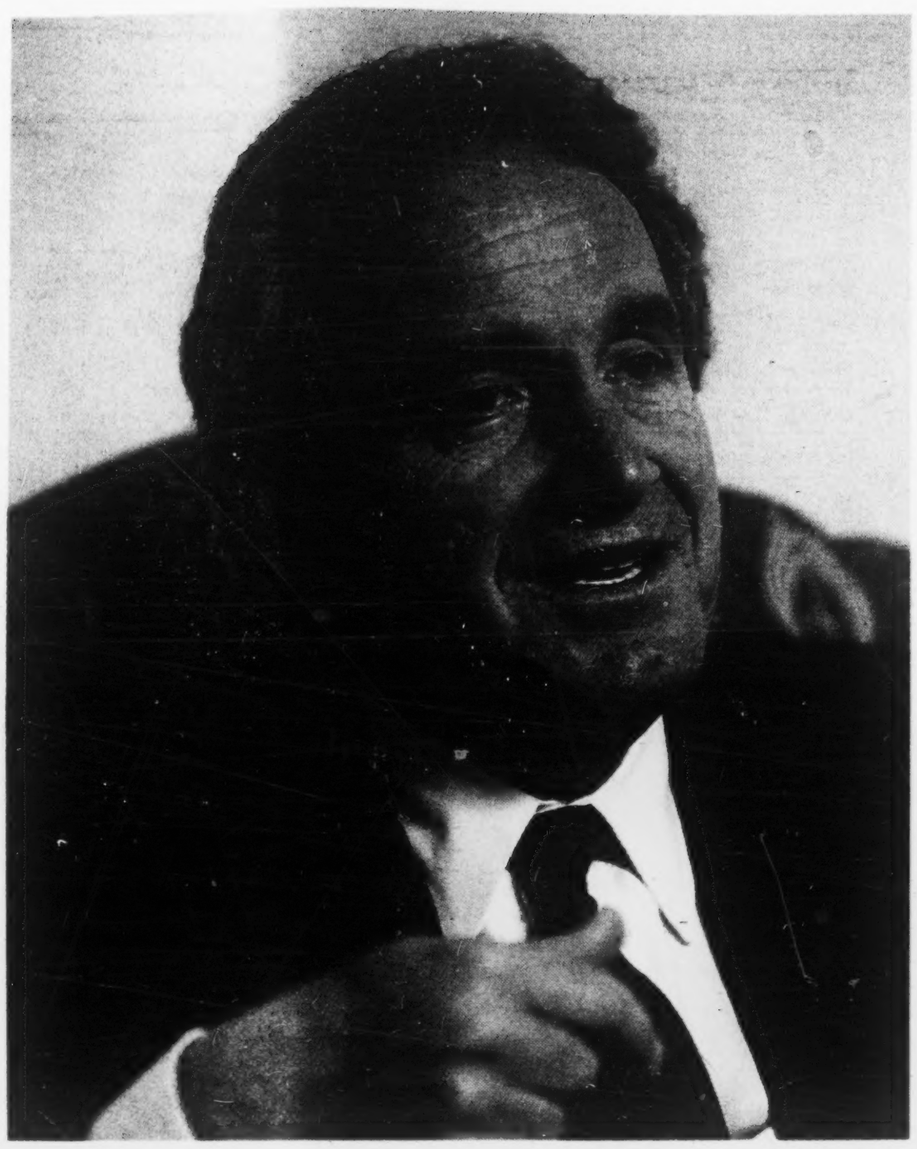
Continued From Page A23

would leave the agency supporting only 5,000 new and competing grants, 1,000 less than Congress mandated the agency to finance over the last several years.

Big Cuts for Resources Center

Every institute in the NIH will receive less than the President requested. But only one, the National Center for Research Resources, will receive less than it did in 1992. The center, which primarily provides facility support to university researchers with grants from the NIH, has taken considerable budget cuts over the last several years. This may have serious consequences, said Rep. George W. Gekas, a Republican from Pennsylvania. "Our scientists cannot work without the technological help through microscopes and all the other gigantic mechanisms that are required," he said.

Lawmakers also said they were disappointed that the National Institute of General Medical Sciences would get only $833-million, a 2.2-per-cent increase for 1993. Advocates for the institute, which primarily supports basic research, say that it continually loses out in the appropriations process because unlike other institutes, it does not focus on diseases such as breast cancer, Alzheimer's disease, and AIDS, that have strong political constituencies.



RICHARD BLOOM, SABA

Sen. Tom Harkin on the results of the House-Senate conference: "Everything is low in this bill."

Women's-health advocates once again won a major victory. The conference report directed the National Cancer Institute to place "the highest priority" on expanding support for women's health, especially in the areas of breast, cervical, and ovarian cancer.

A bright spot for researchers is that the conference dropped a provision from the House version of the bill that would have shaved 1 per cent from most accounts in the Public Health Service, including the NIH, to increase support for construction and renovation of the health service's intramural research facilities. ■

1993 Appropriations for National Institutes of Health

	Fiscal 1992 Actual spending	Fiscal 1993 President's request	Fiscal 1993 Approved by House	Fiscal 1993 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1993 Signed by the President
Cancer Institute	$1,951,541,000	$2,010,439,000	$1,998,616,000	$2,010,439,000	$1,991,423,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,191,500,000	1,245,396,000	1,228,455,000	1,228,455,000	1,218,627,000
Institute of Dental Research	159,057,000	166,742,000	163,269,000	163,269,000	161,963,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	662,678,000	699,809,000	688,633,000	688,633,000	683,124,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	581,847,000	615,190,000	605,100,000	607,100,000	601,747,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	960,914,000	1,010,845,000	990,055,000	989,055,000	983,871,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	815,134,000	862,069,000	842,229,000	824,529,000	833,086,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	519,724,000	545,238,000	534,094,000	534,094,000	529,821,000
Eye Institute	270,300,000	285,133,000	279,102,000	279,102,000	276,869,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	252,031,000	261,513,000	255,115,000	255,115,000	253,074,000
Institute on Aging	383,611,000	407,284,000	402,218,000	405,218,000	401,232,000
Institute on Alcoholism	172,050,000	180,915,000	174,335,000	180,169,000	177,281,000
Institute on Drug Abuse	399,736,000	420,908,000	404,421,000	410,502,000	405,710,000
Institute of Mental Health	561,255,000	596,098,000	573,449,000	596,098,000	585,713,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	203,913,000	214,929,000	214,619,000	214,619,000	212,902,000
Research Resources	314,551,000	330,231,000	314,351,000	315,551,000	312,729,000
Center for Nursing Research	44,970,000	48,568,000	47,363,000	49,000,000	48,202,000
Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	149,102,000	157,301,000	153,466,000	157,301,000	155,091,000
Center for Human-Genome Research	104,878,000	110,429,000	107,217,000	107,217,000	106,359,000
International Center	19,609,000	20,727,000	20,133,000	19,609,000	19,842,000
Library of Medicine	103,323,000	108,662,000	105,024,000	105,024,000	104,184,000
Total, N.I.H.	$10,071,567,000	$10,579,684,000	$10,368,551,000	$10,387,721,000	$10,362,802,000

Republican Opposition Appears to Doom Tax Legislation Favorable to Colleges

By Scott Jaschik

WASHINGTON

Congress passed a bill last week that contained almost all of the tax provisions that colleges have been seeking since 1986. But the legislation appears doomed. Republican leaders and Administration sources say President Bush will veto it.

For colleges, the frustrating result is that they must start from scratch next year, building support for the tax measures they favor. At the same time, however, higher-education lobbyists said they were encouraged that they obtained so much support for the provisions this year.

"For its short life, this tax bill was extraordinary," said Sheldon E. Steinbach, general counsel for the American Council on Education.

Veto Threatened

At *The Chronicle*'s press time last week, the bill had not been formally sent to the President. It is likely to be vetoed because of provisions—unrelated to higher education—that Administration aides said would violate Mr. Bush's recent pledge never again to raise taxes.

The tax bill would do the following for higher education:

- Repeal a limit of $150-million on the amount of tax-exempt bonds private colleges can issue.
- Fully restore tax breaks for gifts of appreciated property such as stock, land, and works of art.
- End the taxation of the living- and travel-expense portions of scholarships and fellowships.
- Allow for corporate sponsorship of events such as college bowl games, without endangering the non-profit status of those events.
- Allow people with Individual Retirement Accounts to make penalty-free withdrawals to pay for college expenses.
- Restore the deductibility of interest on student loans.
- Extend the tax exemption for funds provided by employers for their workers' education.
- Repeal an income limit on those who can use U.S. Savings Bonds, without paying taxes on the interest, to pay for college expenses.

Most of the measures grew out of colleges' problems with tax-reform legislation enacted in 1986. That legislation reduced income-tax rates while eliminating many tax breaks for institutions and individuals.

A Piecemeal Basis

Even since then, colleges have been pushing to win some of those tax breaks back. But when they were successful—as in the case of employer-provided tuition benefits or gifts of appreciated property—it has generally been on a piecemeal basis, with Congress granting only temporary or partial restoration of the tax breaks.

The Senate has generally been more sympathetic to colleges on tax issues than the House of Representatives, and most of the provisions favoring colleges were added while the Senate was considering the legislation.

For example, Sen. Trent Lott, a Mississippi Republican, pushed for the provision ending taxation of scholarship income.

He noted a recent audit by the Internal Revenue Service into scholarships awarded by Harvard University and said such inquiries could spread if scholarships remained taxable.

"If we do not get this, the IRS is going to be probing around the University of Kansas, the University of Mississippi, Texas A&M, the University of Texas, the University of Florida, and taxing scholarships," Senator Lott said. "That is unheard of."

But the provisions added in the Senate also added to the expense of the bill, leading to opposition from Republicans and to the expected veto by President Bush.

A few higher-education lobbyists held out some hope last week that President Bush would change his mind and sign the bill, but they acknowledged that that was a very long shot. ■

NIH Awards Research Center $140-Million to Coordinate Study of Women's Health

WASHINGTON

Last week the National Institutes of Health laid the groundwork for the largest federal study of women's health ever undertaken: It awarded a $140-million contract to a center to coordinate the clinical research involved in the project.

The Women's Health Initiative is a 15-year, $625-million study that will look at cancer, cardiovascular disease, and osteoporosis in older women. According to Bernadine P. Healy, the NIH director, the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle will "function as the central nervous system," of the initiative, overseeing the work of a network of 45 clinical research centers nationwide.

"The Seattle project will make certain that each clinical center holds to the highest scientific and administrative standards," Dr. Healy said.

The first 15 centers will be chosen early in 1993, she said, and they will play a central role in developing the initiative's overall program. The remaining 30 centers are expected to be announced in 1994.

The clinical trials will test the benefits and risks of hormone-replacement therapy, dietary modification, and vitamin supplementation on the health of post-menopausal women.

Some 60,000 women will participate in the trials.

An additional 100,000 will be enrolled in a long-term observational study to determine new risk factors for diseases in women.

—STEPHEN BURD

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Departments are shrinking, so we have bigger classes and longer waiting lists to get in. And it's harder to see professors."
The president of the Student Council at the U. of Virginia, on the effects of state budget cuts: A21

"We've simply got to do a better job of getting people to understand the investment in education has a greater payoff than almost anything else we could do in our country."
The president of the National Association of Indcpendent Colleges and Universities: A36

"It shows them science is in everything they major in."
A professor of science, on a course for non-science majors: A17

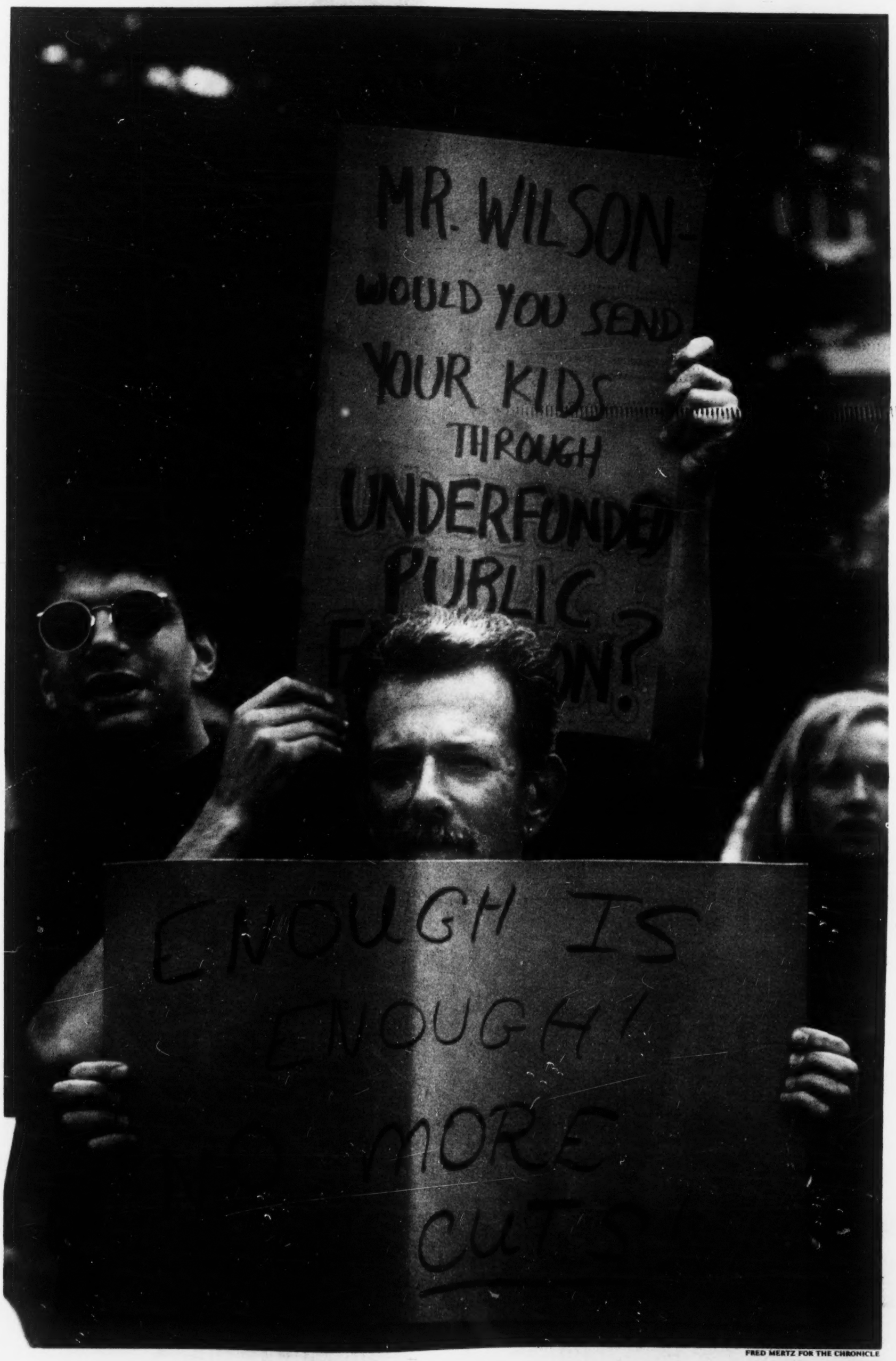
"It is the responsibility of scholars to subject the myths promoted by politicians to rigorous scrutiny."
A history professor, on sharpening the debate over family values: B1

"Excessive pressure falls on younger scholars to produce the Big Synthesis before they are ready to do so, while worthy but modestly defined topics go unappreciated."
A professor of English, on overgeneralization in academe: A56

"It's completely wrong, and it's giving the wrong signal to the outside world. It has already damaged Stellenbosch."
A professor at South Africa's U. of Stellenbosch, on making Afrikaans the language of instruction: A47

"Nobody wants to go out on a limb. That's not exciting, that's not America, and we've got to turn it around."
Robert H. Rines, the founder of New Hampshire's only law school: A5

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-56
Athletics	A44-45
Business & Philanthropy	A33-35
Gazette	A49
Fact Files	A26, 37
Government & Politics	A21-28
Information Technology	A29-32
International	A46-48
Personal & Professional	A17-20
Scholarship	A8-16
Students	A36-43
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-56**
Bulletin Board	B9-55
Opinion, Letters, Architecture	B1-8



FRED MERTZ FOR THE CHRONICLE

As State Spending Declines, Tuition Goes Up: A21, A36

MARGINALIA

A "notification of change in federal employment laws" was sent recently to a reader of ours at, according to the address label, "West Cheater Univ."

■

A member of our staff, urgently needing to talk with a professor at Long Island University, dialed 1-718-488-1000, whereupon he was greeted electronically as follows:

"Welcome to the Brooklyn campus of Long Island University and home of the LIU Plan.

"If you are calling from a Touch-Tone phone, please press 1, now."

After our man pressed 1 (now), he heard:

"For the mailing address and directions to the Brooklyn campus, please press 1, now.

"For the Financial Aid Office, please press 2, now.

"For the Bursar's Office, please press 3, now.

"For the Registrar's Office, please press 4, now.

"For Continuing Education, including non-credit programs, please press 5, now.

"For the Admissions Office, including degree programs, please press 6, now.

"To reach other offices on campus, please press 7, now.

Our man pressed 7 and heard:

"Your call is being transferred. Please wait.

"Operator. May I help you?"

"*Professor Soandso, please.*"

"What department is he in?"

Now?

■

Headline in the University of Oklahoma's *Oklahoma Daily:*

LOCAL POLS DISCUSS
PEROT PHENONEMA

And what did they decicide?

■

From *Religious Studies News*, a publication of the American Academy of Religion and the Society of Biblical Literature:

"Recently, the president of San Diego State University announced he was eliminating the department of religion as part of a larger effort to respond to the financial crisis at his institution. . . .

"The decision was an executive one, with litter or no processing of alternatives. . . ."

"Rubbish!" a reader tells us.

■

From an item in this space:

"Announcement of a job at the University of Minnesota at Duluth:

" 'Chicano / Latino / Hispanic Student Services Coordinator . . .

" 'Graduate degree; evidence of counseling skill; knowledge of Chicago / Latino / Hispanic culture.' "

Was that typo theirs or ours? a dozen or so readers have asked.

Ours, we reply grumpily. —C.G.

In Brief

Students build replica of Columbus flagship

MIAMI — Students at Miami-Dade Community College have built a replica of Christopher Columbus's flagship, the *Santa Maria*, inside the atrium of the college's Medical Center.

Alberto Meza (*below*), an assistant professor of humanities and English, did a dramatic portrayal of Columbus on his voyage.

Black leaders in Miami visited the exhibit and were given a chance to present their views on the "dark side" of the Columbus legend, Mr. Meza said. ■

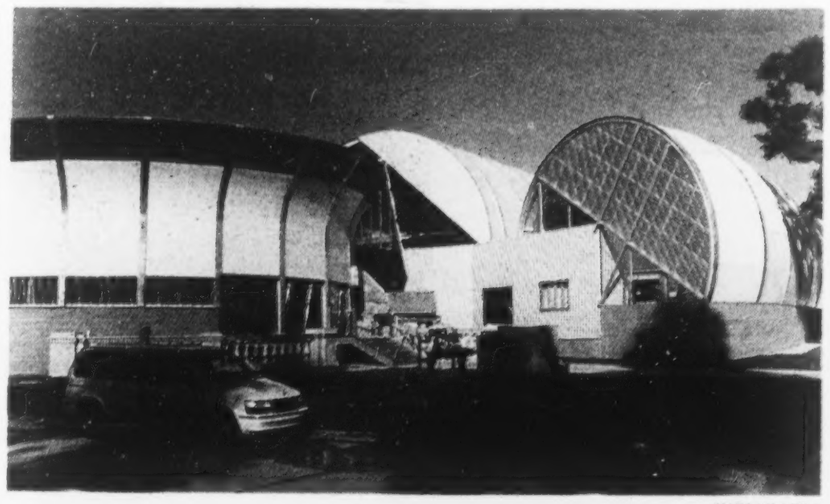
ROBERT WERNER

Racial incidents hit U. of Mass. at Amherst

AMHERST, MASS.—The University of Massachusetts campus has been the site of several race-related disturbances this month, including an incident in which a black resident adviser was allegedly punched by a white man who was visiting two students. The adviser, who told police he had informed the visitor that drinking wasn't allowed in the dormitory hallway, later found racist graffiti on the wall outside his room.

After the incident, about 150 students gathered for a vigil, but many in the crowd grew angry and left the gathering, blocking traffic on a street adjacent to the campus and breaking several windows in a campus building. A group of students, mostly black, entered the dormitory where the assault on the adviser had occurred and shouted racial slurs, demanding that administrators discipline the white students whom the adviser's assailant had been visiting.

Richard O'Brien, the university's chancellor, said the institution would hire more security officers to patrol the campus and would initiate more programs to recruit minority students. ■



HARLAN LEBO

Library finds new home under big top

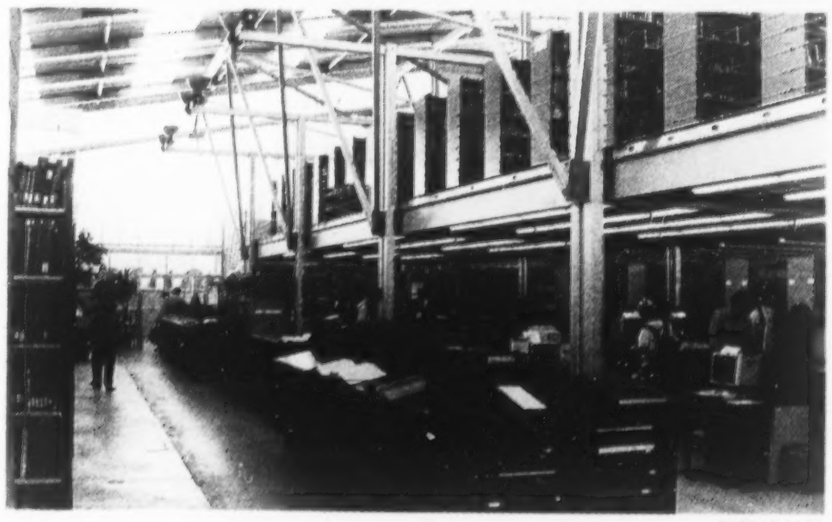
LOS ANGELES—Students on the University of California campus here will have to hunt for books under the big top while the Powell Library is being renovated.

The university's undergraduate collection of books will be housed in a 36,000-square-foot, two-story tent until 1995. Its plastic-coated fabric roof, composed of blue, yellow, white, and translucent panels, is stretched over an aluminum frame.

The tent was completed in early September. All books and furniture had to be moved in three weeks so the temporary quarters would be ready for the start of the new semester.

The structure houses more than 200,000 books and journals, two reading rooms, 500 study carrels, a 40-station computer lab, a 28-seat classroom, and office space.

Workers are renovating the Powell Library because a safety survey determined that the building could be dangerous in the event of an earthquake or fire. ■



HARLAN LEBO

Ex-officer at NYU charged with stealing $4-million

NEW YORK—A former financial-aid officer at New York University has been arrested in Florida and charged with embezzling $4.1-million from the university.

Dora Malfrici, who had worked for the university for 35 years before retiring in May, is charged with issuing 1,200 refund checks over the past 10 years to students who either did not qualify for them or did not exist. She is charged with signing those checks over to accounts registered under a false name and transferring the money into accounts she held with her husband.

University auditors discovered discrepancies in the financial-aid records in June and contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A lawyer for Ms. Malfrici declined to comment. ■

CHRIS HILDRETH, CORNELL U.

Cornell hockey team dances on ice for charity

ITHACA, N.Y.—Members of the men's ice-hockey team at Cornell University donned pink tutus and took to the rink to perform "Swan Lake" for a local charity.

The 32 skaters gave two performances at Cornell's Lynah Rink. Organizers, who are still tabulating the amount raised, said all proceeds would go to Hospicare, a local group that assists people who are taking care of terminally ill family members. A former Olympic skater, JoJo Starbuck, performed, and the sports commentator Dick Button emceed. ■

Fraternity pledge says members assaulted him

AUBURN, ALA.—Five Auburn University students have been charged with assault after a fraternity pledge accused them of making him perform mock sexual acts, coating him with dog feces, and knocking him unconscious.

Ronald K. Long, a freshman, charged that members of the Sigma Pi fraternity mistreated him and other students who were taking part in pledge activities.

The student said that, among other things, the fraternity members had poured beer on him, made him lick a shoe, and forced him to strip to his underwear. They then kicked, choked, and punched him, he said.

Each of the five fraternity members was arrested, charged with assault, and released on $500 bond. If convicted, each faces up to six months in jail and a $500 fine.

Auburn, which prohibits hazing, has suspended the fraternity pending the outcome of two campus investigations. The five students could face disciplinary action ranging from reprimands to suspensions. ■

Man killed in pregame revelry

DALLAS—One man was killed and about a dozen others injured during pregame revelries on the eve of the University of Texas–University of Oklahoma football game this month.

The hotly contested game is traditionally played here, a neutral point halfway between the two campuses.

Thousands of people took to the streets of downtown Dallas the night before the game and 91 were arrested. Thomas J. Crump, who was not a student at either university, was fatally shot after a minor vehicle accident, while other people were injured in stabbings and shootings. Most of those arrested were not students, said a Dallas police spokesman. ■

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Government & Politics

Ways & Means

Bill Clinton may be mellowing when it comes to overhead costs.

In several speeches in his Presidential campaign, Mr. Clinton has cited examples of abuses of the system by which universities are reimbursed for the overhead costs they incur while performing federally sponsored research.

Mr. Clinton's broadsides have alarmed university officials, who have been supplying Mr. Clinton's Little Rock headquarters with information about how difficult it is for universities to understand the rules about overhead costs.

Those officials were pleased last week when the Clinton campaign released a new "Statement Regarding University Research in the 1990's."

The statement included Mr. Clinton's repeated pledge to increase financial support for research and mentioned the "abuse and waste" of overhead reimbursements.

But the statement went on to note that the current regulations are "not always clear," that overhead costs are "very real," and that proper reimbursement is "crucial to a university's ability to carry out basic and applied research."

The statement added: "Our goal must be to implement a rational, consistent, and equitable set of rules for the award and oversight of federal research dollars."

■

A government-supported consortium that conducts research on semiconductors would have to spend about $10-million of its federal support in 1993 on environmental issues, under a bill that Congress has sent to the President.

The report accompanying the bill instructs the consortium, named SEMATECH, to spend 10 per cent of its total federal support—which will be about $100-million—for that purpose. SEMATECH must work with representatives of labor and environmental groups.

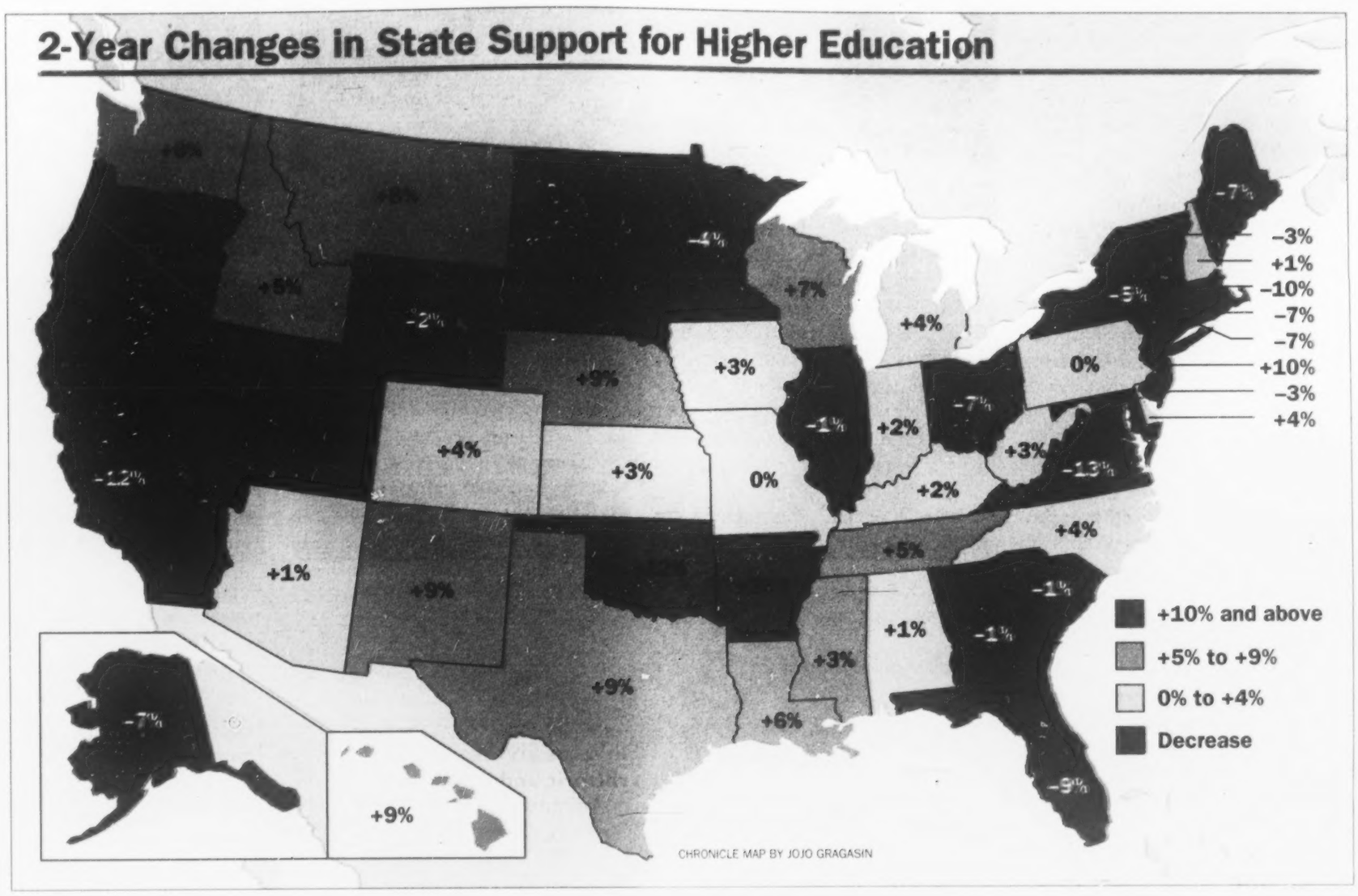
The bill extends the authority of military programs to receive federal funds.

A national coalition of environmental, labor, and community groups called the Campaign for Responsible Technology has been lobbying for the provision. The group has pointed to SEMATECH as an example of the need for a broader range of interest groups—besides industries and universities—to be involved in federally supported consortia that are working on new technologies. SEMATECH awards subcontracts to universities.

■

The National Research Council's Board on Agriculture has announced a new three-year study on the role of agriculture colleges at the nation's land-grant universities.

The study will examine how the colleges are meeting national needs—or can better meet them—in a time of budget cuts.



1% Decline in State Support for Colleges Thought to Be First 2-Year Drop Ever

Institutions and students will get about $300-million less than was provided in 1991-92

By Scott Jaschik

STATE appropriations for higher education this year are about 1 per cent less than they were two years ago—probably the first two-year drop in the country's history.

States will provide colleges and student-aid programs with $39.4-billion for the 1992-93 academic year, about $300-million less than was provided in 1991-92 and about $200-million less than in the previous year, according to a study by the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University.

The authors of the study, which was started in 1958, have always stressed the importance of two-year percentage changes rather than single-year fluctuations, to avoid overestimating the impact of short-term fiscal or political crises. The study has never before recorded a two-year drop, and its sponsors say that, based on reviews of Census Bureau data, they believe this year's two-year drop is the first in American history.

'FUNDAMENTAL RESHAPING' SEEN

Edward R. Hines, a professor of educational administration at Illinois State who directs the study, said the figures were "pretty shocking." Even the Depression of the 1930's did not prompt similar cutbacks.

Mr. Hines said that the bleak state budget picture was leading to "the beginning of a fundamental reshaping of higher education," with state lawmakers and educators debating how best to re-allocate existing funds, eliminate academic programs, and define workable missions for colleges.

Public colleges and universities in 17 states—including such populous ones as California, Florida, Illinois, New York, and Ohio—are receiving lower appropriations this year than two years ago. When the figures are adjusted for inflation over the last two years, 36 states are providing less money than they did two years ago.

The East has been particularly hard hit.

1992-93 APPROPRIATIONS for colleges and universities in the 50 states appear in a table that begins on Page A26.

Of the 17 states with two-year percentage decreases, only four are west of the Mississippi River.

The state with the biggest two-year drop—13 per cent—was Virginia, which just a few years ago was pouring more money into higher education. Matthew W. Cooper, president of the Student Council at the University of Virginia, said that everyone on his campus could feel the effects of the budget cuts.

"We have skyrocketing costs, with tuition being used to replace the state revenue," he said. "Some people have had to leave, and others have more loans."

Mr. Cooper added: "Departments are shrinking, so we have bigger classes and longer waiting lists to get in. And it's harder to see professors."

Universities in a few states are still doing well. Nevada, for the third year in a row, leads the nation with its two-year percentage increase for higher education—27 per cent more than two years ago.

Mark Dawson, chancellor of the University of Nevada System, said almost all of the increase would be used to pay for rapidly rising enrollments. A few institutions in particular—the Community College of Southern Nevada and the University of Nevada at Las Vegas—have been experiencing double-digit enrollment increases for several years now. "We have to build new buildings, and hire as many people as we can," Mr. Dawson said.

The only other state with a two-year increase of more than 20 per cent was Arkansas, with 25 per cent.

Diane S. Gilleland, director of the Arkansas Department of Higher Education, said: "Arkansans have really come to believe that education is the answer. We've really achieved a consensus on this."

Priority items for using the new money are improving academic programs, especially at the technical colleges, and raising faculty salaries.

SOME INCREASES FOR STUDENT AID

While the overall trends in state support for higher education are gloomy, some categories of college spending are doing better than others. In many states, student-aid programs received substantial increases even as operating support for colleges remained level or was going down.

In New York, the state student-aid

Continued on Page A26

State Support for Colleges Drops by 1% Over 2 Years

Continued From Page A21

budget is 24 per cent higher than it was two years ago, while total state spending on higher education is down 5 per cent. Kentucky increased spending on student aid by 19 per cent over two years, compared to a total higher-education increase of 2 per cent.

State officials said the major reason student aid was a priority is that tuition is going up rapidly.

Community coileges are also getting a larger share of state higher-education budgets than they did in the past, especially compared to flagship universities. In Massachusetts, spending on community colleges has held steady over the last two years while the budget for the University of Massachusetts has dropped by 22 per cent.

ENROLLMENT GROWTH

Mississippi's community colleges are receiving 18 per cent more this year than two years ago, while the University of Mississippi is receiving a 3-per-cent increase. In New Mexico, community colleges are receiving 49 per cent more than they did two years ago, while the University of New Mexico has seen its state funds increase by only 7 per cent.

Enrollment growth was the main reason cited for the increases at community colleges. Karen Becklin, interim executive director of the New Mexico Commission on Higher Education, said that over the last 10 years, enrollment at community colleges had increased by 83 per cent, while enrollment at four-year institutions had increased just 10 per cent.

Even with the budget increases, she said, "the funding really hasn't kept up with the tremendous growth."

A notable exception to the community-college financing trend was in California, which operates the largest community-college system in the country. That system's budget for this year is down 18 per cent from two years ago, compared to a 9-per-cent decrease for the University of California.

For private colleges receiving direct state support, 1992-93 is likely to be a tough year. Pennsylvania has completely eliminated its major program of support for private colleges, while New York's is down 59 per cent from two years ago. Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, and South Carolina are also providing less money to private colleges than they did two years ago.

MIXED YEAR FOR BLACK COLLEGES

For historically black public colleges, it was a mixed year. In some states, such as Louisiana, Maryland, and North Carolina, public black colleges fared better than the predominantly white flagship institutions. In North Carolina, for example, North Carolina A&T University, the most prestigious public black college in the state, saw its budget increased by 16 per cent over two years, while the flagship University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill saw its budget grow by only 3 per cent.

In other states, black colleges fared worse than their white counterparts. Central State University in Ohio saw its budget cut by 15 per cent over two years, while the Ohio State University's was cut by 9 per cent. Kentucky State University's budget was cut by 1 per cent over two years, while the University of Kentucky budget went up 5 per cent. In Mississippi, none of the three public black colleges got as large an increase as the University of Mississippi.

Many supporters of black colleges have worried about the impact of a Supreme Court ruling this year in a Mississippi desegregation case, questioning the need for states to support historically black and predominantly white institutions that are located near one another.

This year's appropriations figures, however, may not be reliable indicators of the impact of that decision since most Southern states had wrapped up their appropriations bills before the Court ruling was handed down in late June.

JUDGING A STATE'S COMMITMENT

While the numbers in the Illinois State study are considered reliable, Mr. Hines and other experts on college finance warn that it is not always possible to judge a state's commitment to higher education by the numbers alone. States in which many students attend private colleges, for example, may spend less on public institutions for that reason. In some states, a large portion of the community-college budgets comes from local tax revenue, which does not show up in the Illinois State survey, which measures only state support.

In coming months, the Illinois State center will refine the numbers in its study. A final version, with additional analysis, will be available for $12 in early spring from the State Higher Education Executive Officers, 707 17th Street, Suite 2700, Denver 80202-3427. ■

STATE NOTES

■ Black alumni in Miss. vow to fight plans to close colleges

■ Wayne State U. receives state money to run a public school

Black-college alumni in Mississippi last week vowed to defend their institutions after the revelation of several proposals being considered by the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning to merge, close, or limit the functions of some historically black universities.

During a news conference at Jackson State University, the alumni vowed to stand together to assure that none of the state's public historically black institutions—Alcorn, Jackson, and Mississippi Valley State Universities—would be harmed.

"The board is trying to punish the institutions that have been historically overburdened in past years," said Melvene L. Coney, president of the Jackson State alumni association.

In closed sessions throughout last week, the board considered a long list of proposals, including closing Mississippi Valley; reducing Alcorn to a division of the University of Southern Mississippi; and changing Delta State University and Alcorn from universities to colleges.

The proposals were floated as ways to resolve a 17-year-old desegregation case on which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in June.

The Supreme Court ruled that the Mississippi higher-education system was segregated. In eliminating the vestiges of segregation, Mississippi should consider its college-admission policies, as well as mergers or closures of some institutions, the Court said.

A spokeswoman for W. Ray Cleere, commissioner of higher education, said the proposals "may be items the board has to look at," although it may not choose any of them. —JOYE MERCER

■

Wayne State University, hoping to take advantage of a law that was adopted last year, plans to open Michigan's first university-run public school next year with an inner-city school that stresses academics.

Plans are preliminary, but the school may experiment with longer school days, Saturday classes, a year-round calendar, and use of Wayne State's computer and science labs, said Tom Watkins, special assistant to the president for public-school initiatives at Wayne State.

Mr. Watkins said students would be chosen randomly from applications, and organizers plan to recruit energetically throughout Detroit.

Wayne State's proposal has drawn fire from Detroit Public Schools officials who don't want to lose state tax money. The Wayne State school would collect $4,300 per student in state money, the amount paid to the Detroit district. —KIT LIVELY

State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1992-93

The following figures were compiled by Edward R. Hines and Gwen B. Pruyne of Illinois State University. The table omits footnotes on some of the figures. The designation "n/c" indicates that figures are not comparable.

	1992-93 appropriations (in thousands)	2-year change
ALABAMA		
Total	**$824,000**	**+1%**
ALASKA		
U of Alaska System	$166,041	−3%
Student aid	0	−100
Other	8,077	n/c
Total	**$174,118**	**−7%**
ARIZONA		
U of Arizona	$242,254	0%
Arizona State U	207,079	0
Northern Arizona U	72,939	+7
Community colleges	75,945	+2
Other	7,050	n/c
Total	**$605,267**	**+1%**
ARKANSAS		
U of Arkansas System	$232,499	+16%
Arkansas State U	39,893	+21
U of Central Arkansas	27,540	+18
Southern Arkansas U	13,612	+1
Arkansas Tech U	14,744	+16
Henderson State U	12,082	+20
Community colleges	32,799	+33
Technical colleges	20,909	n/c
Student aid	14,167	+97
Other	$3,582	n/c
Total	**$411,827**	**+25%**
CALIFORNIA		
U of California System	$1,893,154	−9%
California State U	1,516,908	−10
Community colleges	1,274,400	−18
California Maritime Academy	6,279	−7
Student aid	148,304	−3
Other	2,561	n/c
Total	**$4,841,606**	**−12%**
COLORADO		
U of Colorado System	$169,137	0%
State Board of Agriculture (for Colorado State U, U of Southern Colorado, and Ft Lewis C)	107,221	+4
State colleges (Mesa, Metropolitan, Western, and Adams State)	53,166	+4
U of Northern Colorado	30,085	+4
Colorado Sch of Mines	11,590	+4
Community colleges	81,933	+5
Vocational education	30,285	+14
Colorado Advanced Tech Inst	3,116	+10
Student aid	37,224	+11
Other	5,401	n/c
Total	**$529,158**	**+4%**
CONNECTICUT		
U of Connecticut	$175,004	−9%
State U System		
Central Connecticut	$29,487	−8%
Southern Connecticut	29,873	−4
Western Connecticut	15,180	−5
Eastern Connecticut	12,830	−7
Central office	2,106	−1
Central Naugautuck Valley Region Higher Ed Ctr	2,752	−14
Regional community colleges	60,260	−7
State technical colleges	16,230	−1
Other	142,516	n/c
Total	**$486,238**	**−7%**
DELAWARE		
U of Delaware	$70,182	+4%
Delaware State C	18,469	+5
Tech & community colleges	30,362	+6
Other	3,456	n/c
Total	**$122,469**	**+4%**
FLORIDA		
U of Florida	$324,184	−9%
U of South Florida	155,366	−7
Florida State U	131,936	0
Florida International U	67,205	−3
U of Central Florida	61,023	−7
Florida Atlantic U	45,189	−16
Florida A&M U	39,427	−7
U of West Florida	29,669	−6
U of North Florida	25,709	−3
Aid to private colleges	40,304	−18
Community colleges	416,805	−14
Student aid	$54,060	+15%
Other	24,385	n/c
Total	**$1,415,262**	**−9%**
GEORGIA		
U of Georgia	$266,458	−4%
Medical C of Georgia	109,172	−1
Georgia State U	98,820	+2
Georgia Inst of Tech	108,535	−4
Georgia Southern C	41,993	+16
Kennesaw C	23,641	+14
Valdosta State C	22,472	+3
West Georgia C	22,171	+5
Georgia C	15,220	+4
Columbus C	14,901	−3
Southern C of Tech	14,348	+1
Augusta C	13,581	+7
Fort Valley State C	11,876	−3
Armstrong State C	11,863	+14
Savannah State C	11,315	−2
Albany State C	11,267	−2
North Georgia C	9,344	+10
Clayton State C	9,327	+5
Georgia Southwestern C	8,879	−5
Community colleges	96,987	+11
Student aid	1,876	+3
Other	27,680	n/c
Total	**$951,726**	**−1%**
HAWAII		
U of Hawaii	$321,564	+12%
Other	51,068	0
Less tuition and other revenue	−30,939	+23
Total	**$341,693**	**+9%**

Continued on Following Page

How the States Rank

	1992-93 appropriations (a)		2-year change		
	Amount	Rank	not adjusted for inflation (b)	adjusted for inflation (c)	Rank
Alabama	$824,000,000	17	+1%	−6%	31
Alaska	174,118,000	41	−7	−13	46
Arizona	605,267,000	24	+1	−5	29
Arkansas	411,827,000	33	+25	+17	2
California	4,841,606,000	1	−12	−18	49
Colorado	529,158,000	28	+4	−3	20
Connecticut	486,239,000	29	−7	−13	43
Delaware	122,469,000	45	+4	−2	19
Florida	1,415,262,000	7	−9	−15	47
Georgia	951,726,000	12	−1	−7	35
Hawaii	341,693,000	37	+9	+2	9
Idaho	192,609,000	40	+5	−2	18
Illinois	1,718,849,000	4	−1	−8	36
Indiana	894,242,000	16	+2	−5	27
Iowa	601,983,000	25	+3	−4	26
Kansas	465,860,000	31	+3	−4	25
Kentucky	621,794,000	22	+2	−5	28
Louisiana	620,791,000	23	+6	−1	16
Maine	172 [illegible]00	42	−7	−13	45
Maryland	788,159,000	18	−3	−10	39
Massachusetts	625,380,000	21	−10	−16	48
Michigan	1,539,460,000	6	+4	−3	22
Minnesota	965,288,000	11	−4	−10	40
Mississippi	437,215,000	32	+3	−4	23
Missouri	590,483,000	26	0	−7	32
Montana	125,863,000	44	+8	+1	13
Nebraska	358,591,000	35	+9	+2	10
Nevada	207,572,000	39	+27	+19	1
New Hampshire	74,026,000	49	+1	−5	30
New Jersey	1,177,880,000	10	+10	+3	8
New Mexico	364,895,000	34	+9	+2	11
New York	2,689,086,000	3	−5	−11	41
North Carolina	1,541,926,000	5	+4	−3	21
North Dakota	145,535,000	43	+12	+5	6
Ohio	1,376,490,000	9	−7	−13	42
Oklahoma	557,532,000	27	+12	+4	7
Oregon	485,482,000	30	+16	+8	3
Pennsylvania	1,388,920,000	8	0	−7	33
Rhode Island	118,911,000	47	−7	−13	44
South Carolina	633,379,000	20	−1	−7	34
South Dakota	104,472,000	48	+16	+8	4
Tennessee	747,525,000	19	+5	−2	17
Texas	2,802,348,000	2	+9	+2	12
Utah	345,888,000	36	+13	+6	5
Vermont	54,912,000	50	−3	−10	38
Virginia	934,776,000	13	−13	−18	50
Washington	909,892,000	14	+6	−1	15
West Virginia	284,606,000	38	+3	−4	24
Wisconsin	902,988,000	15	+7	0	14
Wyoming	122,152,000	46	−2	−9	37
Total U. S.	**$39,394,108,000**		**−1%**	**−7%**	

Note: Percentages shown are rounded. Rankings are based on unrounded figures.
(a) Reported by Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses for higher education, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. Amount of appropriations may be changed in some states because of increases or decreases in revenue. Not included are appropriations for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees. Included are appropriations for annual operating expenses even if appropriated to some other state agency for ultimate allocation to universities.
(b) Change in appropriations from 1990-91 to 1992-93, as reported by Edward R. Hines.
(c) Two-year change in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 7.1 per cent, as indicated by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Indexes for August, 1992, and August, 1990.

FACT FILE: State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1992-93

	1992-93 appropriations (in thousands)	2-year change
IDAHO		
U of Idaho	$73,637	+4%
Boise State U	41,286	+5
Idaho State U	36,257	+7
Lewis-Clark State C	6,752	+6
Community colleges	8,741	+4
Vocational education	19,445	0
Student aid	1,637	0
Other	4,854	n/c
Total	**$192,609**	**+5%**
ILLINOIS		
U of Illinois	$576,074	−4%
Southern Illinois U	176,501	−5
Northern Illinois U	84,929	−8
Illinois State U	66,211	−2
Western Illinois U	43,460	−8
Eastern Illinois U	36,086	−6
Northeastern Illinois U	30,688	−6
Chicago State U	24,555	−11
Governors State U	17,642	−9
Sangamon State U	16,749	−5
Community colleges	246,810	−1
Student aid	222,484	+9
Other	176,660	n/c
Total	**$1,718,849**	**−1%**
INDIANA		
Indiana U	$339,996	+2%
Purdue U	240,682	+1
Ball State U	99,961	+2
Indiana State U	63,539	0
Vincennes U	22,141	+4
U of Southern Indiana	14,082	+10
Indiana Voc-Tech C	55,716	+3
Student aid	53,166	+9
Other	4,959	n/c
Total	**$894,242**	**+2%**
IOWA		
U of Iowa	$198,550	+2%
Iowa State U	192,423	+3
U of Northern Iowa	64,886	+10
Community colleges	106,895	+6
Student aid	37,872	−9
Other	1,357	n/c
Total	**$601,983**	**+3%**
KANSAS		
U of Kansas	$162,944	n/c
Kansas State U	115,591	n/c
Wichita State U	47,700	n/c
Pittsburg State U	21,429	n/c
Fort Hays State U	20,453	n/c
Emporia State U	20,659	n/c
Washburn U of Topeka	6,121	n/c
Community colleges	47,831	n/c
Other	23,132	n/c
Total	**$465,860**	**+3%**
KENTUCKY		
U of Kentucky	$280,465	+5%
U of Louisville	121,446	0
Eastern Kentucky U	46,596	−2
Western Kentucky U	45,417	−3
Murray State U	33,839	−2
Morehead State U	27,678	−4
Northern Kentucky U	23,668	−3
Kentucky State U	15,339	−1
Student aid	20,476	+19
Other	6,870	n/c
Total	**$621,794**	**+2%**
LOUISIANA		
Louisiana State U System	$324,004	−4%
Southern U System	53,181	+12
U of Southwestern La	45,313	+16
Louisiana Tech U	32,194	+20
Northeast Louisiana U	31,247	+19
Southeastern Louisiana U	26,009	+31
Grambling State U	19,652	+11
McNeese State U	19,720	+10
Northwestern State U of La	20,045	+26
Nicholls State U	18,827	+13
Nunez CC	2,909	n/c
Delgado CC	19,614	+61
Louisiana U Marine Consortium	1,520	−3
Aid to private colleges	3,700	n/c
Other	2,856	n/c
Total	**$620,791**	**+6%**
MAINE		
U of Maine System	$134,956	−8%
Maine Maritime Academy	6,472	−8
Tech C System	22,993	−8
Student aid	8,564	+4
Total	**$172,985**	**−7%**

	1992-93 appropriations (in thousands)	2-year change
MARYLAND		
U of Maryland System	$546,386	−8%
Morgan State U	32,939	+4
St Mary's C of Maryland	10,514	+1
Community colleges	138,503	+12
Aid to private colleges	25,365	−1
Student aid	27,838	+30
Other	6,614	n/c
Total	**$788,159**	**−3%**
MASSACHUSETTS		
U of Massachusetts	$221,617	−22%
Salem State C	19,065	n/c
Bridgewater State C	18,430	n/c
Fitchburg State C	15,394	n/c
Worcester State C	12,429	n/c
Westfield State C	12,151	n/c
Framingham State C	12,095	n/c
North Adams State C	8,382	n/c
Massachusetts C of Art	7,950	+3
Mass Maritime Academy	7,053	0
Community colleges	126,010	0
Student aid	40,000	−30
Other	124,804	n/c
Total	**$625,380**	**−10%**
MICHIGAN		
U of Michigan	$308,712	+3%
Michigan State U	275,726	+3
Wayne State U	189,463	+3
Western Michigan U	86,085	+4
Eastern Michigan U	64,559	+4
Central Michigan U	59,031	+4
Ferris State C	41,569	+5
Michigan Tech U	40,767	+4
Northern Michigan U	39,898	+5
Oakland U	36,143	+2
Grand Valley State C	29,222	+4
Saginaw Valley C	16,946	+3
Lake Superior State C	10,638	+4
Upper Peninsula Health Project	674	+3
Community colleges	240,000	+6
Student aid	102,072	+4
Other	2,175	n/c
Less federal funds	−4,220	0
Total	**$1,539,460**	**+4%**
MINNESOTA		
U of Minnesota System	$438,216	−7%
State universities	175,652	0
Technical colleges	159,276	−7
Community colleges	97,194	0
Mayo Medical Schs	956	−12
Student aid	84,322	+1
Other	9,672	n/c
Total	**$965,288**	**−4%**
MISSISSIPPI		
U of Mississippi	$107,067	+3%
Mississippi State U	89,140	−2
U of Southern Mississippi	47,098	−1
Jackson State U	19,122	+2
Delta State U	11,611	−2
Alcorn State U	9,419	+1
Mississippi Valley State U	6,862	−1
Mississippi U for Women	7,125	−11
Community colleges	83,523	+18
Vocational education	47,168	0
Student aid	2,136	+3
Other	6,944	n/c
Total	**$437,215**	**+3%**
MISSOURI		
U of Missouri	$289,351	−4%
Southwest Missouri State U	51,954	+2
Central Missouri State U	38,957	+2
Southeast Missouri State U	31,410	+2
Northeast Missouri State U	27,455	+2
Northwest Missouri State U	18,708	+2
Southern Missouri State U	12,814	+2
Western Missouri State U	12,757	+2
Lincoln U	10,431	+2
Harris-Stowe C	4,952	+2
Community colleges	70,662	+6
Student aid	19,725	+6
Other	1,307	n/c
Total	**$590,483**	**0%**
MONTANA		
Montana State U	$50,804	+8%
University of Montana	32,785	+9
Eastern Montana C	12,078	+6
C of Mineral Science & Tech	9,363	+4

Continued on Following Page

State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1992-93—Continued

	1992-93 appropriations (in thousands)	2-year change
MONTANA—Continued		
Northern Montana C	$6,851	+7%
Western Montana C	3,893	+6
Community colleges	4,063	+28
Student aid	4,918	+4
Other	1,108	n/c
Total	**$125,863**	**+8%**
NEBRASKA		
U of Nebraska	$296,657	+9%
Wayne State C	9,651	+12
Chadron State C	8,891	+10
Peru State C	4,893	+8
Tech community colleges	35,048	+9
Student aid	2,097	+18
Other	1,354	n/c
Total	**$358,591**	**+9%**
NEVADA		
U of Nevada System	$139,983	+32%
Community colleges	45,433	+52
Other	22,156	n/c
Total	**$207,572**	**+27%**
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U of New Hampshire	$40,789	+5%
Plymouth State C	7,373	−2
Keene State C	6,945	+4
New Hampshire Tech Inst	4,731	−10
Sch for Lifelong Learning	893	+24
Technical colleges	10,229	−8
Student aid	437	−4
Other	2,629	n/c
Total	**$74,026**	**+1%**
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers U System	$243,381	+3%
U of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	162,932	+8
New Jersey Inst of Tech	39,043	+2
Montclair State C	34,977	+2
William Paterson C	30,406	−1
Trenton State C	28,911	−1
Rowan State C	28,344	+2
Kean C of New Jersey	27,445	0
Jersey City State C	24,857	−1
Stockton State C	16,285	+2
Ramapo C of New Jersey	15,025	−1
Thomas A Edison State C	3,548	+6
Community colleges	87,673	+8
Aid to private colleges	20,120	−2
Health-related programs	5,121	−12
Fringe benefits, estimate	253,964	+22
Student aid	140,744	+35
Other	15,104	n/c
Total	**$1,177,880**	**+10%**
NEW MEXICO		
U of New Mexico	$147,724	+7%
New Mexico State U	95,325	+8
Eastern New Mexico U	22,518	−12
NM Inst of Mining and Tech	17,235	+11
New Mexico Highlands U	12,168	+6
Western New Mexico U	8,196	+2
Community colleges	16,728	+49
Voc-tech schools	26,836	+19
Student aid	15,483	+24
Other	2,682	n/c
Total	**$364,895**	**+9%**
NEW YORK		
State U of New York		
University centers	$538,630	−6%
Medical centers	98,277	−4
Colleges of arts and science	352,413	−2
Statutory colleges	123,103	−2
Specialized colleges	80,458	−2
University-wide programs	69,721	n/c
Ag and tech colleges	105,589	−3
Fringe benefits	335,913	+6
Cornell land script	35	+3
Less SUNY student fees	−554,881	−8
SUNY total	1,149,258	−3
Cornell cooperative extension	2,863	−15
Community colleges	380,714	+6
City U of New York	532,093	−17
Aid to private colleges	73,436	−59
Student aid	536,027	+24
Other	14,695	n/c
Total	**$2,689,086**	**−5%**
NORTH CAROLINA		
U of North Carolina Chapel Hill	$273,623	+3%
North Carolina State U	$240,293	+3%
East Carolina U	126,561	+5
Charlotte	58,858	+6
Greensboro	54,381	−1
Appalachian State U	52,840	+2
NC A&T State U	40,705	+16
Western Carolina U	36,481	+6
Wilmington	33,402	+6
NC Central U	27,775	+5
Fayetteville State U	19,104	+13
Asheville	16,970	+7
Winston-Salem State U	16,278	+3
Pembroke State U	16,281	+5
Elizabeth City State U	15,504	+6
NC Sch of the Arts	8,014	0
NC Memorial Hospital	41,160	+22
CC's and tech insts	392,818	+1
Student aid	47,680	−1
Other	23,198	n/c
Total	**$1,541,926**	**+4%**
NORTH DAKOTA		
U of North Dakota	$53,486	+13%
North Dakota State U	51,386	+10
ND State C of Science	9,565	+6
Minot State U	8,791	+1
Bismarck State C	5,219	+57
Dickinson State U	4,772	+3
Valley City State U	4,162	+8
Mayville State U	3,222	+7
Student aid	1,710	+25
Other	3,225	n/c
Total	**$145,535**	**+12%**
OHIO		
Ohio State U	$292,365	−9%
U of Cincinnati	132,180	−7
Ohio U	75,982	0
U of Akron	72,783	−8
Kent State U	65,014	−7
U of Toledo	64,997	−5
Bowling Green State U	56,884	−8
Wright State U	56,027	−8
Cleveland State U	53,552	−7
Miami U	46,783	−8
Youngstown State U	39,187	−9
Medical C of Ohio	24,965	−2
Central State U	11,322	−15
Northeastern Ohio U's C of Medicine	12,116	−3
Shawnee State U	10,308	−4
Case Western Reserve U Medical and Dental Schs	4,055	−24
Community colleges	107,958	+3
Technical colleges	73,610	+4
University branches	48,349	−12
Student aid	93,286	+22
Other	34,767	n/c
Total	**$1,376,490**	**−7%**
OKLAHOMA		
Oklahoma State U	$154,003	+11%
U of Oklahoma	153,446	+12
Central State U	29,290	+12
Northeastern State U	21,220	+12
Southwestern Okla State U	16,017	+11
Cameron U	13,346	+11
East Central U	11,921	+11
Southeastern Okla State U	11,617	+11
Langston U	7,731	+14
Northwestern State U	5,376	+11
U of Science & Arts	4,704	+11
Oklahoma Panhandle State U	4,654	+10
Community colleges	90,255	+11
Financial aid	16,184	+9
Other	17,367	n/c
Total	**$557,532**	**+12%**
OREGON		
Oregon State U	$118,095	+12%
U of Oregon	68,343	+6
Oregon Health Sciences U	68,193	+14
Portland State U	46,316	+8
Southern Oregon State C	16,277	+8
Western Oregon State C	14,643	+11
Oregon Inst of Tech	14,189	+10
Eastern Oregon State C	9,895	+9
Community colleges	101,321	+40
Student aid	13,713	+7
Other	14,497	n/c
Total	**$485,482**	**+16%**
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania State U	$249,204	+4%
Temple U	$137,809	+4%
U of Pittsburgh	135,073	+3
Lincoln U	9,894	+3
State System of Higher Education	359,352	+3
Private, state-aided insts	1,427	n/c
Community colleges, estimate	123,001	+16
Thaddeus Stevens State Sch of Tech	4,624	+8
Student aid and other	368,536	n/c
Total	**$1,388,920**	**0%**
RHODE ISLAND		
U of Rhode Island	$54,423	−10%
Rhode Island C	26,579	−3
CC of Rhode Island	23,715	−3
Student aid	10,132	−8
Other	4,062	n/c
Total	**$118,911**	**−7%**
SOUTH CAROLINA		
U of South Carolina	$176,578	−1%
Clemson U	124,730	0
Medical U of SC	110,168	−4
C of Charleston	21,433	+2
Winthrop C	18,720	−4
South Carolina State C	18,994	−1
Citadel Military C of SC	12,816	−4
Francis Marion C	12,008	−2
Lander C	7,935	−3
Aid to private-college students	16,700	−5
Student aid	825	−7
Community colleges	109,580	+3
Other	2,892	n/c
Total	**$633,379**	**−1%**
SOUTH DAKOTA		
South Dakota State U	$42,685	+14%
U of South Dakota	37,227	+18
SD Sch of Mines and Tech	10,034	+13
Northern State U	9,240	+9
Black Hills State U	7,407	+18
Dakota State U	5,263	+10
Vocational education	9,237	+23
Student aid	612	+16
Other	7,598	n/c
Less estimated tuition	−24,831	+13
Total	**$104,472**	**+16%**
TENNESSEE		
U of Tennessee System	$293,404	+2%
State U System		
Memphis	74,789	+3
East Tennessee	53,659	+4
Middle Tennessee	47,144	+9
Tenn Technological U	31,738	0
Tennessee	25,237	+5
Austin Peay	19,108	+10
Community colleges	123,750	+13
Area voc-tech schools	25,787	+4
Student aid	14,202	0
Other	38,707	n/c
Total	**$747,525**	**+5%**
TEXAS		
U of Texas System	$988,141	+5%
Texas A&M U System	389,120	+8
U of Houston System	145,401	+8
Texas State U System	95,186	+8
Lamar U System	34,731	+7
Texas Tech U	130,363	+7
U of North Texas	97,641	+9
Texas State Tech C	46,441	+6
Texas Woman's U	34,712	+9
Stephen F Austin State U	28,967	+5
Texas Southern U	25,452	+4
East Texas State U	23,843	+7
Midwestern State U	11,315	+5
Baylor C of Medicine and Dentistry	43,317	−4
Community colleges	569,065	+11
Student aid and other	138,653	n/c
Total	**$2,802,348**	**+9%**
UTAH		
U of Utah	$142,083	+12%
Utah State U	78,877	+13
Weber State U	38,689	+10
Southern Utah U	13,449	+15
Dixie C	7,947	+18
Snow C	7,410	+15
C of Eastern Utah	7,050	+14
Salt Lake CC	28,202	+25
Utah Valley CC	16,275	+15
Other	$5,906	n/c
Total	**$345,888**	**+13%**
VERMONT		
U of Vermont	$26,652	−5%
State colleges	14,814	−4
Student aid	12,544	+3
Other	902	n/c
Total	**$54,912**	**−3%**
VIRGINIA		
Virginia Commonwealth U	$114,941	−31%
Va Polytech Inst and State U	150,329	−11
U of Virginia	129,823	−19
George Mason U	51,082	−11
Old Dominion U	42,963	−11
C of William and Mary	40,574	−10
James Madison U	28,222	−10
Radford U	23,820	−10
Norfolk State U	19,038	−19
Virginia State U	12,897	−14
Longwood C	10,041	−8
Mary Washington C	9,218	−11
Christopher Newport C	8,991	−8
Virginia Military Inst	8,395	−13
Community colleges	171,170	−6
Student aid	62,910	+43
Other	50,362	n/c
Total	**$934,776**	**−13%**
WASHINGTON		
U of Washington	$273,008	+4%
Washington State U	155,097	+5
Western Washington U	43,727	+5
Eastern Washington U	38,720	+4
Central Washington U	33,777	+3
Evergreen State C	20,793	+1
Spokane Joint Center	292	n/c
Community colleges	304,656	+9
Other	39,822	n/c
Total	**$909,892**	**+6%**
WEST VIRGINIA		
State U System		
West Virginia U	$145,223	+2%
Marshall U	41,541	+3
West Virginia C of Graduate Studies	5,843	+3
West Virginia Sch of Osteopathic Medicine	5,247	+2
State C System		
Fairmont State C	12,444	+4
West Virginia State C	9,806	+3
W Va Inst of Tech	9,791	+2
West Liberty State C	8,211	+2
Shepherd C	7,798	+4
Concord C	6,590	+3
Glenville State C	5,595	+3
Bluefield State C	5,471	+3
West Virginia Northern CC	4,287	+4
Southern W Va CC	4,111	+4
Student aid	4,545	+3
Other	11,623	n/c
Less dedicated lottery proceeds	−3,520	+12
Total	**$284,606**	**+3%**
WISCONSIN		
U of Wisconsin System		
Madison	$284,106	+6%
Milwaukee	92,031	+5
Oshkosh	34,466	+5
Eau Claire	33,578	+3
Stevens Point	29,467	+6
Whitewater	29,152	+5
La Crosse	27,766	+5
Stout	26,602	+9
River Falls	19,629	+2
Platteville	20,042	+8
Parkside	17,651	+8
Green Bay	16,001	+3
Superior	10,465	+2
Two-year centers	24,253	+11
Extension	47,104	+6
Systemwide programs	22,888	+22
Vocational and adult education	114,370	+8
Medical C of Wisconsin	7,499	+31
Student aid	45,918	+11
Total	**$902,988**	**+7%**
WYOMING		
U of Wyoming	$78,770	0%
Community colleges	41,750	0
Other	1,632	n/c
Total	**$122,152**	**−2%**

Business & Philanthropy

Give & Take

The Indiana University Foundation stands to make $3.5-million by selling a Mississippi ranch it was given in the mid-1970's, but some students object, saying the deal would foster "environmental racism."

The prospective buyer wants to use a portion of the 6,000-acre parcel—located in a poor and predominantly black county—for an incinerator and landfill for the disposal of hazardous waste. The buyer also plans a research center there.

The Student Environmental Action Coalition has urged the foundation to cancel the sale. It contends that the facility will endanger residents and that the company behind the project chose the site because residents lack the political clout to oppose it.

It is "totally unethical for our school to be involved with this," says Sarah A. Hodgdon, a senior and director of the student group.

In Mississippi, the project is endorsed by several local governments and business groups, but opposed by a grassroots environmental organization.

Mississippi lawmakers have mandated that the state have such a facility, and another site in the same county is also being considered.

Ben Tubb, manager of human resources for Hughes Environmental Systems–Federated Technologies Mississippi Inc., says he "would not argue" that environmental racism exists, but insists the company chose the site because of its geology and proximity to highways and rail lines, not demographics.

He says the facility would be safe and produce needed jobs. He also questions the "paternalistic attitude" of the students.

The company's option on the property expires April 1. Mr. Tubb says the company expects to know by then whether it will go through with the sale. Foundation officials say if the deal falls through they will try to sell the land again. But they note that during the four years the land was for sale, they had no other offers.

■

As police commissioner in New York City and Houston, Lee P. Brown championed street policing and other preventive measures to thwart crime.

Now, aided by a $1-million grant from the Houston Endowment to Texas Southern University, Mr. Brown plans to apply the same preventive approach to help young black men avoid the hazards of the streets and get an education.

Mr. Brown joined the faculty in September and is now director of the university's "Black Male Initiative Program."

With the grant announced last week, Texas Southern plans to expand the year-old program to include counseling and tutoring for students at junior- and senior-high schools and job-counseling for college students.

Says Mr. Brown: "The whole objective is to intervene."

Fund Drives Flourish, but How Much Do They Really Raise?

As more universities seek record totals, some question value of big campaigns

Vance T. Peterson of Occidental College, who heads the committee working on the CASE guidelines: "The new standards would prevent possible deception."

NANCY KAYE FOR THE CHRONICLE

By Julie L. Nicklin

PROFESSORS at Wichita State University learned the lesson the hard way: Campaign successes aren't always what they seem.

In 1990, Wichita State appeared well on its way to raising $300-million in a nine-year campaign, when professors realized that much of the money wouldn't come to the campus for years.

Fund raisers, the professors maintained, were placing too-high value on deferred gifts, including life insurance and bequests, that wouldn't be available until the donors had died.

"We seemed to prefer deferred gifts over cash gifts to boost totals," says A. J. Mandt, a Wichita State associate professor of philosophy. "But by just raising our headline totals, we were defeating ourselves."

In December, Wichita State abandoned the drive about four years early. More than half of the $130-million raised—$68.9-million—was in deferred gifts.

WHERE DOES ALL THE MONEY GO?

Colleges and universities, including Wichita State, have virtually free rein when conducting campaigns.

But as campaigns become more prevalent and mega-million—even billion-dollar—drives become more commonplace, fund raisers and professors are looking more closely at how institutions conduct the fund drives and how they count gifts to meet or exceed their goals.

Some also are questioning whether the campaigns are necessary. Peter McE. Buchanan, president of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (known as CASE), has called higher education's emphasis on huge campaigns the "dumbest thing I've ever seen."

Like Mr. Buchanan, some fund raisers fear that an institution can weaken its own integrity in the public's eye by concentrating too much on the campaign's size, counting virtually all gifts, and stretching the effort over a long period. The fact that so many institutions are experiencing budget difficulties, the fund raisers say, also makes people wonder where all the money is going.

Fund raisers who disagree say that a campaign is one of the few effective ways for an institution to increase significantly the number of its donors and to meet its needs.

Although many institutions that are engaged in campaigns place conservative values on gifts and pledges, some fund raisers contend that a number of methods used to count promised bequests, life-insurance policies, charitable trusts, art work, and federal grants are misleading.

Among the practices they question:

- In its $150-million campaign, Virginia Military Institute counted at full value a $100,000 life-insurance policy from an alumnus in his 20's, as well as promises of bequests from other recent graduates.
- Yale University is counting toward its $1.5-billion campaign four $20-million gifts from members of the Bass family of Texas, even though all the pledges were made before the date Yale officially began quietly soliciting gifts for its campaign.
- Stanford University counted at full value toward its $1.1-billion campaign a charitable trust from which the campus will not receive income until the trust's beneficiary who is under 10 years old dies.
- The University of Vermont is counting federal and state grants toward its $100-million campaign, so public money ac-

Continued on Following Page

University Campaigns to Raise $1-Billion or More

	Goal	Began	Publicly announced	Scheduled to close	Gifts and pledges to date
Yale U.	$1.5-billion	7/91	5/92	6/97	$618-million
Cornell U.	$1.25-billion	9/88	10/90	12/95	$705-million
Columbia U.	$1.15-billion	12/88	9/90	12/95	$620-million
Stanford U.*	$1.1-billion	1/86	2/87	2/92	$1.3-billion
Boston U.	$1-billion	n/a	5/88	2000	n/a
New York U.	$1-billion	9/84	12/85	1/2000	$749-million
U. of Michigan	$1-billion	7/90	9/92	9/97	$350-million
U. of Pennsylvania	$1-billion	7/88	10/89	6/94	$847-million

* Campaign has been completed
n/a Information not available

SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

Some Institutions Question Value of Mega-Campaigns by Fund Raisers

Continued From Preceding Page

counts for about 20 per cent of the $87-million the institution has raised so far.

Because of the inconsistencies that have led to some abuses, CASE, with several other groups, is developing a set of guidelines for colleges to follow in counting gifts toward campaign totals. A final draft of the proposals should be released this month.

"There are some funny practices going on," says Vance T. Peterson, the vice-president for institutional advancement at Occidental College and the head of the committee working on the CASE guidelines. "The new standards would prevent possible deception."

Some fund raisers applaud the effort to provide a consistent framework, saying it might help erase the public's perception of colleges as money-hungry institutions—a view that has grown with the increasing size and frequency of campaigns. The framework, they say, would also help institutions more accurately compare their fund-raising success with that of their peers.

Other fund raisers say there is no need for a common standard because a campaign is designed for the needs of an individual institution, which should be free to determine the length of the drive, the types of gifts and pledges that will be accepted, and how they will be counted.

DOCUMENTATION FROM WILLS

One area of great inconsistency among institutions is how they count promises of bequests.

In its 12-year campaign that ended in 1990, VMI counted the thousands of dollars that several alumni in their 20's had promised to bequeath, VMI officials said.

VMI officials asked for documentation from the givers' wills to prove that the money was earmarked for the institute, but didn't receive the proof from every donor.

John A. Walters, vice-president of the VMI Foundation Inc., says officials "didn't get too upset about it if the guy didn't do that" because VMI alumni have always been trustworthy donors. "We didn't run him into the ground trying to get a piece of paper that says it," Mr. Walters says.

STANDING BEHIND THE NUMBERS

Other institutions refrain from the practice of counting bequest pledges because they may never see the money. Columbia University is not counting bequests—with or without documentation—toward its $1.15-billion campaign unless the donor has died.

"Someone can change their mind up until the time they die," says Richard K. Naum, Columbia's vice-president for university development and alumni relations. "There's a need to have hard numbers. We want to be able to stand behind the numbers."

Many colleges count only a bequest promised by a person above a certain age—usually 65—and then discount the pledge based on the donor's life expectancy. Likewise, some institutions try to be conservative by accepting charitable trusts only from donors above a certain age because they must wait until the beneficiary dies before the income, or in other cases the principal, comes in.

Colleges and universities also count gifts of life insurance from living individuals in a myriad of ways. In at least one case, VMI recorded at face value a $100,000 policy that had been donated by a man who had graduated from VMI only about 18 months earlier.

"We felt that in the minds of our donors they had made a gift of that amount," says VMI's Mr. Walters. "Life-insurance policies have been a strong performer for us."

Stanford, however, which ended its campaign with $1.3-billion in February, did not count any life-insurance policies at face value. Instead, if named sole owner of a policy, Stanford counted the amount as what the donor could have received if the policy had been cashed in.

Under other terms, Stanford counted only the total of the premiums paid by the donor over the length of the campaign. Stanford and many other institutions say they don't accept face value for many deferred gifts because they want the campus community to realize that the institution won't be seeing the money for 20, 30, or 40 years.

But at VMI, Mr. Walters says fund raisers have made clear to professors that 41 per cent of the $178-million garnered in the campaign was in deferred gifts. "They understand if it's downstream money, it's downstream money," Mr. Walters says. "And short of bumping off a donor for it, there's not much else we can do."

At Wichita State, fund raisers who were in charge of the $300-million campaign say that they, too, explained their plan to raise half of the goal through deferred gifts. Professors, however, say they didn't understand exactly what that meant until they didn't see the cash coming in.

SPECIFIC 'MINI-CAMPAIGNS'

Wichita State has since asked professors to identify their most pressing needs and is conducting a "mini-campaign" to raise $1-million in cash for new equipment in the school of communication. It also is planning two more mini-campaigns, for scholarships and athletics.

At the same time, a new fund-raising team is planning a comprehensive campaign to be announced in several years. Fund raisers stress that the new drive will use stricter standards, modeled after those being developed by CASE.

"The dollars raised will be quite solid," says Elizabeth H. King, who took over in August 1991 as Wichita State's vice-president for university advancement. "It will be a stamp of approval that lends a validity to the campaign."

Deferred gifts aside, fund raisers say the length of time over which some drives are spread can stretch the limits of what can be considered a "campaign." Rather than being a specific effort focused on certain needs over a short time, fund raisers say, a drive that drags on risks losing its intensity and focus.

Columbia, Cornell, and Yale Universities and the Universities of Michigan and Pennsylvania are each now seeking $1-billion or more in about five years. But New York University in 1985 announced a drive to raise $1-billion by 2000. To date, it has raised $749-million. Boston University is trying to raise the same amount by 2000. BU officials would not release information about their progress.

Even in shorter campaigns, colleges differ in how they treat the so-called nucleus phase—the period in which gifts are solicited before the campaign is publicly announced.

CREATING A FALSE IMPRESSION

When Stanford announced its five-year campaign in 1987, the university said the drive had been preceded by a nucleus phase of more than a year. By the time it went public, Stanford had already raised $307-million, putting it a third of the way toward its goal.

Because of the significant amounts of money raised in the nucleus phase, some fund raisers say that omitting those years as part of the campaign's entire length creates a false impression.

"It's misleading," says G. David Gearhart, senior vice-president for development and university relations at Pennsylvania State University. "It says that an institution may have raised X dollars in five years, when that's not true. If there is one thing academic institutions should be it is to be truthful—and above board."

In 1990, Penn State successfully concluded a six-year, $350-million campaign that included a three-year nucleus phase and a three-year public phase.

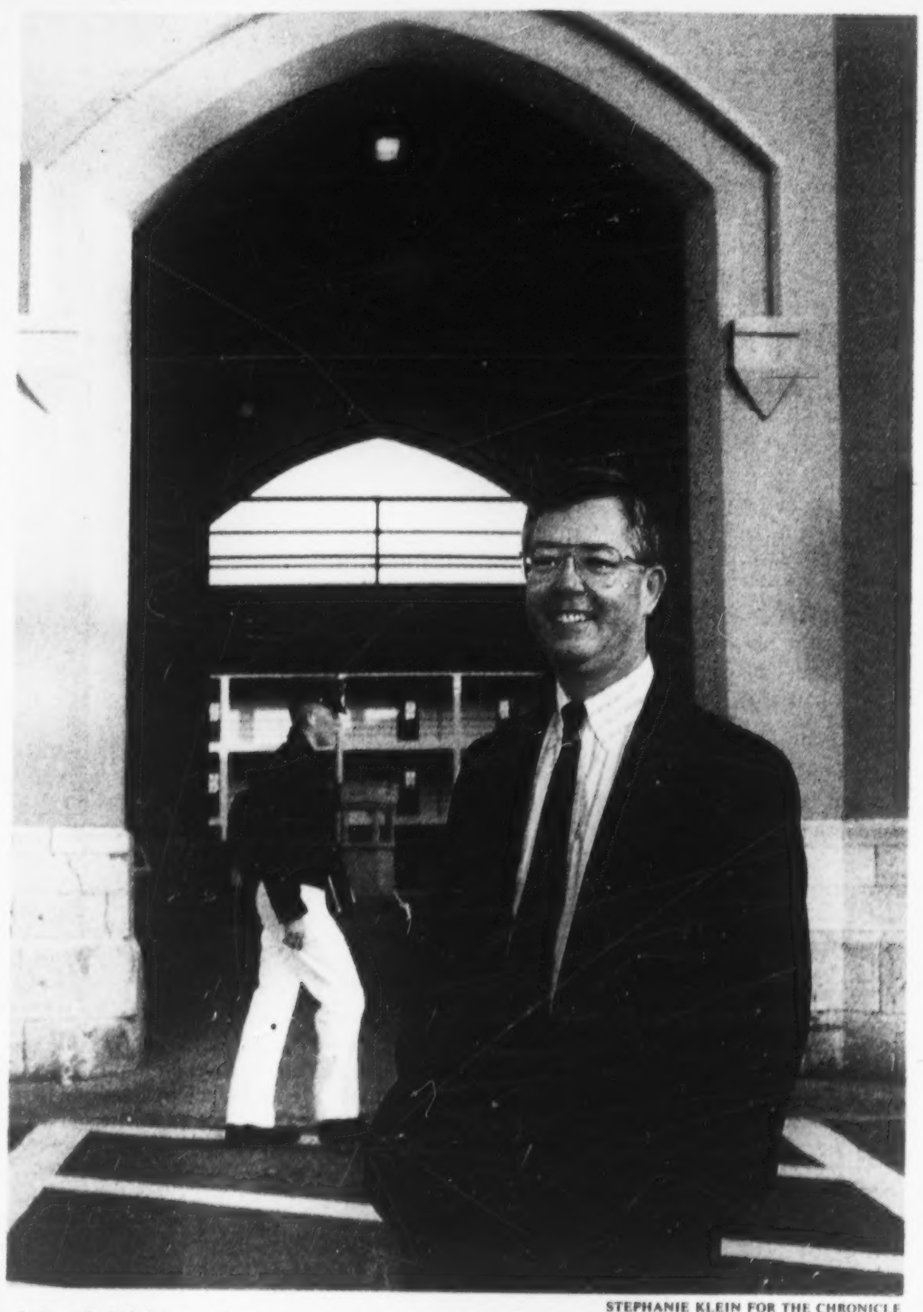
In many cases, even the start of the nucleus phase itself—and what it includes—can be fuzzy. Most institutions set a specific date on which the nucleus phase begins. From that point on, some colleges count all gifts that come in, while others count only those that the donors specifically earmark for a campaign goal.

Most also go back a year—or two, or three—to pick up gifts that came in earlier, making comparisons of campaign lengths even more difficult, fund raisers say.

Even though Yale didn't officially begin its nucleus phase until July 1, 1991, it counted the four Bass gifts totaling $80-million that had been promised earlier. One of the gifts, earmarked for an institute in biospheric studies, dated back to May 1990.

Like many institutions, Yale says it is acceptable to go back and pick up earlier gifts that were intended for a purpose that later became part of the campaign's goals.

"Part of testing the water is soliciting even before the nucleus



STEPHANIE KLEIN FOR THE CHRONICLE

John A. Walters, vice-president of the VMI Foundation: "Life-insurance policies have been a strong performer for us."

Fund Raisers Aim to Clarify Ways of Counting Gifts

To make it easier for colleges to compare their fund-raising campaigns and eliminate the questionable—and sometimes inappropriate—ways in which they count gifts, a group of college fund raisers has been working for the past few years to develop guidelines to make the reporting of drives more conservative and consistent.

The group, which includes the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), the National Association of College and University Business Officers, the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, and the Association of Governing Boards, expects to release a final draft of the proposals this month.

A WRITTEN PLAN

Among the guidelines that are expected to be proposed:

- An institution must develop a written plan that classifies its campaign by goal, purpose, focus, duration, and number of prospects. It must state whether such testamentary pledges as bequests or life-insurance policies will be counted.
- The "nucleus" phase—the period when gifts are solicited before a campaign is publicly announced—must be counted within the time frame of the entire drive. Colleges should not include in the nucleus phase any pledges or gifts received before that phase began.
- No campaign should last longer than seven years.
- No federal or state money can be counted toward the campaign goal.
- For a pledge of a gift to count, a donor must agree to pay off the promised amount within five years. Otherwise, only the amount that will be donated during the campaign period can be counted.
- Only pledges of bequests made by donors 70 years old or above can be counted, and only if accompanied by proof that they are legally binding. Officials must then discount the pledge based on a formula that takes into account the donor's life expectancy and the rate of inflation.
- Although the standards are expected to warn colleges against accepting gifts of life insurance, they are likely to allow colleges to count policies that are fully paid up—or those that will be paid up by the end of the campaign. If a donor is 70 or older and the college is named as the sole owner and beneficiary, the college must discount the policy's face value, allowing for life expectancy and inflation. If the donor is under 70, the college would be able to count only the cash value of the policy or any premiums paid during the campaign.

If enough colleges adopt the standards, CASE plans to periodically report on campaigns.

—JULIE L. NICKLIN

phase," says Cynthia Carr, Yale's associate general counsel for development and alumni affairs.

Before most colleges count a pledge toward the campaign total, however, they ask the donor to agree to pay it off within a few years. When Stanford received promises of $70-million and $50-million from David Packard and William R. Hewlett, respectively, it got the two men to agree to pay off the pledges within five years.

But when the University of Michigan, which last month announced a $1-billion campaign that will run until 1997, received the promise of a $30-million gift, it made a "rare exception" to its five-year payout policy. Michigan counted in full the pledge made by Guardian Industries, a company owned by an alumnus, even though the gift will be spread out in $1.5-million annual payments over the next 20 years.

M. Joseph Roberson, executive director of the Michigan campaign, says the gift deserves to be counted in full. "This gift is an exception," he says.

Some fund raisers question the practice of some colleges of counting gifts like art work or real estate toward their campaign totals, especially if the gifts can't go directly toward a specific campaign objective.

PINNING DOWN A GIFT'S VALUE

Stanford, like a few other institutions, says it did not count gifts of art work in its campaign because the objects or paintings are just too hard to put a definite value on.

Yet Yale chose to count toward its campaign a $50-million pledge of art work, stock, and cash from Paul Mellon. University officials say they don't know how the amount was divided. "He told us $50-million is coming," says Yale's Ms. Carr. "And we feel very comfortable with how we counted it."

Some fund raisers also say a campaign should not count real estate until its value has been determined. For that reason, Columbia didn't count the $1.2-million appraised value of three Miami apartments it received from a donor. Instead, it waited the year it took to sell the apartments and applied the selling price, $900,000, to its campaign.

"Real-estate values fluctuate," says Columbia's Mr. Naum. "The best way to assess the value of a property is the sales price."

Texas A&M University disagrees. When Dwight Look donated 1,000 acres on Guam to its $500-million campaign, Texas A&M counted the appraised value of $52-million. The university plans to sell the land and put the proceeds into endowments.

"They understand if it's downstream money, it's downstream money. And short of bumping off a donor for it, there's not much else we can do."

"The IRS recognizes gifts of real estate at appraised value as charitable gifts, so campaigns should also," says James J. Palincsar, Texas A&M's campaign director.

Even though campaigns are widely regarded as seeking gifts from private sources, a few institutions include federal and state money in their totals. Some fund raisers say that practice is inappropriate.

"That's ridiculous," says Inge T. Reichenbach, Cornell's director of development. "That really compromises integrity." Cornell's campaign, she says, counts private money only.

But University of Vermont officials say they announced they would count federal and state money because it was their first major fund-raising effort and they weren't sure how much they could raise from private sources. Campus officials say they won't count public money the next time.

"In order to have a big number, institutions will sometimes include non-philanthropic dollars in the campaign," says David M. Welbourn, Vermont's new vice-president for development and alumni relations. "But if you count a lot of money the campus is receiving from federal sources, it muddies the water." ■

PRIVATE GIVING TO COLLEGES

LYNDE & HARRY BRADLEY FOUNDATION
777 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee 53202-5395

Students. For the Center for Talented Youth: $450,000 to Johns Hopkins U.

SAMUEL N. & MARY CASTLE FOUNDATION
222 Merchant Street
Honolulu 96813

Facilities. For renovation projects resulting from the university's merger with Hawaii Loa College: $275,000 to Hawaii Pacific U.

JAMES IRVINE FOUNDATION
One Market Plaza
Spear Street Tower, Suite 1715
San Francisco 94105

Curriculum. For programs of curriculum development: $500,000 to Mills College.

Faculty. For programs of faculty development: $500,000 each to Pepperdine U. and Scripps College.

Student aid. For scholarships: $400,000 to California Institute of the Arts.

Students. For programs to improve recruitment and increase the diversity of the student body: $350,000 to Dominican College of San Rafael.

Technology. For the center for scholarly technology: $1-million to U. of Southern California.

LILLY ENDOWMENT
2801 North Meridian Street
P.O. Box 88068
Indianapolis 46208

Diversity. For programs to improve racial and ethnic diversity and campus climate: $150,000 each to Cardinal Stritch College, Cleveland Institute of Art, College of Saint Francis, Iowa College, Luther College, Marquette U., Northland College, Park College, and Wabash College.

Libraries. For support of programs: $4.8-million over three years to Private Academic Library Network of Indiana.

Minorities. For an assessment of the College Board's impact on minority students' access to postsecondary education: $1.4-million to College Board.

Parents. For evaluation of four parent-involvement programs financed by the endowment in Indiana schools: $352,890 over three years to U. of Pittsburgh.

Religion. For a study of the United Methodist Church: $599,335 over three years to Duke U.

—For research on theological education and spiritual formation of laypeople in American religious communities: $746,790 over three years to Lutheran University Association.

Support. For support of programs: $1.1-million to Indiana U.

Teacher certification. For a program for certification of liberal-arts graduates in middle- and secondary-school education: $570,782 to Indiana U.

Telecommunications. To study the effects of telecommunications on the teaching-learning process: $549,952 to Ball State U.

Theological education. For a study of the future needs of theological seminaries for faculty members and doctoral programs: $436,180 over three years to Auburn Theological Seminary.

—For a study of the arts in theological education: $191,550 over three years to Yale U.

JOHN D. AND CATHERINE T. MacARTHUR FOUNDATION
140 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 60603

International issues. For the Northeast Ohio Employee Ownership Center's program for privatizing Russian enterprises: $225,000 to Kent State U.

F. W. OLIN FOUNDATION
780 Third Avenue, New York 10017

Facilities. For science buildings: $5.1-million to Connecticut College and $6.1-million to Denison U.

PHILIP MORRIS COMPANIES
120 Park Avenue, New York 10017

At-risk students. For a program for at-risk Latino junior-high-school students: $132,000 over three years to Saddleback Community College.

Interinstitutional programs. For a program that links the university with five community colleges and encourages women to pursue four-year degrees in engineering: $135,000 over three years to U. of Washington.

Minorities. For an outreach program for American Indian students: $120,000 over three years to D-Q U.

Students. For programs to assist students in access to education, transfer, and preparation for entry into the work force: $120,000 over three years to Jefferson Community College (Ky.).

—To develop a new model for advising students: $112,500 to Mayland Community College.

—For a program to encourage first-generation college students to transfer to four-year institutions: $112,500 over three years to Technical College of the Low Country.

Teacher education. For a program to facilitate the transfer to the university of students from two-year colleges who are interested in teacher education: $120,000 over three years to New York U.

Training. For a program to develop a qualified and skilled work force in the Danville, Ill., community: $135,000 to Danville Area Community College.

GIFTS & BEQUESTS

Auburn University. For the department of mechanical engineering: $1-million from the estate of John C. Totty, Jr.

Castleton State College. Unrestricted bequest of $400,000 from the estate of Winnie Williams.

The Citadel. Unrestricted bequest of $1-million from the estate of Barbara Hope Williams.

Dartmouth College. For the capital campaign: $2-million from Florence Bennett Moore.

Ithaca College. For scholarships and for facilities for the School of Health Sciences and Human Performance: $2.1-million from the estate of Robert Reed Colbert, Sr.

Saginaw Valley State University. For scholarships: $700,000 from the estate of Iva Mary Bellinger.

University of Oklahoma. For a professorship in engineering: $250,000 from Charles B. Smith, Jr., and Jean Smith.

University of Southern California. To endow an assistant professorship in mathematics: $770,000 from Herbert and Ruth Busemann.

—To help graduate students in the School of Theater, Film, and Television finance their thesis-film projects: $1-million from Lew and Edie Wasserman.

Washington and Lee University. Unrestricted bequest of $1-million from the estate of James Bland Martin.

—For scholarships in the school of law: $350,000 from Thomas R. and Nancy H. Shepherd.

College Picked to Create a Model Catholic High School

WINONA, MINN.

A Minnesota foundation seeking to improve Catholic secondary education is putting $15.3-million toward the effort, and Saint Mary's College of Minnesota has been chosen to create a model high school.

About $5-million of the gift, from the Hiawatha Education Foundation here, will support programs at Cotter High School, a local Catholic institution that Saint Mary's will take over. About $6-million will create scholarships for Cotter graduates who want to attend college.

In March, several local religious leaders issued a report calling for a "bold, new model for Catholic secondary education." The group, chaired by Saint Mary's president, Brother Louis DeThomasis, asked Saint Mary's to use Cotter, which now enrolls 240 students, to create the model.

The group also set up a separate, non-profit, non-sectarian organization, the Cotter Schools Inc., to develop additional educational programs—including an academy for advanced study in mathematics and science supported by $4-million of the Hiawatha gift. The programs will be used by Cotter students, as well as those in local public and private high schools.

Brother Louis says the effort shows how Catholic institutions, non-sectarian schools, and private money can work together to improve education.

"We're hoping the idea will catch on in other areas of the country," he says.

Under the effort, Saint Mary's will oversee the financial operations and educational objectives of Cotter, which this fall moved from the center of town to the campus of the former College of Saint Teresa, near Saint Mary's. The Hiawatha Foundation purchased the college following its closure in 1989.

Several creators of the Hiawatha Foundation, which was established by the founders of the Fastenal Company, a local firm that manufactures nuts, bolts, and other threaded fasteners, graduated from Cotter High School.

—JULIE L. NICKLIN

The Role of America's Church-Related Colleges & Universities In Educating Minorities

A FIVE PART SERIES

This five-part series will focus on minority higher education efforts of the following denominations:

DATE OF ISSUE	EDITORIAL FOCUS	AD DEADLINE
November 19, 1992	Catholic	November 4, 1992
December 3, 1992	Methodist	November 18, 1992
December 17, 1992	Baptist	December 2, 1992
December 31, 1992	Presbyterian	December 16, 1992
January 14, 1993	Other Denominations	December 30, 1992

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Note Book

The editors of the student newspaper at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte tried to use caustic humor to encourage minority students to join the staff, but it backfired.

Instead of signing up minority students for the newspaper's staff, the editors were busy explaining why the editorial included reasons for the lack of minority participation, such as: "they do not read or write" and "it could also be that it is the fault of some type of Aryan conspiracy."

Each controversial point in the editorial was followed by the phrase: "We doubt that this is the case."

But the disclaimer was not sufficient for some students and faculty members. Malin Walther, an assistant professor of English, says many students in her black poetry and drama class said that the editorial was an indication of the need for more open communication about race on the campus. And the student editors agreed.

The newspaper ran an apology and is co-sponsoring a forum on racial tensions with the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and black students in Ms. Walther's class.

Melissa Manware, editor in chief of *The University Times*, noted that there were no minority students on the editorial board that had approved the controversial piece. She said: "We realize that this wouldn't have happened if we had more minorities on staff."

■

Two Harvard University professors took to the sky to fill their astronomy class.

Owen J. Gingerich, professor of astronomy, and David W. Latham, senior lecturer, hired an airplane to tow a banner across the sky to promote their class "The Astronomical Perspective."

"A-17 Noon MWF Science Center Hall D Try It!" shouted the banner.

"We spend a lot of effort on this class, and we thought it would be nice if more students knew about it," said Mr. Gingerich.

Harvard University has a "shopping period" during the first week of classes. Students use it to attend a number of classes before making their final course selections. Some who show up for early sessions may drop out later.

"We had 100 students on the first day, and if too many of those dropped out, we would have been underenrolled," said Mr. Gingerich.

To drum up publicity for the class, the two men first considered using fireworks or skywriting. But Mr. Latham got an "irresistible offer" for the banner.

They met their enrollment goal of 75 students, although few students actually saw the banner passing overhead. Instead, the publicity that followed the stunt got more students interested in the class. "The ironic thing is that students aren't used to looking up," Mr. Gingerich said.

Students

Tuition at Public Colleges Is Up 10% This Year, College Board Study Finds

Boost is three times the inflation rate; private 4-year colleges charge 7% more

By Jean Evangelauf

TUITION AT public colleges and universities climbed at double-digit rates for the second year in a row, increasing three times as fast as the rate of inflation.

Figures released last week by the College Board show that undergraduate tuition and required fees at public four-year institutions average $2,315 this year, 10 per cent more than last year. At public two-year colleges, tuition also rose 10 per cent, to an average of $1,292. Those increases represent a slowdown from last year's increases of 12 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively.

For the 12 months ending in September, the Consumer Price Index increased 3 per cent. The Higher Education Price Index also went up 3 per cent during the last year. That index, which tracks the cost of goods and services purchased by colleges, is compiled by Research Associates of Washington, a company that specializes in research on education finance.

"Given the state of the economy and its impact on state budgets, many people expected much larger increases this year, particularly in the public sector," said Donald M. Stewart, the board's president, in a statement accompanying its annual tuition report.

Many financially strapped public colleges in such states as California and New York raised tuition substantially this year to make up for shortfalls in state support. Over all, state appropriations for higher education are 1 per cent below the level of two years ago.

Seventeen states, including some with the largest public-college enrollments, are supplying less money to colleges this year than they did in 1990-91.

Private colleges kept their percentage increases in tuition to last year's levels. At private four-year institutions, tuition again went up 7 per cent, to an average of $10,498. At private two-year colleges, tuition rose 6 per cent, to an average of $5,621.

FACING 'EXTRAORDINARY PRESSURE'

Despite the sharp increases, public-college tuition remains a "bargain," according to Kent Halstead, director of Research Associates. He said his analysis showed that public-college students had paid about 28 per cent of full instructional costs in 1991-92, up from about 21 per cent in the late 1970's.

"Where else can you buy anything that provides such immediate direct benefits to you as an individual and pay less than one-third of the cost?" he asked.

However, both he and others expressed fear that spiraling tuition increases could shut low-income people out of college.

"We're all concerned about the heavy increases in tuition," said C. Peter McGrath, president of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. "We need the public to understand that if tuition increases get too burdensome, there is a real danger that access and opportunity will be cut back."

He noted that states were having difficulty juggling competing demands on their limited budgets. "Colleges have to cut back and be as flinty-eyed as possible, to make sure they aren't spending scarce resources in ways that aren't helpful," Mr. McGrath said.

Private colleges are facing "absolutely extraordinary pressure" this year because they are trying to hold down their tuition increases and provide aid to needy students, said Richard F. Rosser, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Private colleges need help in making higher education available to low-income students, he said. "The federal and state governments should be doing this, but they are falling down in their responsibility," he said. He criticized the federal government for failing to increase spending on Pell Grants, the major source of aid for needy undergraduates.

"We've simply got to do a better job of getting people to understand the investment in education has a greater payoff than almost anything else we could do in our country," Mr. Rosser said.

One bright spot in this year's cost report is the slower growth in room and board charges at four-year institutions. Such charges went up 5 per cent this year, compared with 6 per cent last year. The cost of on-campus housing and meals averages $4,575 at private colleges and $3,526 at public ones.

Over all, the total budget for students who live in campus housing, including the cost of tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, transportation, and other expenses, averages $8,071 at public four-year institutions, $17,027 at private four-year colleges, and $11,266 at private two-year colleges. Figures for resident students at public community colleges are not available because of insufficient data.

The average total budget for commuter students ranges from $5,282 at public two-year colleges to $14,621 at private four-year colleges.

FIGURES WEIGHTED BY ENROLLMENT

The College Board averages are based on the reports of 2,181 colleges and universities that provided cost information for both 1991-92 and 1992-93. The colleges were asked to give information on the tuition and fees charged to first-year, full-time undergraduates based on a nine-month academic year of 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours. The figures are weighted by enrollment to reflect the costs incurred by the average undergraduate.

In addition to the tuition charged to resident students, out-of-state students attending public institutions are charged an average tuition supplement of $3,668 at

Continued on Page A43

Average College Costs This Year

	Public colleges		Private colleges	
	Resident	Commuter	Resident	Commuter
4-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$2,315	$2,315	$10,498	$10,498
Books and supplies	528	528	531	531
Room and board*	3,526	1,549	4,575	1,762
Transportation	497	843	487	794
Other	1,205	1,238	936	1,036
Total	$8,071	$6,473	$17,027	$14,621
2-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$1,292	$1,292	$5,621	$5,621
Books and supplies	502	502	512	512
Room and board*	—	1,592	3,750	1,558
Transportation	—	926	517	812
Other	—	970	866	941
Total	—	$5,282	$11,266	$9,444

Note: The figures are weighted by enrollment to reflect the charges incurred by the average undergraduate enrolled at each type of institution.

* Room not included for commuter students
— Insufficient data

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Year-by-Year Changes in Tuition and Fees at 4-Year Institutions

	Public	Private
1982-83	+20%	+13%
1983-84	+12	+11
1984-85	+ 8	+ 9
1985-86	+ 9	+ 8
1986-87	+ 6	+ 8
1987-88	+ 6	+ 8
1988-89	+ 5	+ 9
1989-90	+ 7	+ 9
1990-91	+ 7	+ 8
1991-92	+12	+ 7
1992-93	+10	+ 7

Note: Beginning in 1987-88, data are weighted by enrollment.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

FACT FILE: 1992-93 Tuition and Fees at More Than 3,000 Colleges and Universities

The following table shows the tuition and required fees charged undergraduates at more than 3,000 colleges and universities in the 1991-92 and 1992-93 academic years—including, for 1992-93, the additional tuition that many institutions charge out-of-state students.

The designation "n/a" indicates that comparable 1991-92 figures were not available. An asterisk indicates that an institution provided estimated figures.

The data were collected by the College Board in its "Annual Survey of Colleges 1992." The tuition report was prepared by the board's College Scholarship Service. (Copyright © 1992 by the College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.)

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
ALABAMA			
Alabama A&M U	$1,298	$1,550	$1,600
Alabama Aviation and Tech C	855	855	608
Ala Southern CC	945	1,035	608
Alabama State U	1,268	1,608	1,500
Athens State C	1,350	1,395	1,350
Auburn U			
Auburn	1,596	1,755	3,510
Montgomery	1,428	1,599	3,198
Bessemer State Tech C	885	885	608
Birmingham-Southern C	9,649	10,306	0
Bishop State CC	1,026	1,026	668
Brewer State JC	945	936	668
Central Alabama CC			
Alexander City	1,035	1,116	668
Childersburg	1,035	1,116	668
Chattahoochee Valley CC	1,035	1,116	668
CC of the Air Force	0	0	0
Concordia C	3,176	3,176	0
Douglas MacArthur State Tech C	774	855	608
Draughons JC	3,925	4,525	0
Enterprise State JC	945	1,035	675
Faulkner U	4,530	4,800	0
Gadsden State CC	990	1,125	743
George C Wallace State CC			
Dothan	1,005	1,125	743
Selma	900	1,035	608
H M Ayers State Tech C	858	903	576
Huntingdon C	6,500	7,140	0
International Bible C	2,575	2,740	0
J F Drake State Tech C	900	900	608
Jacksonville State U	1,420	1,550	776
J H Faulkner State CC	990	1,125	743
Jefferson Davis CC	900	900	608
Jefferson State CC	1,215	1,215	743
John C Calhoun State CC	945	1,035	608
John M Patterson State Tech C	1,125	1,125	743
Judson C	4,750	5,190	0
Lawson State CC	1,128	1,128	668
Livingston U	1,695	1,821	0
Lurleen B Wallace State JC	900	945	608
Marion Military Inst	5,680	5,740	0
Miles C	3,760	3,760	0
Mobile C	4,730	5,090	0
NE Ala State JC	909	909	547
Northwest Ala CC	1,035	1,035	608
Oakwood C	5,925	6,216	0
Phillips JC Birmingham	4,150	4,150	0
Reid State Tech C	866	990	675
RETS Electronic Inst	5,310	5,460	0
Samford U	6,540	7,064	0
Selma U	4,200	4,200	0
Shelton State CC	990	1,095	675
Shoals CC	1,035	1,116	668
Snead State JC	774	819	547
Southeastern Bible C	3,790	4,140	0
Southern Christian U	3,813	4,695	0
Southern Union State JC	1,026	1,071	683
SW State Tech C	990	1,026	668
Spring Hill C	10,153	10,658	0
Stillman C	4,260	4,460	0
Talladega C	4,373	4,453	0
Trenholm State Tech C	1,125	1,125	675
Troy State U			
Dothan	1,575	1,617	1,133
Montgomery	1,350	1,485	1,485
Troy	1,470	1,620	1,125
Tuskegee U	6,250	6,535	0
U of Alabama			
Birmingham	1,920	2,238	2,010
Huntsville	2,613	2,742	2,742
Tuscaloosa	1,936	2,008	3,008
U of Montevallo	1,954	2,164	2,040
U of North Alabama	1,296	1,368	600
U of South Alabama	1,983	2,169	600
Walker C	1,996	2,184	0
Walker State Tech C	885	966	608
Wallace State CC Hanceville	900	900	608
ALASKA			
Alaska Bible C	$2,370	$2,670	$0
Alaska Pacific U	6,330	6,930	0
Sheldon Jackson C	5,960	6,896	0
U of Alaska			
Statewide Sys of Higher Ed			
U of Alaska			
Anchorage	1,398	1,444	2,600
Fairbanks	1,790	1,870	2,640
Southeast	1,330	1,350	2,640
Prince William Sound CC	1,138	1,172	3,024
ARIZONA			
American Indian Bible C	$2,842	$3,012	$0
Arizona C of the Bible	4,370	4,670	0
Arizona State U	1,590	1,590	5,406
Arizona Western C	690	720	4,230
Central Arizona C	570	594	4,230
Cochise C	690	690	3,630
DeVry Inst Tech	5,015	5,249	0
Eastern Arizona C	600	628	3,124
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U Prescott	6,310	6,790	0
Grand Canyon U	6,330	6,330	0
ITT Tech Inst Phoenix	11,092	11,768	0
ITT Tech Inst Tucson	11,017	11,768	0
Lamson JC	4,275	4,705	0
Maricopa County CC Dist			
Gateway CC	760	870	3,750
Glendale CC	780	870	3,750
Mesa CC	780	870	3,750
Paradise Valley CC	780	885	3,750
Phoenix C	780	870	3,750
Rio Salado CC	780	870	3,750
Scottsdale CC	780	870	3,750
South Mountain CC	780	870	3,750
Mohave CC	510	520	2,930
Navajo CC	600	620	0
Northern Arizona U	1,590	1,590	4,652
Northland Pioneer C	360	600	1,650
Pima CC	576	650	3,450
Prescott C	8,105	8,905	0
Southwestern C	4,620	4,920	0
U of Arizona	1,590	1,590	5,406
U of Phoenix	5,328	5,478	0
Western Int'l U	4,230	5,400	0
Yavapai C	620	652	4,350
ARKANSAS			
Arkansas Baptist C	$1,670	$1,670	$0
Arkansas C	6,400	7,603	0
Arkansas State U	1,410	1,610	1,470
Ark State U Beebe	850	984	660
Arkansas Tech U	1,260	1,560	1,500
Capital City JC	5,470	5,520	0
Central Baptist C	2,025	2,500	0
Crowley's Ridge C	3,184	3,370	0
East Arkansas CC	552	552	372
Garland County CC	576	696	1,008
Harding U	5,205	5,460	0
Henderson State U	1,220	1,520	1,420
Hendrix C	7,153	7,710	0
John Brown U	5,490	5,930	0
Mississippi County CC	720	720	1,200
National Ed Center Ark C of Tech	5,260	5,335	0
North Arkansas CC	528	696	1,008
Ouachita Baptist U	5,370	5,800	0
Philander Smith C	2,350	2,620	0
Phillips County CC	600	696	552
Rich Mountain CC	580	580	1,242
Shorter C	1,860	2,110	0
Southern Ark CC	792	930	630
Southern Ark U			
Magnolia	1,202	1,380	770
Tech	792	840	420
U of Arkansas			
Fayetteville	1,732	1,838	2,880
Little Rock	1,815	1,908	2,734
Monticello	1,500	1,500	1,824
Pine Bluff	1,570	1,594	1,824
Medical Sciences	1,632	1,728	2,604
U of Central Ark	1,290	1,450	1,420
U of the Ozarks	3,520	4,220	0
Westark CC	672	778	1,032
Williams Baptist C	3,110	3,262	0
CALIFORNIA			
Acad of Art C	$7,560	$7,560	$0
Allan Hancock C	138	138	3,120
American Acad of Dramatic Arts West	7,175	7,575	0
American Armenian International C	11,340	11,935	0
American C for the Applied Arts LA	n/a	2,680	0
Antelope Valley C	120	120	3,120
Antioch S Cal Los Angeles	7,500	8,100	0
Antioch S Cal Santa Barbara	6,750	7,200	0
Armstrong C	6,795	7,470	0
Art Center C of Design	10,785	12,560	0
Art Inst of S Cal	7,700	8,100	0
Azusa Pacific U	9,700	10,292	0
Barstow C	120	120	3,120
Bethany C	6,210	6,520	0
Biola U	9,902	10,784	0
Brooks C	5,710	5,790	0
Brooks Inst of Photography	6,050	7,600	0
Butte C	215	215	3,060
California Baptist C	6,390	7,210	0
California C for Health Sciences	5,895	6,889	0
California C of Arts and Crafts	10,900	12,080	0
CALIFORNIA—Cont.			
Cal Inst of Tech	$14,310	$15,160	$0
California Inst of the Arts	12,250	12,925	0
Cal Lutheran U	9,950	10,800	0
Cal Maritime Acad	1,391	2,006	4,590
Cal State U Sys			
Cal Poly State U San Luis Obispo	1,181	1,553	7,380
Cal State Poly U Pomona	1,012	1,384	7,380
Bakersfield	1,067	1,439	7,380
Chico	1,066	1,468	7,380
Dominguez Hills	1,027	1,399	7,380
Fresno	1,070	1,442	7,380
Fullerton	1,108	1,480	7,380
Hayward	1,051	1,423	7,380
Long Beach	1,046	1,423	7,380
Los Angeles	1,046	1,418	7,380
Northridge	1,128	1,500	7,380
Sacramento	1,048	1,420	7,380
San Bernardino	1,068	1,440	7,380
San Marcos	982	1,354	7,380
Stanislaus	1,062	1,434	7,380
Humboldt State U	1,095	1,468	7,380
San Diego State U	1,118	1,490	7,380
San Francisco State U	1,052	1,424	7,380
San Jose State U	1,130	1,502	7,380
Sonoma State U	1,074	1,446	7,380
Central California Commercial C	5,400	6,600	0
Cerritos CC	96	155	3,330
Chabot C	120	123	3,150
Chaffey CC	102	135	3,150
Chapman U	13,264	15,396	0
Charles R Drew U	2,500	2,500	0
Christ C Irvine	8,790	9,315	0
Christian Heritage C	6,800	7,450	0
Citrus C	135	167	3,120
City C San Francisco	120	135	3,240
Claremont McKenna C	14,810	15,620	0
Coast CC Dist			
Coastline CC	124	136	3,060
Orange Coast C	155	155	3,120
Cogswell Polytech C	6,280	6,640	0
Coleman C	6,403	6,403	0
C of Marin Kentfield	106	135	3,480
C of Notre Dame	10,165	10,980	0
C of Oceaneering	10,500	10,500	0
C of the Canyons	120	120	3,060
C of the Desert	120	135	3,390
C of the Redwoods	120	120	3,330
C of the Sequoias	120	135	3,180
C of the Siskiyous	135	135	3,120
Columbia C	145	145	3,060
Columbia C Hollywood	5,250	5,490	0
Compton CC	120	120	3,060
Contra Costa CC Sys			
Contra Costa C	122	122	3,300
Diablo Valley C	122	122	3,150
Los Medanos C	122	122	3,150
Crafton Hills C	135	135	3,120
Cuesta C	170	165	3,120
D-Q U	3,040	3,040	0
DeVry Inst of Tech	5,015	5,249	0
Dominican C of San Rafael	10,390	11,280	0
Dominican Sch of Philosophy and Theology	4,815	5,065	0
Don Bosco Tech Inst	3,700	3,875	0
El Camino C	135	135	3,600
Fashion Inst of Design and Merchandising Los Angeles	9,545	9,545	150
Fashion Inst of Design and Merchandising San Francisco	9,545	9,545	150
Feather River C	135	135	2,940
Foothill-De Anza CC Dist			
De Anza C	176	176	3,195
Foothill C	180	180	3,195
Fresno Pacific C	8,356	8,961	0
Fullerton C	135	135	3,300
Gavilan CC	127	147	3,480
Glendale CC	145	185	3,120
Golden Gate U	5,394	6,294	0
Grossmont-Cuyamaca CC Dist			
Cuyamaca C	145	145	3,120
Grossmont CC	135	135	3,120
Hartnell C	120	120	3,120
Harvey Mudd C	14,910	15,825	0
Heald C's			
Heald Business C San Jose	5,850	5,850	0
Heald Business C Walnut Creek	6,300	6,300	0
Heald Business C Sacramento	5,850	5,940	0
Heald Business C Santa Rosa	5,400	5,400	0
Heald Inst of Tech	6,325	7,440	0
Hebrew Union C Jewish Inst of Religion	6,000	6,000	0
Holy Names C	9,256	9,986	0
Humphreys C	4,052	4,388	0
Imperial Valley C	120	120	3,120
ITT Tech Inst Sacramento	6,659	7,400	0
John F Kennedy U	6,543	6,948	0
Kelsey-Jenney C	5,975	6,763	0
Kern CC Dist			
Bakersfield C	145	145	3,120
Cerro Coso CC	120	120	3,120
Porterville C	130	140	3,120
La Sierra U	10,050	10,830	0
Lake Tahoe CC	129	129	3,510
Lassen C	130	145	3,120
LIFE Bible C	4,340	4,350	0
Lincoln U	3,884	5,250	0
Long Beach City C	134	134	3,060
CALIFORNIA—Cont.			
Los Angeles CC Dist			
LA Trade Tech C	$120	$120	$3,510
LA Valley C	120	120	3,540
Los Rios CC Dist			
American River C	120	120	3,210
Cosumnes River C	120	120	3,210
Sacramento City C	120	120	3,210
Louise Salinger Acad of Fashion	12,180	12,180	0
Loyola Marymount U	11,376	12,272	0
Marymount C	10,510	11,184	0
Master's C	7,180	7,790	0
Mendocino C	126	134	2,712
Menlo C	12,390	13,310	0
Merced C	136	135	3,120
Mills C	14,000	14,100	0
MiraCosta C	163	163	3,120
Modesto JC	145	145	3,150
Monterey Inst of Int'l Studies	11,345	12,245	0
Monterey Peninsula C	155	155	3,240
Mount San Antonio C	135	153	3,150
Mount San Jacinto C	120	120	3,690
Mount Saint Mary's C	10,250	10,800	0
Napa Valley C	122	122	3,390
National Hispanic U	3,100	3,100	0
National U	5,535	5,895	0
New C of California	5,850	6,500	0
Occidental C	14,784	15,525	0
Ohlone C	120	120	3,240
Otis / Parsons Sch of Art and Design	10,970	11,990	0
Pacific Christian C	5,600	6,500	0
Pacific Oaks C	9,650	10,400	0
Pacific Union C	9,585	10,680	0
Palo Verde C	120	120	3,000
Palomar C	115	135	3,240
Pasadena City C	135	180	4,200
Patten C	3,490	3,720	0
Pepperdine U	15,230	16,260	0
Peralta CC Dist			
C of Alameda	124	124	3,105
Laney C	124	124	3,510
Merritt C	104	120	3,510
Vista C	120	120	3,510
Phillips JC			
Fresno	5,110	4,644	0
San Fernando	6,075	7,575	0
Pitzer C	16,282	17,158	0
Point Loma Nazarene C	8,058	8,294	0
Pomona C	14,930	15,830	0
Queen of the Holy Rosary C	2,500	2,500	0
Rancho Santiago CC	135	135	3,120
Rio Hondo C	135	135	2,970
Riverside CC	150	150	3,120
Saddleback CC Dist			
Irvine Valley C	135	135	3,120
Saddleback C	135	135	3,120
Saint Mary's C of Cal	11,036	11,966	0
Samuel Merritt C	10,925	10,925	0
San Bernardino Valley C	145	145	3,120
San Diego CC Dist			
San Diego City C	135	135	3,180
San Diego Mesa C	135	135	3,180
San Diego Miramar C	125	125	3,180
San Francisco Art Inst	11,350	12,400	0
San Francisco C of Mortuary Science	6,390	8,500	0
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	9,400	10,050	0
San Joaquin Delta C	120	120	3,150
San Jose Christian C	4,611	5,205	0
San Jose / Evergreen CC Dist			
Evergreen Valley C	135	135	3,150
San Jose City C	135	135	3,150
San Mateo County CC Dist			
Cañada C	135	135	3,390
C of San Mateo	120	135	3,390
Skyline C	135	135	3,390
Santa Barbara City C	135	135	3,120
Santa Clara U	11,271	12,150	0
Santa Monica C	155	155	3,600
Santa Rosa JC	135	180	3,195
Scripps C	14,800	16,600	0
Shasta C	146	126	3,300
Simpson C	6,338	6,738	0
Solano CC	132	131	3,210
Southern Cal C	7,768	8,164	0
Southern California Inst of Architecture	10,050	10,050	0
Southwestern C	135	145	3,030
Stanford U	15,102	16,536	0
State Center CC Dist			
Fresno City C	135	135	3,510
Kings River CC	135	135	3,510
Taft C	120	170	3,120
Thomas Aquinas C	11,700	11,980	0
U S International U	9,510	10,350	0
U of California			
Berkeley	2,369	2,919	7,699
Davis	2,430	2,980	7,699
Irvine	2,524	3,074	7,699
Los Angeles	2,336	2,904	7,699
Riverside	2,373	2,923	7,699
San Diego	2,463	3,013	7,699
San Francisco	2,577	3,127	7,699
Santa Barbara	2,403	2,953	7,699
Santa Cruz	2,573	3,023	7,699
U of Judaism	8,260	8,950	0
U of La Verne	11,165	11,940	0
U of Redlands	14,130	14,880	0
U of San Diego	11,440	12,240	0
U of San Francisco	11,040	11,816	0
U of Southern Cal	15,306	16,020	0
CALIFORNIA—Cont.			
U of the Pacific	$14,480	$14,990	$0
U of W Los Angeles	4,230	4,640	0
Ventura County CC Dist			
Moorpark C	135	135	3,300
Oxnard C	135	135	3,300
Ventura C	135	135	3,300
Victor Valley C	120	120	2,910
West Coast U	8,250	8,850	0
West Hills CC	120	135	3,360
West Valley C	159	159	3,120
W State U C of Law			
Orange County	9,970	10,960	0
San Diego	9,970	10,960	0
Westmont C	12,070	12,766	0
Whittier C	14,622	15,355	0
Woodbury U	10,236	11,190	0
World C West	9,800	10,200	0
COLORADO			
Aims CC	$699	$753	$3,582
Arapahoe CC	1,165	1,571	4,320
Bel-Rea Inst of Animal Tech	4,175	4,550	0
Beth-El C of Nursing	4,255	4,435	0
Blair JC	4,995	4,995	0
Colorado Christian U	5,060	5,730	0
Colorado C	13,665	14,760	0
Colorado Inst of Art	7,625	7,925	0
Colo Mountain C			
Alpine	1,600	1,750	3,300
Spring Valley	1,600	1,750	3,300
Timberline	1,600	1,750	3,300
Colo NW CC	220	260	2,850
Colo Sch of Mines	4,092	4,284	6,916
Colo State U Sys			
Colorado State U	2,222	2,510	5,166
Fort Lewis C	1,550	1,701	4,372
U of Southern Colo	1,726	1,834	4,552
Colorado Tech C	5,710	6,240	0
CC of Aurora	1,082	1,510	4,320
CC of Denver	1,188	1,609	4,320
Denver Tech C	6,600	6,600	0
Front Range CC	1,123	1,572	4,320
Lamar CC	1,260	1,720	2,880
Morgan CC	1,092	1,500	4,320
Naropa Inst	7,580	7,950	0
National C	5,472	4,765	0
Nazarene Bible C	2,738	3,515	0
Northeastern JC	604	666	2,400
Otero JC	1,179	1,562	2,880
Pikes Peak CC	1,125	1,514	4,320
Pueblo CC	1,217	1,666	4,320
Red Rocks CC	1,114	1,548	4,320
Regis U	10,790	11,520	0
Rocky Mountain C of Art and Design	5,330	5,665	0
State C's in Colo			
Adams State C	1,569	1,649	2,890
Mesa State C	1,582	1,684	2,922
Metropolitan State C of Denver	1,475	1,595	3,648
Western State C	1,667	1,745	3,772
Trinidad State JC	1,156	1,564	2,880
U S Air Force Acad	0	0	0
U of Colorado			
Boulder	2,440	2,540	8,792
Colorado Springs	1,858	2,143	4,678
Denver	1,662	1,917	6,148
Health Sciences Center	3,638	3,748	7,166
U of Denver	12,852	13,572	0
U of Northern Colo	1,926	2,027	4,861
Yeshiva Toras Chaim Talmudical Sem	3,600	4,050	0
CONNECTICUT			
Albertus Magnus C	$10,110	$10,910	$0
Asnuntuck CC	1,130	1,276	2,544
Briarwood C	7,925	8,515	0
Bridgeport Engineering Inst	5,450	5,810	0
Connecticut C	16,270	17,200	0
Conn State U Sys			
Central Conn State U	2,414	2,804	3,568
E Conn State U	2,406	2,764	3,568
S Conn State U	2,199	2,646	3,568
W Conn State U	2,361	2,715	3,568
Fairfield U	12,920	13,720	0
Greater Hartford CC	1,130	1,276	2,640
Greater New Haven State Tech C	1,416	1,610	3,408
Hartford State Tech C	1,416	1,610	3,408
Holy Apostles C and Sem	3,500	3,500	0
Housatonic CC	1,130	1,276	2,640
Manchester CC	1,130	1,276	2,640
Mattatuck CC	1,130	1,276	2,640
Middlesex CC	1,130	1,276	2,640
Mitchell C	10,235	10,696	0
Mohegan CC	1,130	1,276	2,640
NW Conn CC	1,130	1,276	2,640
Norwalk CC	1,130	1,276	2,640
Norwalk State Tech C	1,416	1,610	3,408
Paier C of Art	9,320	9,765	0
Quinebaug Valley CC	1,130	1,276	2,640
Quinnipiac C	10,350	11,070	0
Sacred Heart U	8,920	9,740	0
Saint Joseph C	10,400	11,000	0
South Central CC	1,130	1,276	2,640
Teikyo Post U	10,184	10,310	0
Thames Valley State Tech C	1,416	1,610	3,408
Trinity C	16,950	17,830	0
Tunxis CC	1,130	1,276	2,640
U S Coast Guard Acad	0	0	0
U of Bridgeport	12,375	12,375	0
U of Connecticut	3,463	3,902	6,472
U of Hartford	13,594	14,228	0
U of New Haven	9,570	9,870	0

Continued on Following Page

FACT FILE: 1992-93 Tuition and Fees at More Than 3,000 Colleges and Universities—Continued

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
CONNECTICUT—Cont.			
Waterbury State Tech C	$1,416	$1,610	$3,408
Wesleyan U	16,830	17,800	0
Yale U	16,300	17,500	0
DELAWARE			
Delaware State C	$1,546	$1,788	$880
Del Tech and CC Southern	1,119	1,119	1,566
Stanton-Wilmington	1,119	1,119	1,566
Terry	1,119	1,119	1,566
Goldey-Beacom C	5,275	5,575	0
U of Delaware	3,531	3,721	5,660
Wesley C	8,055	8,755	0
Wilmington C	4,690	5,140	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
American U	$13,706	$14,594	$0
Catholic U of America	11,876	12,986	0
Corcoran Sch of Art	9,500	9,980	0
Gallaudet U	3,784	4,194	0
George Washington U	15,027	16,080	0
Georgetown U	15,652	16,589	0
Howard U	6,405	7,005	0
Mount Vernon C	12,510	12,510	0
Oblate C	4,050	4,050	0
Southeastern U	6,905	7,695	0
Trinity C	10,750	11,230	0
U of the District of Columbia	800	800	2,880
FLORIDA			
Art Inst of Fort Lauderdale	$7,850	$8,014	$0
Barry U	9,530	10,270	0
Bethune Cookman C	4,835	4,965	0
Brevard CC	900	990	2,719
Broward CC	870	930	2,778
Central Florida CC	930	1,044	2,870
Chipola JC	780	893	2,550
Clearwater Christian C	4,900	5,100	0
Daytona Beach CC	900	1,040	2,868
Eckerd C	13,040	13,825	0
Edison CC	900	910	2,355
Edward Waters C	3,866	3,930	0
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U	6,310	6,810	0
Flagler C	4,550	4,750	0
Florida Baptist Theological C	1,434	1,750	0
Florida Bible C	2,800	2,800	0
Florida Christian C	3,273	3,457	0
Florida C	3,750	3,950	0
Fla CC Jacksonville	900	990	2,610
Florida Inst of Tech	10,635	11,718	0
Florida Keys CC	810	960	2,610
Florida Memorial C	4,450	4,450	0
Florida Southern C	6,600	6,800	0
Fort Lauderdale C	4,270	4,511	0
Gulf Coast CC	780	882	2,646
Hillsborough CC	780	848	2,317
Hobe Sound Bible C	3,355	3,415	0
Indian River CC	810	900	2,664
Int'l Fine Arts C	8,220	8,220	0
Jacksonville U	8,460	9,320	0
Jones C	3,600	3,600	0
Lake City CC	780	900	2,460
Lake-Sumter CC	900	1,043	2,685
Lynn U	12,200	12,200	0
Manatee CC	840	930	2,490
Miami Christian C	4,930	6,170	0
Miami-Dade CC	930	996	2,469
National Education Center Bauder	5,325	5,717	0
New England Inst of Tech Florida	5,475	6,300	0
North Florida JC	750	773	2,227
Nova U	7,630	7,900	0
Okaloosa-Walton CC	720	819	2,340
Palm Beach Atlantic C	5,400	6,350	0
Palm Beach CC	900	999	2,838
Pasco-Hernando CC	900	1,044	2,838
Pensacola JC	900	1,035	2,838
Phillips JC	4,745	4,745	0
Polk CC	900	1,045	2,869
Ringling Sch of Art and Design	8,950	9,665	0
Rollins C	13,900	14,974	0
Saint John Vianney C Sem	6,600	6,600	0
St Johns River CC	750	810	2,430
Saint Leo C	8,230	8,990	0
St Petersburg JC	900	1,001	2,677
St Thomas U	8,250	8,900	0
Santa Fe CC	870	990	2,835
Schiller Int'l U	n/a	9,740	0
Seminole CC	900	996	2,580
South C	3,925	4,525	0
South Florida CC	900	1,035	2,700
SE C of the Assemblies of God	3,300	3,600	0
Southern C	3,870	4,185	0
State U Sys of Fla			
Florida A&M U	1,582	1,751	4,759
Florida Atlantic U	1,550	1,733	4,760
Fla International U	1,478	1,701	4,759
Florida State U	1,413	1,745	4,759
U of Central Florida	1,524	1,680	4,759
U of Florida	1,473	1,649	4,760
U of North Florida	1,461	1,650	4,760
U of South Florida	1,588	1,821	4,759
New C	1,675	1,855	5,712
U of West Florida	1,463	1,654	4,759
Stetson U	10,020	11,110	0
Tallahassee CC	780	900	2,475
Tampa C	4,550	4,975	0
United Electronics Inst	1,516	1,516	0
U of Miami	14,080	15,050	0
U of Tampa	10,920	11,690	0
Valencia CC	900	1,043	2,706
Warner Southern C	$5,375	$6,200	$0
Webber C	5,390	5,390	0
GEORGIA			
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural C	$1,209	$1,248	$909
Agnes Scott C	11,070	11,625	0
Albany State C	1,680	1,731	1,341
American C for the Applied Arts	7,200	7,440	0
Andrew C	3,955	4,230	0
Armstrong State C	1,467	1,521	1,341
Art Inst of Atlanta	7,435	7,900	0
Athens Area Tech Inst	537	740	740
Atlanta Christian C	3,620	3,970	0
Atlanta C of Art	7,450	8,501	0
Atlanta Metropolitan C	1,008	1,137	909
Augusta C	1,491	1,542	1,341
Augusta Tech Inst	558	575	360
Bainbridge C	1,023	1,062	909
Bauder C	6,010	6,120	0
Berry C	6,990	7,500	0
Brenau Women's C	7,242	8,364	0
Brewton-Parker C	3,625	3,885	0
Brunswick C	1,113	1,152	909
Chattahoochee Tech Inst	654	654	360
Clark Atlanta U	6,400	7,100	0
Clayton State C	1,389	1,440	1,341
Columbus C	1,470	1,545	1,341
Columbus Tech Inst	720	720	0
Covenant C	8,050	8,640	0
Dalton C	1,008	1,092	909
Darton C	1,053	1,092	909
DeKalb C	1,050	1,106	608
DeKalb Tech Inst	435	435	360
DeVry Inst of Tech	5,015	5,249	0
East Georgia C	1,023	1,062	909
Emmanuel C	3,501	3,855	0
Emory U	14,780	15,820	0
Oxford C	11,000	11,700	0
Floyd C	1,023	1,062	909
Fort Valley State C	1,650	1,722	1,341
Gainesville C	1,038	1,077	909
Georgia C	1,563	1,617	1,341
Georgia Inst of Tech	2,118	2,205	2,535
Georgia Military C	3,270	3,270	0
Georgia Southern U	1,683	1,776	1,341
Ga Southwestern C	1,560	1,626	1,341
Georgia State U	1,884	1,952	2,529
Gordon C	1,068	1,137	909
Kennesaw State C	1,416	1,467	1,341
LaGrange C	5,283	6,264	0
Macon C	1,047	1,086	909
Meadows C of Business	2,775	2,775	0
Medical C of Georgia	1,962	2,031	1,791
Mercer U			
Atlanta	5,895	6,435	0
Macon	9,425	10,287	0
Middle Georgia C	1,203	1,257	909
Morehouse C	6,692	7,430	0
Morris Brown C	6,410	7,032	0
North Georgia C	1,560	1,590	1,341
Oglethorpe U	10,250	11,150	0
Paine C	5,256	5,468	0
Piedmont C	3,600	4,430	0
Reinhardt C	3,915	4,140	0
Savannah C of Art and Design	7,575	8,475	0
Savannah State C	1,635	1,686	1,341
Savannah Tech Inst	486	744	756
Shorter C	5,300	5,810	0
South C	3,925	4,500	0
South Georgia C	1,062	1,101	909
Southern C of Tech	1,497	1,548	1,341
Spelman C	6,707	7,077	0
Thomas C	3,024	3,024	0
Toccoa Falls C	5,178	5,436	0
Truett McConnell C	3,723	3,885	0
U of Georgia	2,076	2,175	1,791
Valdosta State C	1,638	1,689	1,341
Waycross C	1,068	1,107	909
Wesleyan C	9,850	10,495	0
West Georgia C	1,653	1,704	1,341
Young Harris C	4,140	4,140	0
HAWAII			
Brigham Young U Hawaii	$2,000	$2,125	$0
Cannon's Int'l Business C of Honolulu	5,225	6,820	0
Chaminade U of Honolulu	7,850	8,500	0
Hawaii Loa C	8,400	9,000	0
Hawaii Pacific U	5,150	5,500	0
U of Hawaii			
Hilo	470	470	2,160
Manoa	1,387	1,437	2,730
West Oahu C	850	860	1,830
Hawaii CC	n/a	490	2,240
Honolulu CC	430	450	2,240
Kapiolani CC	435	455	2,240
Kauai CC	430	450	2,240
Leeward CC	435	455	2,240
Maui CC	438	458	2,240
Windward CC	440	460	2,240
IDAHO			
Albertson C	$9,982	$10,750	$0
Boise Bible C	3,091	3,261	0
Boise State U	1,236	1,356	2,650
C of Southern Idaho	800	900	1,200
Idaho State U	1,230	1,292	2,650
Lewis-Clark State C	1,188	1,248	2,340
North Idaho C	860	910	1,432
NW Nazarene C	7,260	8,160	0
Ricks C	1,480	1,550	0
U of Idaho	1,236	1,296	2,900
ILLINOIS			
Aero-Space Inst	$6,025	$6,775	$0
American Acad of Art	7,100	8,380	0
American Conservatory of Music	$7,000	$7,000	$0
Augustana C	11,175	12,009	0
Aurora U	8,770	9,255	0
Barat C	8,719	9,320	0
Belleville Area C	910	970	3,870
Black Hawk C	1,365	1,470	3,990
Black Hawk C East	1,365	1,470	3,990
Blackburn C	7,750	7,750	0
Blessing-Reiman C of Nursing	6,650	7,175	0
Bd of Governors U's			
Chicago State U	1,856	2,198	3,696
Eastern Illinois U	2,333	2,533	3,696
Governors State U	1,730	1,978	3,696
Northeastern Ill U	2,080	2,279	3,696
Western Illinois U	2,229	2,454	3,696
Bradley U	9,050	9,728	0
Carl Sandburg C	1,095	1,350	4,310
City C's of Chicago			
Chicago City-Wide C	985	985	2,940
H Washington C	985	985	2,940
Harry S Truman C	985	985	2,940
Kennedy-King C	985	985	2,940
Malcolm X C	985	985	2,940
Olive-Harvey C	985	985	2,940
Richard J Daley C	985	985	2,940
Wilbur Wright C	985	985	2,940
C of Du Page	945	990	3,285
C of Lake County	993	1,085	4,560
C of Saint Francis	7,980	8,600	0
Columbia C	6,286	6,654	0
Concordia U	7,328	8,000	0
Danville Area CC	930	990	3,095
DePaul U	9,342	10,014	0
DeVry Inst of Tech Chicago	5,015	5,249	0
DeVry Inst of Tech Lombard	5,015	5,249	0
East-West U	5,910	5,910	0
Elgin CC	990	1,110	3,210
Elmhurst C	8,460	9,130	0
Eureka C	9,425	10,325	0
Gem City C	3,640	3,640	0
Greenville C	8,750	9,300	0
Harrington Inst of Interior Design	8,025	8,025	0
Hebrew Theological C	5,080	5,535	0
Highland CC	750	900	2,760
Illinois Benedictine C	8,980	9,430	0
Ill Bd of Regents Regency U's Sys			
Illinois State U	2,297	2,791	4,322
Northern Illinois U	2,398	3,041	4,322
Sangamon State U	1,728	2,284	4,013
Illinois Central C	1,100	1,220	3,330
Illinois C	6,600	7,050	0
Illinois East CC's			
Frontier CC	725	815	3,234
Lincoln Trail D	725	815	3,234
Olney Central C	725	815	3,234
Wabash Valley C	725	815	3,234
Illinois Inst of Tech	12,690	13,070	0
Illinois Valley CC	698	908	2,730
Illinois Wesleyan U	11,115	12,220	0
Int'l Acad of Merchandising and Design	7,040	7,040	0
ITT Tech Inst Hoffman Estates	7,302	7,402	0
John A Logan C	748	748	4,896
John Wood CC	990	1,320	3,807
Joliet JC	970	1,030	4,320
Judson C	8,090	8,780	0
Kaes C	5,920	5,920	0
Kankakee CC	930	1,155	4,380
Kaskaskia C	848	1,013	3,270
Kendall C	7,005	7,500	0
Kishwaukee C	955	1,040	2,857
Knox C	12,675	13,842	0
Lake Forest C	13,895	15,085	0
Lake Land C	1,044	1,320	2,850
Lakeview C of Nursing	4,575	4,575	0
Lewis and Clark CC	798	939	3,780
Lewis U	8,502	9,206	0
Lexington Inst of Hospitality Careers	4,000	4,400	0
Lincoln Christian C and Sem	3,600	3,830	0
Lincoln C	7,260	7,760	0
Lincoln Land CC	973	1,033	3,420
Loyola U of Chicago	9,270	9,930	0
MacCormac JC	5,925	6,300	0
MacMurray C	8,150	8,620	0
McHenry County C	996	1,156	4,740
McKendree C	6,345	6,650	0
Mennonite C of Nursing	6,850	7,200	0
Midstate C	4,335	4,403	0
Millikin U	10,061	10,681	0
Monmouth C	12,450	13,000	0
Montay C	5,550	5,550	0
Moody Bible Inst	893	754	0
Moraine Valley CC	1,170	1,172	3,180
Morrison Inst of Tech	4,700	5,250	0
Morton C	1,080	1,080	3,210
NAES C	4,220	4,220	0
National C of Chiropractic	7,968	8,000	0
National-Louis U	7,650	8,550	0
North Central C	9,960	10,641	0
North Park C and Theological Sem	10,665	11,295	0
Northwestern U	14,370	15,075	0
Oakton CC	628	778	3,450
Olivet Nazarene U	6,472	7,048	0
Parkland C	990	1,050	3,390
Parks C of Saint Louis U	7,100	7,770	0
Phillips C of Chicago	5,925	6,425	0
Prairie State C	1,230	1,500	2,910
Principia C	11,100	11,910	0
Quincy C	$8,604	$9,160	$0
Ray C of Design	7,620	7,610	0
Rend Lake C	750	896	4,605
Richland CC	899	899	4,782
Robert Morris C	7,350	7,650	0
Rock Valley C	1,020	1,204	4,820
Rockford C	9,400	10,025	0
Roosevelt U	7,920	8,280	0
Rosary C	9,226	9,990	0
Rush U	8,198	8,841	0
Saint Augustine C	4,140	4,960	0
Saint Francis Medical Center C of Nursing	5,150	6,055	0
Saint Joseph C of Nursing	5,980	6,300	0
Saint Xavier U	8,840	9,650	0
Sauk Valley CC	870	1,110	2,375
Sch of the Art Inst of Chicago	11,550	12,450	0
Shawnee CC	710	714	2,830
Shimer C	9,000	9,700	0
South Suburban C of Cook County	1,224	1,320	4,560
Southeastern Ill C	630	630	3,360
Southern Illinois U			
Carbondale	2,382	3,006	4,500
Edwardsville	1,966	2,158	3,452
Spoon River C	1,050	1,170	4,320
Springfield C in Ill	4,930	4,930	0
State CC	856	918	4,620
Trinity Christian C	8,610	8,910	0
Trinity C	8,610	9,200	0
Triton C	1,131	1,146	4,470
U of Chicago	16,212	17,346	0
U of Health Sciences Chicago Med Sch	10,844	12,550	0
U of Illinois			
Chicago	2,948	3,242	4,194
Urbana-Champaign	3,054	3,328	4,252
VanderCook C of Music	8,400	8,400	0
Waubonsee CC	1,018	1,138	3,819
West Suburban C of Nursing	7,328	8,000	0
Wheaton C	9,548	10,280	0
William Rainey Harper C	930	1,030	3,630
INDIANA			
Ancilla C	$2,086	$2,268	$0
Anderson U	8,060	8,780	0
Ball State U	2,280	2,464	3,408
Bethel C	7,500	7,750	0
Butler U	10,500	11,340	0
Calumet C of Saint Joseph	3,800	4,025	0
DePauw U	12,288	13,000	0
Earlham C	13,479	14,403	0
Franklin C of Indiana	8,970	9,590	0
Goshen C	7,720	8,310	0
Grace C	7,302	7,864	0
Hanover C	6,700	7,210	0
Holy Cross C	4,080	4,550	0
Huntington C	7,890	8,730	0
Indiana Inst of Tech	7,545	8,235	0
Indiana State U	2,272	2,452	3,508
Indiana U Sys			
Bloomington	2,570	2,821	5,712
East	1,968	2,165	3,195
Indiana U-Purdue U Fort Wayne	1,980	2,144	3,078
Indiana U-Purdue U Indianapolis	2,277	2,611	4,863
Kokomo	1,938	2,189	3,195
Northwest	1,961	2,156	3,195
South Bend	1,952	2,255	3,195
Southeast	1,962	2,115	3,195
Ind Voc-Tech C			
Central Indiana	1,509	1,509	1,236
Columbus	1,509	1,509	1,236
Eastcentral	1,509	1,509	1,236
Kokomo	1,509	1,509	1,236
Lafayette	1,509	1,509	1,236
Northcentral	1,509	1,509	1,236
Northeast	1,509	1,509	1,236
Northwest	1,509	1,509	1,236
Southcentral	1,509	1,509	1,236
Southeast	1,509	1,509	1,236
Southwest	1,509	1,509	1,236
Wabash Valley	1,509	1,509	1,236
Whitewater	1,509	1,509	1,236
Indiana Wesleyan U	7,590	8,120	0
International Business C	7,490	7,990	0
Lutheran C of Health Professions	4,077	4,641	0
Manchester C	8,270	8,960	0
Marian C	7,694	8,628	0
Martin U	4,830	6,030	0
Oakland City C	6,426	6,726	0
Purdue U			
Main campus	2,324	2,520	5,672
Calumet	1,985	2,145	3,150
North Central	1,969	2,127	3,150
Rose-Hulman Inst of Tech	10,935	11,800	0
Saint Francis C	7,158	8,032	0
Saint Joseph's C	9,410	10,030	0
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods C	9,110	9,920	0
Saint Mary's C	10,724	11,614	0
Saint Meinrad C	5,413	5,793	0
Taylor U	9,353	10,000	0
Tri-State U	8,298	9,443	0
U of Evansville	9,910	10,700	0
U of Indianapolis	9,020	9,820	0
U of Notre Dame	13,505	14,650	0
U of Southern Ind	1,826	1,968	2,760
Valparaiso U	9,990	10,840	0
Vincennes U	1,790	1,926	3,270
Wabash C	10,700	11,750	0
IOWA			
American Inst of Business	$4,525	$4,750	$0
American Inst of Commerce	4,579	5,095	0
Briar Cliff C	$8,760	$9,300	$0
Buena Vista C	10,900	11,663	0
Central U of Iowa	9,293	9,850	0
Clarke C	8,980	9,785	0
Coe C	10,380	11,535	0
Cornell C	12,350	13,254	0
Des Moines Area CC	1,194	1,244	1,110
Divine Word C	5,235	5,535	0
Dordt C	7,900	8,600	0
Drake U	11,040	11,780	0
Eastern Iowa CC Dist			
Clinton CC	1,425	1,455	645
Muscatine CC	1,425	1,455	645
Scott CC	1,417	1,448	645
Emmaus Bible C	2,100	2,200	0
Faith Baptist Bible C and Theol Sem	4,186	4,436	0
Graceland C	7,850	8,335	0
Grand View C	7,750	9,150	0
Grinnell C	13,742	14,532	0
Hamilton Tech C	5,010	5,010	0
Hawkeye Inst of Tech	1,643	1,643	1,575
Indian Hills CC	1,208	1,330	600
Iowa Central CC	1,875	2,055	930
Iowa Lakes CC	1,482	1,557	605
Iowa State U	1,952	2,228	4,768
Iowa Valley CC Dist			
Ellsworth CC	1,746	1,865	1,750
Marshalltown CC	1,746	1,865	1,760
Iowa Wesleyan C	8,200	9,200	0
Iowa Western CC	1,470	1,650	555
Kirkwood CC	1,408	1,410	1,230
Loras C	9,115	9,900	0
Luther C	10,600	11,600	0
Maharishi International U	7,250	7,890	0
Morningside C	9,206	9,890	0
Mount Mercy C	7,750	8,430	0
Mount Saint Clare C	7,337	8,410	0
National Ed Center National Inst of Tech	5,140	5,725	0
North Iowa Area CC	1,435	1,534	810
Northeast Iowa CC	1,582	1,943	1,695
NW Iowa Tech C	1,350	1,575	675
Northwestern C	8,050	8,700	0
St Ambrose U	8,530	9,170	0
Simpson C	9,585	10,315	0
Southeastern CC			
North	1,228	1,302	600
South	1,299	1,302	600
Southwestern CC	1,380	1,590	690
Teikyo Marycrest U	8,530	9,096	0
Teikyo Westmar U	8,671	9,280	0
U of Dubuque	9,205	9,940	0
U of Iowa	1,952	2,228	4,964
U of Northern Iowa	1,952	2,228	3,342
U of Osteopathic Medicine & Health Sciences	4,715	6,000	0
Upper Iowa U	8,540	9,040	0
Vennard C	4,712	5,042	0
Waldorf C	7,090	8,310	0
Wartburg C	9,640	10,360	0
W Iowa Tech CC	1,305	1,365	1,290
William Penn C	9,190	9,875	0
KANSAS			
Allen County CC	$864	$930	$1,365
Baker U	7,040	7,631	0
Barclay C	6,225	6,225	0
Barton County CC	780	780	1,425
Benedictine C	7,930	8,480	0
Bethany C	7,028	7,444	0
Bethel C	7,460	7,980	0
Brown Mackie C	6,420	6,720	0
Butler County CC	944	878	1,470
Central C	6,050	6,580	0
Cloud County CC	870	900	1,425
Coffeyville CC	750	780	1,470
Colby CC	870	870	1,395
Cowley County CC	780	810	1,455
Dodge City CC	930	975	1,275
Donnelly C	2,600	2,600	0
Emporia State U	1,491	1,584	2,880
Fort Hays State U	1,547	1,637	2,880
Fort Scott CC	750	750	2,430
Friends U	7,155	7,655	0
Garden City CC	878	894	1,305
Haskell Indian JC	70	70	0
Hesston C	6,090	7,000	0
Highland CC	930	930	1,410
Hutchinson CC	780	840	1,335
Independence CC	750	780	1,455
Johnson County CC	840	990	1,980
Kansas City C and Bible Sch	2,850	2,565	0
Kansas City Kansas CC	750	750	1,365
Kansas Newman C	6,380	6,636	0
Kansas State U	1,699	1,841	4,172
Kansas Wesleyan U	6,700	7,300	0
Labette CC	690	690	1,800
Manhattan Christian C	3,300	3,700	0
McPherson C	7,220	7,500	0
MidAmerica Nazarene C	5,552	5,838	0
Neosho County CC	690	700	1,455
Ottawa U	6,538	6,900	0
Pittsburg State U	1,450	1,564	2,880
Pratt CC	840	900	1,440
Saint Mary C	6,450	6,850	0
Seward County CC	690	840	1,410
Southwestern C	5,050	5,600	0
Sterling C	6,800	7,230	0
Tabor C	6,800	7,520	0
U of Kansas			
Main campus	1,662	1,798	4,172
Medical Center	1,456	1,588	4,172
Washburn U of Topeka	2,762	2,762	1,380
Wichita State U	1,766	1,892	4,172

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
KENTUCKY			
Alice Lloyd C	$270	$270	$3,360
Asbury C	7,372	7,863	0
Bellarmine C	7,260	7,680	0
Berea C	177	183	0
Brescia C	5,500	6,320	0
Campbellsville C	4,900	5,400	0
Career Com JC of Business	7,805	7,805	0
Centre C	10,110	10,925	0
Clear Creek Baptist Bible C	2,000	2,000	0
Cumberland C	5,296	5,880	0
Eastern Kentucky U	1,420	1,460	2,680
Franklin C	4,200	4,200	0
Georgetown C	6,250	6,810	100
Inst of Electronic Tech	4,950	4,950	0
Kentucky Christian C	3,250	3,718	0
Ky C of Business	4,160	4,748	0
Kentucky State U	1,432	1,440	2,680
Ky Wesleyan C	6,690	7,170	0
Lees C	3,600	3,900	0
Lindsey Wilson C	5,168	5,552	0
Louisville Tech Inst	5,980	6,360	0
Mid-Continent Baptist Bible C	1,560	1,560	0
Midway C	5,840	6,200	0
Morehead State U	1,510	1,550	2,680
Murray State U	1,410	1,450	2,680
Northern Kentucky U	1,410	1,560	2,680
Owensboro JC of Business	3,525	3,525	0
Pikeville C	4,250	4,900	0
RETS Electronic Inst	5,615	6,065	0
St Catharine C	3,700	4,140	0
Spalding U	6,696	7,295	0
Sue Bennett C	3,950	4,260	0
Thomas More C	8,160	8,455	0
Transylvania U	9,619	10,000	0
Union C	5,630	6,200	0
U of Kentucky CC Sys	1,844	1,904	3,364
Ashland CC	680	700	1,400
Elizabethtown CC	680	700	1,400
Hazard CC	680	700	1,400
Henderson CC	680	700	1,400
Hopkinsville CC	680	700	1,400
Jefferson CC	680	700	1,400
Lexington CC	1,844	1,844	3,240
Madisonville CC	680	700	1,400
Maysville CC	680	700	1,400
Paducah CC	680	700	1,400
Prestonburg CC	680	700	1,400
Somerset CC	680	700	1,400
Southeast CC	680	700	1,400
U of Louisville	1,740	1,800	3,360
Watterson C	6,660	6,640	0
Western Kentucky U	1,440	1,480	2,680
LOUISIANA			
Bossier Parish CC	$605	$605	$600
Centenary C	7,210	7,770	0
Delgado CC	1,030	1,021	1,200
Dillard U	5,800	5,800	0
Grambling State U	1,766	1,788	1,550
Grantham C of Engineering	1,800	1,984	0
Louisiana C	4,160	4,870	0
La State U Sys			
A&M C	2,058	2,170	0
Alexander	924	924	1,472
Eunice	912	960	1,200
Shreveport	1,480	1,480	2,190
Medical Center	1,802	1,802	2,400
U of New Orleans	1,924	2,024	2,792
Louisiana Tech U	1,841	1,869	1,155
Loyola U	8,698	9,720	0
McNeese State U	1,648	1,624	1,550
New Orleans Baptist Theol Sem	1,000	1,050	0
Nicholls State U	1,591	1,662	1,800
Northeast La U	1,626	1,626	1,584
NW State U	1,771	1,772	1,800
Our Lady of Holy Cross C	4,600	4,600	0
Phillips JC	4,600	4,665	0
St Bernard Parish CC	290	520	0
St Joseph Sem C	5,530	5,530	0
Southeastern La U	1,613	1,615	1,800
Southern U and A&M C Sys			
Baton Rouge	1,580	1,588	1,522
New Orleans	1,451	1,456	1,558
Shreveport	830	910	1,130
Tulane U	16,980	18,185	0
U of SW La	1,568	1,598	1,800
World Evangelism Bible C and Sem	2,620	2,620	0
Xavier U of La	5,905	6,300	0
MAINE			
Andover C	$4,100	$4,150	$0
Beal C	3,610	3,610	0
Bowdoin C	16,380	17,355	0
Casco Bay C	4,950	5,193	0
Central Me Medical Ctr Sch of Nursing	2,370	2,415	0
Central Me Tech C	1,620	1,740	1,860
Colby C	16,460	17,610	0
C of the Atlantic	11,627	12,435	0
Eastern Me Tech C	1,550	1,900	1,860
Husson C	7,420	7,420	0
Kennebec Valley Tech C	1,415	1,560	1,860
Me Maritime Acad	3,900	4,210	2,720
Northern Me Tech C	1,670	1,790	1,860
Portland Sch of Art	9,145	10,005	0
Saint Joseph's C	8,500	9,025	0
Southern Me Tech C	1,500	1,620	1,860
Thomas C	8,050	8,600	0
Unity C	7,150	7,400	1,100
U of Maine Sys			
U of Maine	2,718	3,086	4,890
Augusta	2,235	2,565	3,540
Farmington	2,340	2,670	3,540

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
MAINE—Cont.			
U of Maine Sys, cont.			
Fort Kent	$2,250	$2,580	$3,540
Machias	2,275	2,605	3,540
Presque Isle	2,340	2,670	3,540
U of Southern Me	2,454	2,814	4,890
U of New England	9,770	10,600	0
Westbrook C	9,800	10,200	0
MARYLAND			
Allegany CC	$1,529	$1,625	$1,290
Anne Arundel CC	1,420	1,720	3,960
Baltimore Hebrew U	2,730	3,230	0
Baltimore Int'l Culinary C	7,394	7,530	0
Capitol C	7,014	7,389	0
Catonsville CC	1,022	1,510	3,090
Cecil CC	1,110	1,410	2,520
Charles County CC	1,422	1,580	3,000
Chesapeake C	904	1,380	4,320
C of Notre Dame of Maryland	9,500	10,050	0
Columbia Union C	8,200	9,180	0
Dundalk CC	1,082	1,418	2,738
Eastern Christian C	2,290	2,700	0
Essex CC	1,080	1,418	2,738
Frederick CC	1,553	1,838	4,140
Garrett CC	1,020	1,320	3,270
Goucher C	12,885	13,646	0
Hagerstown Business C	3,560	3,560	0
Hagerstown JC	1,764	1,890	1,568
Harford CC	1,230	1,814	2,310
Hood C	12,208	12,208	0
Howard CC	1,355	1,870	2,460
Johns Hopkins U	16,000	17,000	0
Loyola C in Md	10,490	11,270	0
Maryland C of Art and Design	6,750	6,940	0
Md Inst C of Art	11,550	12,400	0
Montgomery C			
Germantown	1,551	1,716	2,838
Rockville	1,551	1,716	2,838
Takoma Park	1,551	1,716	2,838
Morgan State U	2,198	2,438	2,068
Mount Saint Mary's C	9,875	10,675	0
Ner Israel Rabbinical C	2,850	2,850	0
New CC of Baltimore	1,150	1,135	2,025
Prince George's CC	1,740	2,290	4,490
St John's C	14,262	15,400	0
St Mary's C of Md	2,760	3,880	2,100
Sojourner-Douglass C	4,525	4,950	0
U S Naval Acad	0	0	0
U of Maryland Sys			
Baltimore County	2,672	2,856	5,226
Baltimore	2,304	2,738	4,900
C Park	2,573	2,778	5,604
Eastern Shore	2,347	2,450	4,285
U C	3,840	4,080	150
Bowie State U	2,254	2,514	2,175
Coppin State C	2,281	2,513	1,994
Frostburg State U	2,128	2,396	2,162
Salisbury State U	2,544	2,754	2,320
Towson State U	2,493	2,828	2,174
U of Baltimore	2,216	2,546	1,940
Villa Julie C	5,770	6,320	0
Washington Bible C	5,369	5,189	0
Washington C	12,312	13,226	0
Western Maryland C	12,505	13,130	0
Wor-Wic Tech CC	1,130	1,435	3,330
MASSACHUSETTS			
American Int'l C	$8,081	$8,963	$0
Amherst C	16,945	18,177	0
Anna Maria C	9,780	10,375	0
Aquinas C Milton	7,100	7,400	0
Aquinas C Newton	6,950	6,950	0
Assumption C	9,835	10,470	0
Atlantic Union C	9,700	10,100	0
Babson C	14,838	15,666	0
Bay Path C	8,500	9,050	0
Bay State C	6,825	7,425	0
Becker C			
Leicester	6,925	7,455	0
Worcester	6,925	7,455	0
Bentley C	11,390	12,050	0
Berklee C of Music	9,040	9,950	0
Boston Architectural Center	2,480	3,084	0
Boston C	14,092	15,002	0
Boston Conservatory	10,350	10,950	0
Boston U	16,190	16,837	0
Bradford C	11,885	12,415	0
Brandeis U	16,484	17,726	0
Clark U	15,380	16,200	0
C of the Holy Cross	15,530	16,635	0
Curry C	12,250	12,945	0
Dean JC	8,860	9,460	0
Eastern Nazarene C	7,660	8,200	0
Elms C	9,650	10,375	0
Emerson C	13,072	13,894	0
Emmanuel C	10,345	11,240	0
Endicott C	9,640	10,310	0
Essex Ag Tech Inst	1,550	1,700	0
Fisher C	9,090	9,540	0
Forsyth Sch of Dental Hygienists	11,090	11,616	0
Franklin Inst of Boston	7,790	8,090	0
Gordon C	11,400	12,090	0
Hampshire C	17,785	19,030	0
Harvard C Radcliffe C	16,560	17,674	0
Hellenic C	6,115	6,515	0
Katharine Gibbs Sch	7,495	7,545	0
Laboure C	6,650	7,640	0
Lasell C	9,925	10,600	0
Lesley C	11,340	11,895	0
Marian Court JC	6,180	6,550	0
Mass Higher Ed Coordinating Council			
U of Mass Amherst	4,863	5,062	6,103
U of Mass Boston	3,937	4,087	6,103

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
MASS.—Cont.			
Mass Higher Ed Coordinating Council, cont.			
U of Mass Dartmouth	$3,053	$3,153	$4,886
U of Lowell	4,337	4,513	4,911
Bridgewater State C	2,884	3,000	3,864
Fitchburg State C	3,134	3,206	3,864
Framingham State C	2,955	3,017	3,864
Mass C of Art	3,544	3,718	4,740
Mass Maritime Acad	2,821	3,183	4,740
North Adams State C	3,263	3,361	3,279
Salem State C	2,956	3,073	3,864
Westfield State C	2,941	3,026	3,864
Worcester State C	2,488	2,536	3,864
Berkshire CC	1,858	1,898	3,882
Bristol CC	1,998	2,040	3,822
Bunker Hill CC	1,336	1,800	3,822
Cape Cod CC	1,752	1,865	3,822
Greenfield CC	1,966	2,006	3,882
Holyoke CC	1,998	2,112	3,822
Mass Bay CC	1,818	1,980	3,822
Massasoit CC	1,938	1,980	3,822
Middlesex CC	2,034	1,924	3,822
Mount Wachusett CC	2,538	2,190	3,822
North Shore CC	2,148	2,044	3,822
Northern Essex CC	1,980	1,813	3,822
Quinsigamond CC	1,605	2,104	3,822
Roxbury CC	1,206	1,400	3,822
Springfield Tech CC	1,749	1,856	3,822
Mass C of Pharmacy and Allied Health Science	10,051	10,630	0
Mass Inst of Tech	16,900	18,000	0
Merrimack C	10,350	11,000	0
Montserrat C of Art	7,600	8,100	0
Mount Holyoke C	16,050	16,995	0
Mount Ida C	9,140	9,610	0
New England Banking Inst	1,476	1,782	0
New England Conservatory of Music	13,350	14,325	0
Newbury C	8,740	9,350	0
Nichols C	7,867	8,450	0
Northeastern U	9,968	11,489	0
Pine Manor C	14,000	15,036	0
Quincy C	1,880	1,880	0
Regis C	10,550	11,100	0
Saint Hyacinth C and Sem	3,685	3,780	0
St John's Sem C	3,600	4,400	0
Sch of the Museum of Fine Arts Boston	11,580	12,495	0
Simmons C	14,074	14,924	0
Simon's Rock C of Bard	15,800	16,590	0
Smith C	15,770	16,985	0
Springfield C	9,441	9,870	0
Stonehill C	10,285	10,970	0
Suffolk U	8,531	9,200	0
Tufts U	17,179	18,344	0
Wellesley C	16,271	17,015	0
Wentworth Inst of Tech	8,220	8,755	0
W New England C	7,967	8,426	0
Wheaton C	15,760	16,770	0
Wheelock C	10,912	11,776	0
Williams C	16,770	17,840	0
Worcester Polytech Inst	14,125	15,045	0
MICHIGAN			
Adrian C	$9,390	$10,020	$0
Albion C	11,134	12,294	0
Alma C	10,635	11,354	0
Alpena CC	1,220	1,310	1,380
Andrews U	8,985	9,525	0
Aquinas C	8,960	9,722	0
Baker C Sys			
Auburn Hills	n/a	4,815	0
Cadillac	n/a	5,156	0
Mount Clemens	n/a	5,136	0
Muskegon	4,800	4,815	0
Owosso	4,560	5,136	0
Port Huron	n/a	4,815	0
Flint	4,560	5,136	0
Bay de Noc CC	1,340	1,364	1,620
Calvin C	8,100	8,630	0
Center for Creative Studies C of Art and Design	9,495	9,853	0
Central Michigan U	2,346	2,653	3,836
Charles S Mott CC	1,240	1,420	1,230
Cleary C	5,025	5,790	0
Concordia C	7,102	8,680	0
Davenport C of Business	5,468	5,792	0
Delta C	1,360	1,440	1,470
Detroit C of Business	5,715	6,095	0
Eastern Michigan U	2,330	2,529	3,585
Ferris State U	2,565	3,000	3,780
Glen Oaks CC	1,020	1,170	420
GMI Engineering and Mgmt Inst	9,490	10,240	0
Gogebic CC	720	900	360
Grace Bible C	4,025	4,150	0
Grand Rapids Baptist C and Sem	5,822	5,920	0
Grand Rapids CC	1,220	1,220	1,050
Grand Valley State U	2,306	2,598	3,202
Great Lakes Christian C	3,695	3,984	0
Great Lakes JC of Business	4,335	4,695	0
Henry Ford CC	1,290	1,450	690
Highland Park CC	1,270	1,700	300
Hillsdale C	9,610	10,170	0
Hope C	10,086	10,792	0
Jackson CC	1,230	1,371	598

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
MICHIGAN—Cont.			
Jordan C	$5,280	$5,640	$0
Kalamazoo C	12,669	13,785	0
Kalamazoo Valley CC	750	868	1,488
Kellogg CC	930	1,020	1,613
Kendall C of Art and Design	8,250	8,850	0
Kirtland CC	1,380	1,380	1,200
Lake Michigan C	1,080	1,170	600
Lake Superior State U	2,518	2,694	2,388
Lansing CC	1,065	1,185	1,440
Lawrence Tech U	5,430	6,300	0
Lewis C of Business	4,700	4,900	0
Macomb CC	1,290	1,380	1,200
Madonna U	4,050	4,410	0
Marygrove C	6,050	7,140	0
Michigan Christian C	4,430	4,812	0
Michigan State U	3,474	4,277	5,798
Michigan Tech U	2,916	3,249	4,077
Mid Michigan CC	1,130	1,220	1,080
Monroe County CC	830	900	420
Montcalm CC	1,104	1,194	990
Muskegon CC	1,000	1,060	855
North Central Mich C	1,202	1,200	720
Northern Michigan U	2,120	2,313	1,980
NW Mich C	1,545	1,620	1,296
Northwood Inst	8,220	8,592	0
Oakland CC	1,160	1,245	1,590
Oakland U	2,380	2,496	4,718
Olivet C	7,890	8,291	0
Reformed Bible C	5,236	5,670	0
Sacred Heart Major Sem	3,520	3,620	0
St Clair County CC	1,240	1,410	1,470
Saint Mary's C	4,170	4,800	0
Saginaw Valley State U	2,348	2,535	2,678
Schoolcraft C	1,186	1,285	1,425
Siena Heights C	7,170	8,100	0
SW Mich C	1,080	1,200	600
Spring Arbor C	7,556	8,006	0
Suomi C	7,400	8,330	0
U of Detroit Mercy	9,550	10,180	0
U of Michigan			
Ann Arbor	3,846	4,365	9,704
Dearborn	2,844	2,954	6,348
Flint	2,460	2,700	6,100
Walsh C of Accountancy and Business Admin	3,860	4,500	0
Washtenaw CC	1,035	1,296	1,140
Wayne County CC	1,036	1,790	1,050
Wayne State U	2,403	2,403	2,835
West Shore CC	1,044	1,134	1,110
Western Michigan U	2,560	2,730	3,690
William Tyndale C	4,580	4,880	0
Yeshiva Beth Yehuda Yeshiva Gedolah of Greater Detroit	n/a	2,800	0
MINNESOTA			
Alexandria Tech C	$1,609	$1,677	$1,618
Augsburg C	10,245	10,853	0
Bethany Lutheran C	6,515	6,720	0
Bethel C	9,950	10,540	0
Carleton C	16,296	17,360	0
C of Associated Arts	6,650	7,100	0
C of Saint Benedict	10,135	10,578	0
C of Saint Catherine	9,984	10,794	0
Saint Mary's campus	7,530	7,980	0
C of Saint Scholastica	9,921	10,659	0
Concordia C Moorhead	8,690	9,200	0
Concordia C Saint Paul	8,268	9,000	0
Crown C	6,420	7,310	0
Dr Martin Luther C	3,419	3,585	0
Gustavus Adolphus C	11,900	12,600	0
Hamline U	11,550	12,365	0
Macalester C	13,331	14,125	0
Minneapolis C of Art and Design	10,340	11,150	0
Minnesota Bible C	3,950	4,286	0
Minnesota CC's Sys			
Anoka-Ramsey CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Arrowhead CC Region			
Hibbing CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Itasca CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Mesabi CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Rainy River CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Vermilion CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Austin CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Brainerd CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Fergus Falls CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Inver Hills CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Lakewood CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Minneapolis CC	1,598	1,687	1,586
Normandale CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
North Hennepin CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Northland CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Rochester CC	1,598	1,699	1,688
Willmar CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
Worthington CC	1,598	1,687	1,688
National C St Paul	4,179	4,791	0
National Ed Center Brown Inst	5,750	5,990	0
North Central Bible C	5,070	5,040	0
Northwest Tech Inst	6,505	6,985	0
Northwestern C	9,096	9,825	0
NW Electronics Inst	4,000	4,005	0
Oak Hills Bible C	3,945	4,335	0
Pillsbury Baptist Bible C	3,650	3,822	0
Saint John's U	10,085	10,578	0
Saint Mary's C	9,225	9,710	0
Saint Olaf C	12,080	12,750	0
Saint Paul Tech C	1,550	1,663	1,618
State U Sys of Minn			
Bemidji State U	2,033	2,176	1,865
Mankato State U	1,998	2,176	1,865
Metropolitan State U	1,817	1,959	1,865

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
MINNESOTA—Cont.			
State U Sys of Minn, cont.			
Moorhead State U	$1,998	$2,172	$1,865
Southwest State U	2,084	2,269	1,865
Winona State U	2,072	2,214	1,865
U of Minnesota			
Crookston	2,675	2,678	5,418
Duluth	2,750	3,061	5,418
Morris	2,789	3,102	5,418
Twin Cities	2,829	3,158	5,405
U of Saint Thomas	9,910	10,510	0
Willmar Tech C	1,586	1,654	1,618
MISSISSIPPI			
Alcorn State U	$2,068	$2,376	$1,960
Belhaven C	6,030	6,500	0
Blue Mountain C	3,372	3,556	0
Coahoma CC	700	910	1,500
Copiah-Lincoln CC	850	880	980
Delta State U	2,000	2,194	1,960
East Central CC	800	1,000	1,200
East Mississippi CC	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hinds CC	740	1,086	1,186
Holmes CC	804	804	1,000
Itawamba CC	800	875	795
Jackson State U	2,028	2,223	1,960
Jones County JC	700	792	1,400
Magnolia Bible C	2,260	2,260	0
Mary Holmes C	4,100	4,100	0
Meridian CC	820	960	2,000
Millsaps C	9,710	10,280	0
Mississippi C	5,010	5,316	0
Mississippi Delta CC	770	770	1,000
Miss Gulf Coast CC			
Jackson County	860	860	900
Jefferson Davis	860	860	900
Perkinston	860	860	900
Mississippi State U	2,223	2,473	1,960
Miss U for Women	2,043	2,239	1,960
Miss Valley State U	1,746	2,164	1,960
Northeast Miss CC	770	850	840
Northwest Miss CC	834	834	1,000
Pearl River CC	810	910	1,000
Phillips JC			
Jackson	3,725	4,125	0
Miss Gulf Coast	4,450	4,450	0
Rust C	4,152	4,152	0
SE Baptist C	2,220	2,220	0
Southwest Miss CC	750	850	1,050
Tougaloo C	4,620	5,090	0
U of Mississippi	2,221	2,435	1,960
U of Mississippi Medical Center	1,887	2,101	1,960
U of Southern Miss	2,108	2,404	1,960
Wesley C	1,800	1,800	0
William Carey C	4,000	4,000	0
Wood JC	2,400	2,400	0
MISSOURI			
Avila C	$7,380	$7,980	$0
Baptist Bible C	1,780	1,884	0
Berean C	1,770	2,070	0
Calvary Bible C	3,400	3,440	0
Central Bible C	3,240	3,520	0
Central Christian C of the Bible	2,710	3,323	0
Central Methodist C	6,710	7,310	0
Central Mo State U	1,860	2,040	1,950
C of the Ozarks	100	100	0
Columbia C	6,824	7,166	0
Conception Sem C	4,344	4,704	0
Cottey C	4,500	5,200	0
Crowder C	780	960	1,080
Culver-Stockton C	6,650	7,175	0
Deaconess C of Nursing	5,305	5,554	0
DeVry Inst of Tech	5,015	5,249	0
Drury C	7,510	8,500	0
East Central C	765	1,005	990
Evangel C	6,178	6,480	0
Fontbonne C	7,470	7,750	0
Hannibal-LaGrange C	4,980	5,456	0
Harris Stowe State C	1,567	1,635	1,572
Jefferson C	720	960	720
Kansas City Art Inst	10,315	11,498	0
Kemper Military Sch and C	7,600	8,300	0
Lincoln U	1,340	1,498	1,478
Lindenwood C	8,180	8,550	0
Maryville U	7,800	8,208	0
Metropolitan CC Sys			
Longview CC	1,050	1,170	1,590
Maple Woods CC	1,050	1,170	1,590
Penn Valley CC	1,050	1,170	1,590
Mineral Area C	750	900	540
Missouri Baptist C	5,670	6,220	0
Mo Southern State C	1,532	1,598	1,392
Missouri Valley C	7,479	8,200	0
Mo Western State C	1,648	1,822	1,638
Moberly Area CC	660	790	2,190
National C	5,835	6,363	0
North Central Mo C	825	975	1,485
NE Mo State U	1,800	2,235	1,704
Northwest Mo CC	4,750	3,840	0
NW Mo State U	1,590	1,860	1,482
Ozark Christian C	2,971	2,971	0
Park C	6,820	7,160	0
Phillips JC	4,498	4,498	0
Ranken Tech C	3,900	4,275	0
Research C of Nursing	8,380	8,830	0
Rockhurst C	8,400	8,810	0
St Charles CC	832	922	1,230
Saint Louis Christian C	3,030	3,400	0
Saint Louis CC			
Florissant Valley	930	1,110	630
Forest Park	1,020	1,170	630
Meramec	1,020	1,110	630
Saint Louis U	9,160	9,880	0
SE Mo State U	1,786	2,158	1,664
Southwest Baptist U	6,192	6,401	0
SW Mo State U	1,966	2,160	2,040
State Fair CC	720	795	1,620
Stephens C	11,475	12,400	0
Three Rivers CC	750	840	960

Continued on Following Page

FACT FILE: 1992-93 Tuition and Fees at More Than 3,000 Colleges and Universities—Continued

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
MISSOURI—Cont.			
U of Missouri			
Columbia	$2,325	$2,812	$4,860
Kansas City	2,351	2,841	4,860
Rolla	2,436	2,932	4,860
Saint Louis	2,272	2,740	4,860
Washington U	16,110	16,918	0
Webster U	7,300	8,000	0
Westminster C	8,400	8,950	0
William Jewell C	8,300	8,970	0
William Woods C	8,140	8,950	0
MONTANA			
Blackfeet CC	$1,281	$1,371	$0
Carroll C	6,570	7,070	0
C of Great Falls	4,330	4,790	0
Dawson CC	870	1,239	1,344
Dull Knife Memorial C	765	894	0
Flathead Valley CC	936	1,080	1,080
Fort Belknap C	1,431	1,486	0
Fort Peck CC	990	990	0
Little Big Horn C	975	1,165	0
Miles CC	864	1,104	912
Montana U Sys			
Eastern Montana C	1,524	1,835	3,791
Mont C of Mineral Science and Tech	1,426	1,682	4,058
Montana State U	1,543	1,839	4,215
Northern Mont C	1,440	1,732	3,688
U of Montana	1,582	1,892	4,268
Western Mont C	1,373	1,650	3,606
Rocky Mountain C	7,212	8,000	0
Salish Kootenai C	1,302	1,440	576
Stone Child C	1,630	1,630	300
NEBRASKA			
Bellevue C	$2,805	$2,920	$0
Central CC	960	960	420
Chadron State C	1,488	1,521	1,095
Clarkson C	6,150	6,350	0
C of Saint Mary	7,760	8,680	0
Concordia C	7,110	8,090	0
Creighton U	8,996	9,670	0
Dana C	7,370	8,050	0
Doane C	8,320	8,770	0
Grace C of the Bible	3,740	4,100	0
Hastings C	8,090	8,720	0
Lincoln Sch of Commerce	5,250	5,550	0
McCook CC	780	870	135
Metropolitan CC	878	923	923
Mid-Plains CC	755	935	162
Midland Lutheran C	8,100	8,800	0
Nebraska Christian C	2,440	2,900	0
Neb C of Tech Ag	n/a	1,285	1,155
Nebraska Indian CC	1,350	2,000	0
Neb Methodist C of Nursing and Allied Health	4,650	5,214	0
Neb Wesleyan U	8,228	8,702	0
Northeast CC	876	915	135
Peru State C	1,422	1,531	1,095
Southeast CC			
Beatrice	1,034	1,064	315
Lincoln	1,004	1,049	315
Milford	1,004	1,049	315
Union C	7,720	8,100	0
U of Nebraska			
Kearney	1,570	1,721	1,050
Lincoln	2,032	2,188	3,180
Medical Center	1,842	1,983	3,180
Omaha	1,675	1,805	2,873
Wayne State C	1,465	1,557	1,095
Western Neb CC			
Scottsbluff	1,035	1,065	60
Sidney	1,035	1,065	30
York C	3,380	3,740	0
NEVADA			
Sierra Nevada C	$6,750	$7,500	$0
U of Nevada Sys			
U of Nev Las Vegas	1,470	1,680	4,050
U of Nevada Reno	1,470	1,650	4,050
CC of Southern Nev	780	840	3,000
Northern Nev CC	780	840	3,000
Truckee Meadows CC	780	840	3,000
Western Nev CC	780	840	3,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Castle C	$4,050	$4,250	$0
Colby-Sawyer C	12,185	12,775	0
Daniel Webster C	10,440	11,188	0
Dartmouth C	16,335	17,334	0
Franklin Pierce C	11,190	12,160	0
Hesser C	5,600	6,285	0
McIntosh C	3,370	3,480	0
New England C	11,290	11,990	0
New Hampshire C	10,008	10,008	0
NH Tech C Berlin	2,010	2,125	2,854
NH Tech C Claremont	2,020	2,135	2,854
NH Tech C Laconia	2,020	2,135	2,854
NH Tech C Manchester	2,030	2,145	2,854
NH Tech C Nashua	2,040	2,155	2,854
NH Tech C Stratham	2,020	2,135	2,854
NH Tech Inst	2,126	2,241	2,852
Notre Dame C	8,306	8,966	0
Rivier C	8,750	9,330	0
Saint Anselm C	10,460	10,870	0
U Sys of NH			
U of NH	3,745	3,941	7,060
Keene State C	2,690	2,856	4,480
Plymouth State C	2,716	2,926	4,480
Sch for Lifelong Learning	3,000	3,180	0
U of NH Manchester	2,680	2,820	5,480
White Pines C	6,450	6,500	0
NEW JERSEY			
Assumption C for Sisters	$1,200	$1,200	$0
Atlantic CC	1,308	1,308	2,808
Bergen CC	$1,380	$1,500	$3,960
Berkeley C of Business	8,115	8,730	0
Beth Medrash Govoha	3,100	3,100	0
Bloomfield C	7,475	7,975	0
Brookdale CC	1,462	1,518	3,960
Burlington County C	1,275	1,325	2,170
Caldwell C	7,600	8,000	0
Camden County C	1,350	1,350	60
Centenary C	10,540	10,905	0
C of Saint Elizabeth	9,550	10,200	0
County C of Morris	1,453	1,530	2,328
Cumberland Co C	1,442	1,538	4,074
Drew U	16,502	17,294	0
Essex County C	1,830	1,848	3,300
Fairleigh Dickinson U			
Madison	9,753	10,386	0
Edward Williams C	8,964	9,634	0
Felician C	6,950	7,430	0
Georgian Court C	7,300	7,875	0
Glassboro State C	2,542	2,703	1,050
Gloucester County C	1,470	1,590	4,320
Hudson County CC	1,140	1,386	1,128
Jersey City State C	2,422	2,628	960
Katharine Gibbs Sch	7,345	7,345	0
Kean C of NJ	2,310	2,613	780
Mercer County CC	1,440	1,590	3,450
Middlesex County C	1,484	1,556	1,272
Monmouth C	10,700	11,160	0
Montclair State C	2,454	2,550	1,050
NJ Inst of Tech	4,268	4,504	4,118
Ocean County C	1,484	1,622	1,410
Passaic County CC	1,202	1,845	1,635
Princeton U	16,570	17,750	0
Ramapo C of NJ	2,894	3,024	1,887
Raritan Valley CC	1,380	1,473	3,840
Rider C	11,075	12,010	0
Rutgers U			
Camden C	3,670	3,857	3,370
C of Nursing	3,641	3,864	3,370
C of Engineering	4,164	4,381	3,370
C of Pharmacy	4,164	4,381	3,737
Cook C	4,166	4,375	3,737
Douglass C	3,782	3,978	3,370
Livingston C	3,835	4,055	3,370
Mason Gross Sch	3,822	4,023	3,370
Newark C	3,648	3,871	3,370
Rutgers C	3,846	4,040	3,370
Saint Peter's C	7,590	8,183	0
Salem CC	1,388	1,458	300
Seton Hall U	10,450	10,960	0
Stevens Inst of Tech	15,030	15,600	0
Stockton State C	2,310	2,550	600
Sussex County CC	1,440	1,488	2,640
Trenton State C	3,079	3,687	1,602
Union County C	1,444	1,564	3,960
Upsala C	10,050	11,500	0
Warren County CC	1,620	1,780	3,120
Westminster Choir C	11,100	12,200	0
William Patterson C	2,385	2,644	840
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque Tech-Voc Inst	$843	$936	$1,548
Clovis CC	520	712	1,008
C of Santa Fe	8,314	8,956	0
C of the Southwest	3,210	3,800	0
Eastern NM U			
Main campus	1,278	1,356	3,558
Roswell	552	612	1,328
Inst of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	2,385	2,385	0
National C	5,472	6,288	0
NM Highlands U	1,035	1,344	3,576
NM Inst of Mining and Tech	1,512	1,666	3,700
New Mexico JC	385	385	480
NM Military Inst	1,215	1,495	1,425
New Mexico State U			
Main campus	1,594	1,756	3,930
Alamogordo	600	682	1,224
Carlsbad	610	668	1,224
Dona Ana	624	696	1,224
Grants	552	750	1,530
Northern NM CC	468	528	900
Parks C	4,320	4,320	0
St John's C	14,262	15,450	0
San Juan C	360	360	240
Santa Fe CC	435	434	672
SW Indian Polytech Inst	0	0	0
U of New Mexico			
Main campus	1,554	1,656	4,224
Gallup	552	624	912
Western NM U	1,034	1,214	3,180
NEW YORK			
Adelphi U	$10,420	$11,400	$0
Albany C of Pharmacy	7,375	8,000	0
Alfred U	14,110	14,998	0
American Acad McAllister Inst of Funeral Service	4,885	5,185	0
American Acad of Dramatic Arts	7,175	7,575	0
Bard C	17,215	17,700	0
Barnard C	15,874	16,854	0
Berkeley C	8,025	8,625	0
Berkeley Sch	8,655	9,195	0
Boricua C	4,929	5,229	0
Bramson ORT Tech Inst	5,152	5,635	0
Briarcliffe C for Business	6,475	6,475	0
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Albany	5,142	5,310	0
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Buffalo	4,992	5,280	0
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Rochester	$5,142	$5,442	$0
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Syracuse	5,032	5,310	0
Canisius C	8,902	9,444	0
Catholic Med Ctr of Brooklyn & Queens Sch of Nursing	3,000	3,625	0
Cazenovia C	8,350	8,954	0
Central City Business Inst	4,670	4,770	0
Central Yeshiva Tomchei Tmimim Lubavitch America	4,500	4,600	0
City U of New York			
Baruch C	1,950	2,552	2,600
Borough of Manhattan CC	1,830	2,182	576
Bronx CC	1,850	2,204	576
Brooklyn C	1,955	2,605	2,600
City C	1,945	2,543	2,600
C of Staten Island	1,956	2,556	2,600
Hostos CC	1,824	2,174	576
Hunter C	1,953	2,553	2,600
John Jay C of Criminal Justice	1,950	2,554	2,600
Kingsboro CC	1,840	2,190	576
La Guardia CC	1,852	2,200	576
Lehman C	1,960	2,560	2,600
Medgar Evers C	1,802	2,150	576
NY City Tech C	1,899	2,499	2,600
Queens C	2,050	2,631	2,600
Queensboro CC	1,845	2,200	576
York C	1,932	2,534	2,600
Clarkson U	13,675	14,510	0
Cochran Sch of Nursing	7,970	7,970	0
Colgate U	16,240	17,275	0
C for Human Services	9,180	9,900	0
C of Aeronautics	5,400	6,000	0
C of Insurance	8,574	9,600	0
C of Mount Saint Vincent	9,810	10,600	0
C of New Rochelle Sch of New Resources	9,750	10,280	0
C of Saint Rose	3,730	4,810	0
Columbia U	8,510	9,026	0
Columbia C	15,858	16,514	0
Sch of Engineering & Applied Science	15,966	16,960	0
Sch of General Studies	14,092	14,972	0
Sch of Nursing	15,860	15,860	0
Concordia C	8,370	9,370	0
Cooper Union	300	300	0
Cornell U	16,214	17,276	0
Culinary Inst of America	10,445	11,615	0
D'Youville C	7,900	8,320	0
Daemen C	7,920	8,270	0
Dominican C of Blauvelt	6,890	7,430	0
Dowling C	8,000	8,690	0
Elmira C	11,330	12,700	0
Eugene Lang C New Sch for Social Research	11,944	12,940	0
Five Towns C	5,600	6,000	0
Fordham U	11,112	12,175	0
Hamilton C	16,650	17,650	0
Hartwick C	13,450	14,450	0
Helene Fuld Sch of Nursing	5,538	6,091	0
Hilbert C	5,900	6,400	0
Hobart C	16,277	17,291	0
Hofstra U	9,790	10,610	0
Holy Trinity Orthodox Sem	900	900	0
Houghton C	8,676	9,230	0
Inst of Design and Construction	2,740	3,050	0
Interboro Inst	7,528	7,528	0
Iona C	9,090	9,540	0
Ithaca C	11,946	12,870	0
Jamestown Business C	4,625	4,925	0
Jewish Theological Sem of America	5,950	6,240	0
Juilliard Sch	10,350	11,250	0
Katharine Gibbs Sch Melville	7,045	7,445	0
Katharine Gibbs Sch New York	7,020	7,350	0
Kehillath Yakov Rabbinical Sem	4,000	4,000	0
Keuka C	8,120	8,710	0
King's C	8,310	8,310	0
Kol Yaakov Torah Center	3,000	3,300	0
Laboratory Inst of Merchandising	8,450	8,800	0
Le Moyne C	9,290	9,885	0
Long Island C Hospital Sch of Nursing	4,500	4,900	0
Long Island U			
Brooklyn	8,350	9,850	0
C W Post	10,010	10,810	0
Southampton	10,050	10,850	0
Machzikei Hadath Rabbinical C	4,200	4,200	0
Manhattan C	11,100	11,800	0
Manhattan Sch of Music	10,250	11,000	0
Manhattanville C	12,660	13,435	0
Mannes C of Music	10,180	11,150	0
Maria C	4,060	4,275	0
Marist C	9,105	9,730	0
Marymount C	10,200	10,750	0
Marymount Manhattan C	9,410	9,840	0
Mater Dei C	4,615	5,153	0
Medaille C	$7,180	$7,750	$0
Mercy C	6,600	7,200	0
Mesivta of Eastern Parkway Rabbinical Sem	4,000	4,300	0
Mesivta Tifereth Jerusalem of America	3,000	3,200	0
Mesivta Torah Vodaath Sem	4,565	4,665	0
Mirrer Yeshiva Central Inst	2,250	2,400	0
Molloy C	8,100	8,290	0
Monroe C	4,390	5,040	0
Mount Saint Mary C	7,360	7,782	0
Nazareth C of Rochester	9,080	9,690	0
NY Inst of Tech	6,530	8,140	0
NY Sch of Interior Design	9,200	9,500	0
New York U	15,620	16,590	0
Niagara U	9,030	9,540	0
Nyack C	7,430	7,860	0
Ohr Somayach Tanenbaum Ed Center	3,000	3,600	0
Olean Business Inst	4,080	4,305	0
Pace U			
New York	9,494	10,100	0
Pleasantville-Briarcliff	9,494	10,100	0
White Plains	9,494	10,100	0
Parsons Sch of Design	12,190	13,216	0
Paul Smith's C	8,320	8,790	0
Phillips Beth Israel Sch of Nursing	4,745	5,125	0
Plaza Business Inst	4,850	4,850	0
Polytechnic U			
Brooklyn	14,100	15,000	0
Long Island	14,100	15,000	0
Pratt Inst	11,406	11,966	0
Rabbinical C Bobover Yeshiva B'nei Zion	3,600	3,600	0
Rabbinical C of Long Island	6,200	6,200	0
Rabbinical Sem M'Kor Chaim	3,600	4,000	0
Rensselaer Polytech Inst	15,625	16,402	0
Rika Breuer Teachers Sem	1,600	2,075	0
Roberts Wesleyan C	8,510	9,230	0
Rochester Business Inst	4,800	4,800	0
Rochester Inst of Tech	12,018	12,720	0
Russell Sage C	10,700	11,500	0
Sage JC of Albany	6,120	6,620	0
Saint Bonaventure U	9,067	9,584	0
St Francis C	5,850	6,150	0
St John Fisher C	9,225	9,680	0
Saint John's U	7,530	8,210	0
Saint Joseph's C			
Brooklyn	6,290	6,690	0
Suffolk	6,506	6,912	0
St Joseph's Sch of Nursing	4,105	4,316	0
St Lawrence U	15,735	16,820	0
St Thomas Aquinas C	6,750	7,350	0
Sarah Lawrence C	16,750	17,640	0
Sch of Visual Arts	10,810	11,340	0
Siena C	9,060	9,810	0
Skidmore C	16,000	16,865	0
State U of New York			
Albany	2,285	2,877	3,900
Binghamton	2,443	2,987	3,900
Buffalo	2,520	3,020	3,900
Stony Brook	2,411	2,918	3,900
C at Brockport	2,391	2,915	3,900
C at Buffalo	2,335	2,835	3,900
C at Cortland	2,332	2,897	3,900
Empire State C	2,387	2,887	3,900
C at Fredonia	2,393	2,923	3,900
C at Geneseo	2,445	3,075	3,900
C at New Paltz	2,421	2,927	3,900
C at Old Westbury	2,390	2,898	3,900
C at Oneonta	2,370	2,875	3,900
C at Oswego	2,285	2,790	3,900
C at Plattsburgh	2,365	2,865	3,900
C at Potsdam	2,290	2,790	3,900
C at Purchase	2,305	2,910	3,900
Health Science Center Brooklyn	2,250	2,815	3,900
Health Science Center Syracuse	2,275	2,865	3,900
Health Science Center Stony Brook	2,295	2,805	3,900
C of Environmental Science and Forestry	2,437	2,937	3,900
Maritime C	2,415	2,933	3,900
C of Ag and Tech at Cobleskill	2,444	2,944	3,900
C of Ag and Tech at Morrisville	2,350	2,900	3,900
C of Tech at Alfred	2,400	2,900	3,900
C of Tech at Canton	2,330	2,914	3,900
C of Tech at Delhi	2,285	2,855	3,900
C of Tech at Farmingdale	2,407	2,907	3,900
Inst of Tech at Utica Rome	2,309	2,809	3,900
Adirondack CC	1,578	1,735	1,600
Broome CC	1,591	1,738	1,630
Cayuga County CC	1,833	2,039	1,880
Clinton CC	1,503	1,708	1,600
Columbia-Greene CC	1,739	1,786	1,680
CC of the Finger Lakes	1,775	1,910	1,780
Corning CC	1,916	2,146	2,000
Dutchess CC	$1,645	$1,745	$1,650
Erie CC			
City	1,604	1,908	1,830
North	1,604	1,908	1,830
South	1,604	1,908	1,830
Fashion Inst of Tech	1,960	2,210	2,650
Fulton-Montgomery CC	1,807	2,014	1,900
Genesee CC	1,660	1,950	1,800
Herkimer Co CC	1,630	1,830	1,700
Hudson Valley CC	1,425	1,584	1,650
Jamestown CC	1,800	2,000	1,800
Jefferson CC	1,550	1,656	1,464
Mohawk Valley CC	1,800	2,122	2,000
Monroe CC	1,930	2,130	1,950
Nassau CC	1,695	1,940	1,850
Niagara County CC	1,680	1,800	1,700
North Country CC	1,655	1,905	1,800
Onondaga CC	1,628	1,838	3,500
Orange County CC	1,740	1,835	1,750
Rockland CC	1,853	2,036	1,950
Schenectady County CC	1,653	1,866	1,750
Suffolk County CC			
Eastern	1,682	1,968	1,850
Selden	1,682	1,968	1,850
Western	1,682	1,968	1,850
Sullivan County CC	1,800	2,000	1,850
Tompkins-Cortland CC	1,795	2,064	1,900
Ulster County CC	1,749	1,864	1,750
Westchester CC	1,764	1,968	2,625
Stenotype Acad	6,500	6,800	0
Syracuse U	12,957	13,813	0
Utica C	10,536	11,230	0
Talmudical Inst of Upstate NY	3,500	4,250	0
Talmudical Sem Oholei Torah	4,400	5,700	0
Taylor Business Inst	n/a	6,720	0
Tech Career Insts	5,450	5,700	0
Touro C	6,730	7,030	0
Trocaire C	5,050	5,300	0
Union C	15,579	16,748	0
U S Merchant Marine Acad	2,937	3,450	0
U S Military Acad	0	0	0
U of Rochester	15,511	16,454	0
Eastman Sch of Music	14,285	15,025	0
U of the State of NY Regents C Degrees	450	480	0
Utica Sch of Commerce	4,110	4,325	0
Vassar C	16,510	17,470	0
Villa Maria C of Buffalo	5,530	5,530	0
Wadhams Hall Sem C	3,650	3,790	0
Wagner C	10,050	11,250	0
Webb Inst of Naval Architecture	0	0	0
Wells C	12,750	14,110	0
Westchester Business Inst	8,205	8,910	0
William Smith C	16,376	16,992	0
Wood-Tobe-Coburn Sch of Fashion Careers	8,975	8,395	0
Yeshiva Derech Chaim	4,000	4,500	0
Yeshiva Karlin Stolin Beth Aron Y'Israel Rabbinical Inst	3,000	3,300	0
Yeshiva of Nitra Rabbinical C	3,000	3,500	0
Yeshiva U	11,195	11,877	0
NORTH CAROLINA			
Alamance CC	$501	$578	$3,959
Anson CC	511	578	3,959
Asheville Buncombe Tech CC	504	578	3,959
Barber-Scotia C	4,000	4,200	0
Barton C	6,173	6,720	0
Beaufort County CC	501	575	3,959
Belmont Abbey C	7,870	8,374	0
Bennett C	5,400	5,725	0
Bladen CC	509	587	3,959
Blue Ridge CC	504	587	3,959
Brevard C	5,200	5,785	0
Brunswick CC	507	581	3,959
Caldwell CC and Tech Inst	498	578	3,959
Campbell U	7,150	7,678	0
Cape Fear CC	510	576	3,959
Carteret CC	499	573	3,959
Catawba C	7,700	8,130	0
Catawba Valley CC	501	575	3,959
Cecils C	3,710	4,160	0
Central Carolina CC	504	578	3,959
Central Piedmont CC	491	572	3,959
Chowan C	5,380	6,280	0
Cleveland CC	507	585	3,959
Coastal Carolina CC	504	578	3,959
C of the Albemarle	511	585	3,959
Craven CC	510	584	3,959
Davidson C	13,680	14,950	0
Davidson County CC	506	580	3,959
Duke U	15,101	16,121	0
Durham Tech CC	498	575	3,959
East Coast Bible C	3,280	3,520	0
Edgecombe CC	501	575	3,959
Elon C	7,520	8,110	0
Fayetteville Tech CC	495	569	3,959
Forsyth Tech CC	508	577	3,959
Gardner-Webb C	6,720	7,180	0
Gaston C	513	587	3,959
Greensboro C	6,830	7,240	0
Guilford C	10,470	11,625	0
Guilford Tech CC	510	585	3,959
Halifax CC	501	575	3,959
Haywood CC	503	577	3,959
High Point U	6,710	7,250	0

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
NORTH CAROLINA—Cont.			
Isothermal CC	$513	$585	$3,959
James Sprunt CC	507	581	3,959
John Wesley C	3,569	3,858	0
Johnson C Smith U	5,876	6,138	0
Johnston CC	504	578	3,959
Lees-McRae C	6,098	6,898	0
Lenoir CC	510	584	3,959
Lenoir-Rhyne C	8,584	9,500	0
Livingstone C	4,704	5,200	0
Louisburg C	5,639	6,044	0
Mars Hill C	6,650	6,950	0
Martin CC	498	572	3,959
Mayland CC	501	581	3,959
McDowell Tech CC	501	575	3,959
Meredith C	5,720	6,020	0
Methodist C	7,700	8,250	0
Mitchell CC	510	582	3,959
Montgomery CC	499	573	3,959
Montreat-Anderson C	5,832	6,162	0
Mount Olive C	6,600	7,100	0
Nash CC	501	578	3,959
NC Wesleyan C	7,160	7,660	0
Pamlico CC	498	572	3,959
Peace C	4,545	4,890	0
Pfeiffer C	7,295	7,735	0
Piedmont Bible C	3,190	3,390	0
Piedmont CC	501	575	3,959
Pitt CC	501	576	3,959
Queens C	9,300	9,850	0
Randolph CC	505	579	3,959
Richmond CC	510	584	3,959
Roanoke Bible C	2,880	2,964	0
Roanoke-Chowan CC	507	581	3,959
Robeson CC	501	575	3,959
Rockingham CC	510	584	3,959
Rowan-Cabarrus CC	507	581	3,959
St Andrews Presbyterian C	8,875	9,410	0
St Augustine's C	4,950	5,300	0
St Mary's C	6,265	6,350	0
Salem C	9,075	9,450	0
Sampson CC	513	587	3,969
Sandhills CC	483	578	3,959
Shaw U	4,530	4,894	0
SE Baptist Theological Sem	975	1,050	0
Southeastern CC	512	586	3,959
Southwestern CC	507	581	3,959
Stanly CC	504	578	3,959
Surry CC	501	575	3,959
Tri-County CC	496	570	3,959
U of North Carolina			
Asheville	1,116	1,150	5,108
Chapel Hill	1,213	1,261	6,584
Charlotte	1,147	1,189	5,672
Greensboro	1,492	1,540	6,584
Wilmington	1,302	1,344	5,672
Appalachian State U	1,263	1,405	5,672
East Carolina U	1,204	1,246	5,672
Elizabeth City State U	1,150	1,184	5,018
Fayetteville State U	1,096	1,138	5,672
NC A&T State U	1,228	1,270	5,672
NC Central U	1,169	1,211	5,672
NC Sch of the Arts	1,630	1,630	6,459
NC State U	1,254	1,302	6,584
Pembroke State U	914	948	5,018
Western Carolina U	1,333	1,375	5,672
Winston-Salem State U	1,060	1,094	5,018
Vance-Granville CC	510	584	3,959
Wake Forest U	10,800	12,000	0
Wake Tech CC	492	566	3,959
Warren Wilson C	8,515	8,750	0
Wayne CC	510	584	3,959
W Piedmont CC	432	575	3,959
Wilkes CC	503	577	3,959
Wilson Tech CC	498	572	3,959
Wingate C	6,120	6,740	0
NORTH DAKOTA			
Fort Bethold CC	$1,340	$1,940	$0
Jamestown C	6,670	6,920	0
Little Hoop CC	1,130	1,130	0
Medcenter One C of Nursing	5,110	5,110	0
North Dakota U Sys			
U of North Dakota			
Main campus	2,146	2,166	3,108
Lake	1,632	1,648	2,424
Williston	1,678	1,708	2,424
ND State U			
Main campus	2,119	2,033	3,108
Bottineau and Inst of Forestry	1,699	1,642	2,424
Dickinson State U	1,706	1,706	2,550
Mayville State U	1,755	1,755	2,550
Minot State U	1,701	1,710	2,550
ND State C of Science	1,563	1,599	2,424
Valley City State U	1,707	1,707	2,550
Bismarck State C	1,596	1,615	2,424
Standing Rock CC	1,720	1,870	0
Trinity Bible C	4,608	4,534	0
Turtle Mountain CC	1,152	1,152	0
United Tribes Tech C	2,375	2,550	0
U of Mary	5,650	5,980	0
OHIO			
Antioch C	$14,430	$15,277	$0
Antioch Sch for Adult and Experiential Learning	7,650	7,875	0
Antonelli Inst of Art and Photography	6,990	6,990	0
Art Acad of Cincinnati	7,200	7,900	0
Ashland U	9,966	10,370	0
Baldwin-Wallace C	9,945	10,455	0
Belmont Tech C	1,530	1,800	630
Bliss C	4,600	4,600	0
Bluffton C	8,100	8,685	0

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
OHIO—Cont.			
Bowling Green State U			
Bowling Green	$3,060	$3,334	$3,974
Firelands	2,390	2,604	3,974
Bradford Sch	7,520	7,970	0
Bryant & Stratton Inst Great Northern	5,017	5,305	0
Capital U	11,085	11,810	0
Case Western Reserve U	13,710	14,615	0
Cedarville C	5,709	5,712	0
Central Ohio Tech C	2,205	2,088	864
Central State U	2,391	2,679	3,216
Chatfield C	3,870	4,320	0
Cincinnati Bible C and Sem	3,420	3,872	0
Cincinnati C of Mortuary Science	6,010	6,460	0
Cincinnati Metropolitan C	6,110	6,110	0
Cincinnati Tech C	2,200	2,226	1,722
Circleville Bible C	3,825	4,020	0
Clark State CC	1,822	2,183	2,003
Cleveland C of Jewish Studies	3,015	3,015	0
Cleveland Inst of Art	10,500	10,800	0
Cleveland Inst of Music	12,270	13,119	0
Cleveland State U	2,682	2,976	2,976
C of Mount Saint Joseph	8,170	8,740	0
C of Wooster	13,410	14,380	0
Columbus C of Art and Design	8,200	8,600	0
Columbus State CC	1,656	1,764	2,052
Cuyahoga CC			
Eastern	1,350	1,440	2,340
Metropolitan	1,293	1,440	2,340
Western	1,350	1,440	2,340
Davis JC of Business	4,776	5,232	0
Defiance C	8,690	9,386	0
Denison U	14,700	15,640	0
DeVry Inst of Tech	5,015	5,249	0
Dyke C	4,950	5,300	0
Edison State CC	1,575	1,845	1,575
ETI Tech C	3,885	4,185	0
Franciscan U of Steubenville	7,190	7,990	0
Franklin U	3,870	4,110	0
God's Bible Sch and C	2,720	2,980	0
Heidelberg C	11,680	12,380	0
Hiram C	12,165	13,047	0
Hocking Tech C	1,656	1,773	1,758
ITT Tech Inst Dayton	7,225	7,402	0
ITT Tech Inst Youngstown	6,922	7,402	0
Jefferson Tech C	1,148	1,575	675
John Carroll U	9,600	10,440	0
Kent State U			
Kent	3,300	3,596	3,596
Ashtabula	2,663	2,885	3,596
East Liverpool	2,663	2,885	3,596
Salem	2,663	2,885	3,596
Stark	2,663	2,885	3,596
Trumbull	2,663	2,885	3,596
Tuscarawas	2,663	2,885	3,596
Kenyon C	16,050	17,610	0
Kettering C of Medical Arts	3,840	4,956	0
Lake Erie C	7,950	8,960	0
Lakeland CC	1,671	1,671	2,295
Lima Tech C	1,725	1,836	1,836
Lorain County CC	1,386	2,003	3,150
Lourdes C	5,750	6,110	0
Malone C	7,860	8,490	0
Marietta C	11,800	12,370	0
Marion Tech C	1,956	2,160	1,584
Miami U			
Hamilton	2,690	2,932	4,590
Middletown	2,690	2,932	4,590
Oxford	3,692	4,024	4,590
Miami-Jacobs C	3,645	3,750	0
Mount Union C	11,320	11,830	0
Mount Vernon Nazarene C	6,070	6,575	0
Muskingum Area Tech C	1,860	1,950	1,350
Muskingum C	11,855	12,297	0
North Central Tech C	1,980	2,115	1,845
Northwest Tech C	2,070	2,625	1,623
Northwestern C	6,902	6,993	0
Notre Dame C	6,850	7,400	0
Oberlin C	16,817	17,723	0
Ohio Dominican C	7,020	7,370	0
Ohio Inst of Photography	n/a	8,580	0
Ohio Northern U	12,255	13,455	0
Ohio State U			
Ag Tech Inst	2,478	2,700	8,193
Columbus	2,568	2,799	8,292
Lima	2,478	2,700	8,193
Mansfield	2,478	2,700	8,193
Marion	2,478	2,700	8,193
Newark	2,478	2,700	8,193
Ohio U			
Athens	2,967	3,234	3,453
Chillicothe	2,397	2,613	3,663
Eastern	2,397	2,613	3,663
Lancaster	2,397	2,613	3,663
S campus Ironton	2,214	2,412	105
Ohio Valley Business C	2,810	3,030	0
Ohio Wesleyan U	13,610	14,644	0
Otterbein C	10,800	11,502	0
Owens Tech C			
Findlay	1,615	1,724	1,464
Toledo	1,580	1,724	1,464
Pontifical C Josephinum	4,570	4,891	0
Rabbinical C of Telshe	1,610	2,450	0
RETS Tech Center	6,600	6,700	0
Shawnee State U	2,232	2,409	1,536
Sinclair CC	1,305	1,395	1,935

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
OHIO—Cont.			
Southern Ohio C	$5,530	$5,860	$0
Southern State CC	1,869	2,552	2,115
Stark Tech C	2,082	2,700	960
Terra Tech C	1,596	1,905	2,730
Tiffin U	6,100	6,500	0
Union Inst	6,300	6,525	0
U of Akron			
Akron	2,656	2,841	4,366
Wayne C	2,278	2,841	4,366
U of Cincinnati			
Cincinnati	3,096	3,372	4,677
Access C's	3,096	3,372	4,677
Clermont	2,850	3,072	4,461
Raymond Walters	2,850	3,072	4,461
U of Dayton	9,410	10,210	0
U of Findlay	9,064	9,950	0
U of Rio Grande	1,890	2,277	3,306
U of Toledo	2,788	3,073	4,305
Urbana U	7,476	7,841	0
Ursuline C	7,530	8,430	0
Virginia Marti C of Fashion and Art	6,940	7,165	0
Walsh C	6,220	6,630	0
Washington State CC	1,944	2,376	2,268
West Side Inst of Tech	4,645	4,645	0
Wilberforce U	6,646	6,664	0
Wilmington C	8,680	9,280	0
Wittenberg U	13,491	14,376	0
Wright State U			
Dayton	2,649	2,934	2,934
Lake	2,364	2,625	2,625
Xavier U	9,700	10,450	0
Youngstown State U	2,415	2,589	1,800
OKLAHOMA			
Bacone C	$2,730	$2,971	$0
Bartlesville Wesleyan C	5,650	5,950	0
Cameron U	1,396	1,413	2,029
Carl Albert State C	975	975	1,590
Connors State C	960	960	1,590
East Central U	1,328	1,438	2,028
Eastern Okla State C	945	960	1,590
Hillsdale Free Will Baptist C	2,800	3,445	0
Langston U	1,318	1,419	2,029
Mid-America Bible C	4,438	4,438	0
Murray State C	945	951	1,590
National Ed Center Spartan Sch of Aeronautics	n/a	4,920	0
NE Okla A&M C	900	900	1,590
Northeastern State U	1,354	1,426	2,028
Northern Okla C	870	870	1,590
NW Okla State U	1,330	1,330	2,028
Oklahoma Baptist U	4,664	4,530	0
Okla Christian U of Science and Arts	4,812	5,240	0
Oklahoma City CC	963	993	1,590
Oklahoma City U	5,310	5,760	0
Oklahoma JC	n/a	4,450	0
Okla Panhandle State U	1,348	1,389	2,029
Oklahoma State U			
Main campus	1,759	1,802	3,191
Oklahoma City	1,184	1,298	2,790
Okmulgee	1,213	1,214	2,790
Oral Roberts U	6,025	6,900	0
Phillips U	8,120	8,524	0
Redlands CC	930	960	1,590
Rogers State C	990	1,134	1,590
Rose State C	907	923	1,590
Saint Gregory's C	4,100	4,507	0
Seminole JC	960	975	1,590
SE Okla State U	1,334	1,334	2,028
S Nazarene U	5,340	5,656	0
Southwestern C of Christian Ministries	2,960	3,370	0
SW Okla State U	1,290	1,309	2,028
Tulsa JC	930	945	1,590
U of Central Okla	1,296	1,369	2,028
U of Oklahoma			
Norman	1,750	1,783	3,191
Health Sciences Center	1,395	1,545	3,191
U of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	1,316	1,316	2,029
U of Tulsa	8,650	9,380	0
W Okla State C	930	930	1,590
OREGON			
Bassist C	$8,400	$8,400	$0
Blue Mountain CC	792	900	1,440
Central Oregon CC	780	1,116	3,906
Chemeketa CC	936	1,008	2,916
Clackamas CC	972	1,026	2,574
Clatsop CC	900	1,260	3,240
Concordia C	8,070	8,700	0
Eugene Bible C	3,632	3,644	0
George Fox C	8,990	10,000	0
Lane CC	1,058	1,108	2,925
Lewis and Clark C	13,470	14,265	0
Linfield C	11,127	11,880	0
Linn-Benton CC	936	1,260	3,915
Marylhurst C	7,185	7,644	0
Mount Angel Sem	3,580	3,700	0
Mount Hood CC	990	1,170	2,574
Multnomah Sch of the Bible	5,090	5,400	0
NW Christian C	5,784	6,639	0
Ore Polytech Inst	4,650	5,525	0
Oregon State Sys of Higher Education			
Eastern Ore State C	2,361	2,445	0
Ore Health Sciences U	3,600	3,900	4,215
Ore Inst of Tech	2,514	2,595	4,083
Oregon State U	2,505	2,691	4,281
Portland State U	2,538	2,658	4,281
S Ore State C	2,425	2,487	3,501
U of Oregon	2,598	2,721	5,130
Honors C	2,598	2,721	5,130
W Ore State C	2,406	2,481	3,501
Pacific NW C of Art	6,690	7,000	0

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
OREGON—Cont.			
Pacific U	$11,360	$12,480	$0
Portland CC	972	1,092	3,003
Reed C	16,700	18,190	0
Rogue CC	968	930	2,058
SW Ore CC	936	1,008	1,944
Treasure Valley CC	894	966	864
Umpqua CC	1,053	1,176	3,268
U of Portland	9,080	10,040	0
Warner Pacific C	7,511	7,511	0
Western Baptist C	7,150	7,900	0
Willamette U	12,480	13,030	0
PENNSYLVANIA			
Acad of the New Church	$3,483	$3,765	$0
Albright C	13,560	13,980	0
Allegheny C	14,850	15,750	0
Allentown C of Saint Francis de Sales	8,000	8,590	0
Alvernia C	6,958	7,952	0
American Inst of Design	13,650	15,315	0
Antonelli Inst of Art and Photography	7,225	8,470	0
Art Inst of Philadelphia	8,170	8,170	0
Art Inst of Pittsburgh	8,050	8,050	0
Baptist Bible C	5,339	5,766	0
Beaver C	10,960	11,710	0
Berean Inst	2,610	2,610	0
Bradley Acad of Visual Arts	n/a	3,625	0
Bryn Mawr C	15,600	16,535	0
Bucknell U	15,650	16,670	0
Bucks County CC	1,524	1,680	4,950
Butler County CC	1,182	1,182	2,238
Cabrini C	8,830	9,500	0
Carlow C	8,752	9,190	0
Carnegie Mellon U	15,350	16,100	0
Cedar Crest C	12,210	12,940	0
Central Pa Business Sch	4,750	5,080	0
Chatham C	11,065	11,990	0
Chestnut Hill C	8,250	8,950	0
CHI Inst	6,055	6,540	0
Churchman Business Sch	3,970	4,285	0
C Misericordia	8,690	9,500	0
CC of Allegheny Co			
Allegheny	1,398	1,806	3,360
Boyce	1,398	1,806	3,360
North	1,398	1,806	3,360
South	1,398	1,806	3,360
CC of Beaver County	1,460	1,640	3,840
CC of Philadelphia	1,690	1,810	3,540
Curtis Inst of Music	n/a	500	0
Dean Inst of Tech	4,860	4,900	0
Delaware County CC	1,144	1,240	2,400
Delaware Valley C	10,026	11,090	0
Dickinson C	15,550	16,760	0
Drexel U	10,859	11,635	0
DuBois Business C	4,450	4,825	0
Duquesne U	9,800	10,470	0
Eastern C	9,705	9,875	0
Electronic Insts Midtown	3,950	4,950	0
Electronic Insts Pittsburgh	5,850	7,350	0
Elizabethtown C	11,650	12,550	0
Gannon U	8,680	9,198	0
Geneva C	7,605	8,164	0
Gettysburg C	16,500	17,650	0
Gratz C	3,500	4,200	0
Grove City C	4,630	4,770	0
Gwynedd-Mercy C	8,600	9,450	0
Hahnemann U Sch of Heath Sciences and Humanities	7,860	8,260	0
Harcum JC	6,608	7,070	0
Harrisburg Area CC	1,368	1,500	2,880
Haverford C	16,150	17,125	0
Holy Family C	7,000	7,600	0
Hussian Sch of Art	5,635	5,840	0
Immaculata C	8,300	8,970	0
Johnson Tech Inst	4,385	4,820	0
Juniata C	12,470	13,250	0
Keystone JC	7,410	7,784	0
King's C	8,740	9,650	0
La Roche C	6,501	7,780	0
La Salle U	10,250	10,970	0
Lackawanna JC	5,400	5,500	0
Lafayette C	15,475	16,795	0
Lancaster Bible C	6,560	7,010	0
Lansdale Sch of Business	4,560	4,960	0
Lebanon Valley C	11,750	12,875	0
Lehigh County CC	1,455	1,455	3,060
Lehigh U	15,650	16,700	0
Lincoln Tech Inst	5,272	5,472	0
Luzerne County CC	1,470	1,470	2,640
Lycoming C	11,200	12,000	0
Manor JC	5,860	6,496	0
Marywood C	8,500	9,350	0
Mercyhurst C	8,745	9,288	0
Messiah C	8,700	9,150	0
Montgomery Co CC	1,800	1,890	4,500
Moore C of Art and Design	11,900	12,250	0
Moravian C	12,698	13,696	0
Mount Aloysius C	6,820	7,190	0
Muhlenberg C	15,115	15,740	0
National Ed Center Vale Tech Inst	5,333	5,489	0
Neumann C	8,390	9,406	0
Northampton County Area CC	1,650	1,710	3,720
Peirce JC	5,360	6,000	0
Penn Tech Inst	6,250	6,420	0
Pa C of Tech	4,290	4,908	2,472
Pa Inst of Tech	6,327	6,702	0
Pa State U			
Allentown	4,264	4,474	5,170
Altoona	4,264	4,474	5,170
Beaver	4,264	4,474	5,170
Berks	4,264	4,474	5,170

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
PENNSYLVANIA—Cont.			
Pa State U, cont.			
Delaware	$4,264	$4,474	$5,170
Du Bois	4,264	4,474	5,170
Erie-Behrend	4,402	4,618	5,026
Fayette	4,264	4,474	5,170
Harrisburg	4,402	4,618	5,029
Hazleton	4,264	4,474	5,170
McKeesport	4,264	4,474	5,170
Mont Alto	4,264	4,474	5,170
New Kensington	4,264	4,474	5,170
Ogontz	4,264	4,474	5,170
Schuylkill	4,264	4,474	5,170
Shenango	4,264	4,474	5,170
U Park	4,402	4,618	5,026
Wilkes-Barre	4,264	4,474	5,170
Worthington-Scranton	4,264	4,474	5,170
York	4,264	4,474	5,170
Philadelphia C of Bible	6,245	6,744	0
Philadelphia C of Pharmacy & Science	9,300	10,170	0
Philadelphia C of Textiles & Sciences	9,736	10,344	0
Pittsburgh Inst of Mortuary Science	7,660	7,660	0
Pittsburgh Tech Inst	14,000	15,900	0
Point Park C	8,022	8,622	0
Reading Area CC	2,340	2,430	4,680
Robert Morris C	5,400	5,610	0
Rosemont C	9,510	10,265	0
Saint Charles Borromeo Sem	4,500	5,500	0
Saint Francis C	9,596	10,384	0
Saint Joseph's U	10,000	11,050	0
Saint Vincent C	8,990	9,610	0
Seton Hill C	9,000	9,712	0
State Sys of Higher Education			
Bloomsburg U of Pa	2,968	3,068	3,394
California U of Pa	3,128	3,384	3,394
Cheyney U of Pa	2,838	2,938	3,394
Clarion U of Pa	3,147	3,328	3,394
East Stroudsburg U of Pa	3,088	3,352	3,394
Edinboro U of Pa	3,013	3,192	3,394
Indiana U of Pa	3,054	3,157	3,394
Kutztown U of Pa	3,018	3,028	3,394
Lincoln U of Pa	2,710	2,960	1,420
Lock Haven U of Pa	3,020	3,260	3,394
Mansfield U of Pa	2,947	3,168	3,394
Millersville U of Pa	3,100	3,488	3,394
Shippensburg U of Pa	3,108	3,388	3,394
Slippery Rock U of Pa	2,912	3,276	3,394
West Chester U of Pa	2,918	3,158	3,394
Susquehanna U	13,950	14,780	0
Swarthmore C	16,640	17,646	0
Talmudical Yeshiva of Philadelphia	3,250	3,840	0
Temple U	4,756	5,013	4,212
Thiel C	9,417	9,953	0
Thomas Jefferson U	11,500	13,220	0
Tracey-Warner Sch	4,060	5,028	0
Triangle Tech Greensburg Center	5,638	5,628	0
Triangle Tech Pittsburgh	5,705	5,951	0
U of Pennsylvania	15,894	16,838	0
U of Pittsburgh			
Main campus	4,666	4,922	5,144
Bradford	4,665	4,920	5,144
Greensburg	4,630	4,886	5,144
Johnstown	4,656	4,966	5,144
Titusville	4,327	4,790	4,940
U of Scranton	9,090	10,095	0
U of the Arts	10,775	11,700	0
Ursinus C	12,530	13,330	0
Valley Forge Christian C	3,310	3,906	0
Villanova U	11,970	13,730	0
Washington and Jefferson C	12,850	13,620	0
Waynesburg C	7,220	8,120	0
Westminster C	10,580	11,210	0
Westmoreland County CC	1,193	1,193	2,490
Widener U	10,500	11,120	0
Wilkes U	9,275	9,864	0
Williamson Free Sch of Mechanical Trades	n/a	175	0
Wilson C	10,582	11,001	0
York C	4,448	4,715	0
RHODE ISLAND			
Brown U	$16,860	$18,002	$0
Bryant C	10,993	11,653	0
CC of Rhode Island	1,368	1,496	2,188
Johnson & Wales U	8,517	8,928	0
New England Inst of Tech	7,980	8,325	0
New England Tech C	n/a	8,325	0
Providence C	12,065	12,860	0
Rhode Island C	2,297	2,498	3,959
RI Sch of Design	14,121	15,075	0
Roger Williams C	10,560	11,370	0
Salve Regina U	11,950	13,000	0
U of Rhode Island	3,140	3,540	6,434
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Aiken Tech C	$570	$720	$30
Allen U	3,720	4,750	0
Anderson C	6,220	7,210	0
Benedict C	4,884	5,534	0
Bob Jones U	3,880	4,010	0
Central Wesleyan C	7,090	7,500	0
Charleston Southern U	6,522	6,880	0
Chesterfield-Marlboro Tech C	558	675	330

Continued on Following Page

FACT FILE: 1992-93 Tuition and Fees at More Than 3,000 Colleges and Universities—Continued

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
SOUTH CAROLINA—Cont.			
Citadel	$2,513	$2,949	$3,710
Claflin C	4,189	4,223	0
Clemson U	2,645	2,762	4,618
Clinton JC	1,220	1,355	0
Coker C	8,349	8,921	0
C of Charleston	2,400	2,500	2,350
Columbia Bible C and Sem	5,085	5,870	0
Columbia C	8,725	9,190	0
Columbia JC of Business	3,045	3,045	0
Converse C	10,368	11,350	0
Denmark Tech C	885	1,030	430
Erskine C	9,650	10,125	0
Florence-Darlington Tech C	910	910	376
Francis Marion C	2,140	2,460	2,460
Furman U	10,827	11,700	0
Greenville Tech C	756	906	540
Horry-Georgetown Tech C	900	900	900
Lander C	2,620	2,920	1,248
Limestone C	6,464	6,964	0
Medical U of SC	n/a	2,330	4,030
Midlands Tech C	900	990	990
Morris C	3,939	4,136	0
Newberry C	7,400	7,900	0
Nielsen Electronics Inst	3,000	3,000	0
North Greenville C	5,900	5,900	0
Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech C	675	800	400
Piedmont Tech C	894	975	525
Presbyterian C	10,326	11,114	0
SC State C	2,050	2,200	2,180
Spartanburg Methodist C	5,400	5,700	0
Spartanburg Tech C	600	750	750
Sumter Area Tech C	725	726	554
Tech C of the Lowcountry	855	916	314
Tri-County Tech C	750	762	690
Trident Tech C	825	830	708
U of South Carolina			
Columbia	2,686	2,843	4,228
Aiken	1,950	2,145	3,180
Beaufort	1,164	1,425	2,200
Coastal Carolina	2,020	2,195	3,254
Lancaster	1,164	1,425	2,200
Salkehatchie	1,164	1,425	2,200
Spartanburg	2,020	2,145	3,180
Sumter	1,164	1,425	2,200
Union	1,164	1,425	2,200
Voorhees C	3,340	3,950	0
Williamsburg Tech C	600	600	0
Winthrop U	2,826	3,116	2,400
Wofford C	9,790	10,490	0
York Tech C	615	615	615
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Augustana C	$9,330	$9,800	$0
Dakota Wesleyan U	6,250	6,700	0
Huron U	6,150	6,450	0
Kilian CC	3,185	3,185	0
Mitchell Voc-Tech Inst	1,833	2,033	0
Mount Marty C	6,590	7,078	0
National C	5,760	6,260	0
Oglala Lakota C	1,590	1,590	0
Presentation C	5,740	6,320	0
Sinte Gleska C	1,580	1,580	0
Sioux Falls C	7,496	7,996	0
Sisseton-Wahpeton CC	2,070	2,475	0
SE Voc-Tech Inst	1,550	1,777	0
SD State Board of Regents Sys			
U of South Dakota	1,978	2,073	1,722
Black Hills State U	1,772	2,012	1,462
Dakota State U	1,918	2,040	0
Northern State U	1,791	1,873	1,462
SD Sch of Mines and Tech	2,122	2,337	1,722
SD State U	1,935	2,030	1,722
W Dakota Voc-Tech Inst	2,040	2,220	0
TENNESSEE			
American Baptist C	$2,000	$2,000	$0
American Tech Inst	4,250	4,250	0
Aquinas JC	3,615	4,310	0
Belmont U	5,900	6,680	0
Bethel C	4,350	5,250	0
Bristol U	5,450	6,000	0
Carson-Newman C	6,670	7,140	0
Christian Brothers U	7,640	8,090	0
Crichton C	3,896	4,376	0
Cumberland U	4,400	5,200	0
David Lipscomb U	5,670	5,940	0
Draughons JC Nashville	3,830	4,010	0
Fisk U	5,010	5,520	0
Free Will Baptist Bible C	3,174	3,275	0
Freed-Hardeman U	5,080	5,560	0
Hiwassee C	3,900	4,200	0
John A Gupton C	6,263	6,856	0
Johnson Bible C	3,350	3,650	0
King C	6,650	7,400	0
Knoxville Business C	4,500	4,800	0
Knoxville C	5,200	5,270	0
Lambuth U	4,392	4,834	0
Lane C	4,357	4,557	0
Lee C	4,379	4,282	0
LeMoyne-Owen C	3,650	3,750	0
Lincoln Memorial U	4,780	5,250	0
Martin Methodist C	4,500	4,800	0
Maryville C	8,400	9,580	0
McKenzie C	4,000	4,205	0
Memphis C of Art	8,180	8,590	0
Milligan C	6,712	7,110	0
O More C of Design	5,935	6,250	0
Rhodes C	12,958	13,950	0
S C of Seventh-Day Adventists	7,100	7,500	0

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
TENNESSEE—Cont.			
State U and CC Sys of Tennessee			
Austin Peay State U	$1,628	$1,726	$3,602
East Tenn State U	1,456	1,560	3,602
Memphis State U	1,636	1,748	3,602
Middle Tennessee State U	1,456	1,594	3,602
Tennessee State U	1,466	1,632	3,602
Tennessee Tech U	1,536	1,634	3,602
Chattanooga State Tech CC	860	920	2,600
Cleveland State CC	848	916	2,600
Columbia State CC	850	910	2,600
Dyersburg State CC	856	916	2,600
Jackson State CC	856	916	2,600
Motlow State CC	862	922	2,600
Nashville State Tech Inst	848	908	2,600
NE State Tech CC	850	910	2,600
Pellissippi State Tech CC	884	944	2,600
Roane State CC	854	914	2,600
Shelby State CC	846	906	2,600
State Tech Inst Memphis	842	902	2,600
Volunteer State CC	850	910	2,600
Walters State CC	850	900	2,600
Tennessee Inst of Electronics	3,045	3,314	0
Tennessee Temple U	3,970	4,130	0
Tenn Wesleyan C	5,564	5,990	0
Tomlinson C	3,640	3,750	0
Trevecca Nazarene C	5,380	5,850	0
Tusculum C	6,000	6,600	0
Union U	4,550	4,900	0
U of Tennessee Chattanooga	1,558	1,670	3,600
Knoxville	1,788	1,898	3,600
Martin	1,620	1,728	3,600
Memphis	1,576	1,686	3,600
U of the South	13,505	14,060	0
Vanderbilt U	15,234	16,247	0
William Jennings Bryan C	6,370	6,930	0
TEXAS			
Abilene Christian U	$6,600	$6,900	$0
Alamo CC Dist			
Palo Alto C	500	510	750
St Philip's C	480	570	1,290
San Antonio C	522	624	1,290
Alvin CC	360	420	300
Amarillo C	470	470	1,081
Amber U	3,750	3,750	0
Angelina C	562	562	290
Angelo State U	1,070	1,376	4,140
Arlington Baptist C	2,450	2,050	0
Austin C	9,465	10,185	0
Austin CC	680	680	2,520
Baptist Missionary Assn Theol Sem	1,110	1,260	0
Bauder Fashion C	5,690	5,990	0
Baylor C of Dentistry	1,425	1,425	0
Baylor U	6,110	6,590	0
Bee County C	356	400	840
Blinn C	660	660	1,740
Brazosport C	250	460	1,650
Central Texas C	408	660	1,360
Cisco JC	530	630	426
Clarendon C	560	620	4,482
C of the Mainland	186	321	960
Collin County CC	540	540	1,260
Commonwealth Inst of Funeral Service	4,900	6,075	0
Concordia Lutheran C	6,090	6,360	0
Cooke County C	440	600	300
Criswell C	2,650	2,650	0
Dallas Baptist U	5,550	6,000	0
Dallas Christian C	2,520	2,520	0
Dallas County CC Dist			
Brookhaven C	450	450	1,470
Cedar Valley C	450	450	1,470
Eastfield C	450	450	1,470
El Centro C	450	450	1,470
Mountain View C	450	450	1,470
North Lake C	450	450	1,470
Richland C	450	450	1,470
Del Mar C	480	480	900
DeVry Inst of Tech	5,015	5,249	0
East Texas Baptist U	4,350	4,650	0
East Texas State U	1,102	1,272	4,140
East Texas State U Texarkana	930	1,290	4,140
El Paso CC	532	721	2,063
Frank Phillips C	598	630	120
Galveston C	522	522	438
Grayson County C	613	613	1,144
Hardin-Simmons U	6,050	6,180	0
Hill C	615	705	580
Houston Baptist U	5,555	6,230	0
Houston CC	840	840	1,320
Howard C	468	468	500
Howard Payne U	4,162	4,430	0
Huston-Tillotson C	4,440	4,650	0
Incarnate Word C	7,200	7,870	0
Inst for Christian Studies	910	910	0
ITT Tech Inst	6,922	7,402	0
Jacksonville C	2,520	2,520	0
Jarvis Christian C	3,522	4,015	0
Kilgore C	330	330	480
Lamar U Beaumont	1,080	1,298	4,140
Laredo JC	570	570	1,560
Lee C	390	450	1,200
LeTourneau U	7,350	7,938	0
Lon Morris C	4,004	4,354	0
Lubbock Christian U	6,020	6,450	0
McLennan CC	460	566	1,980
McMurry U	5,250	6,150	0
Midland C	457	642	366
Midwestern State U	1,110	1,110	4,140
Miss Wade's Fashion Merchandising C	4,515	4,735	0
Navarro C	680	740	264

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
TEXAS—Cont.			
North Harris Montgomery CC	$324	$474	$900
Northeast Texas CC	570	570	760
Northwood Inst	8,190	8,592	0
Odessa C	457	576	196
Our Lady of Lake U	6,586	7,450	0
Panola C	300	440	400
Paris JC	2,070	2,130	5,400
Paul Quinn C	3,635	3,635	0
Ranger JC	540	660	200
Rice U	8,017	8,825	0
St Edward's U	7,764	8,376	0
St Mary's U	7,320	8,000	0
Sam Houston State U	1,060	1,396	4,140
San Antonio Art Inst	8,840	8,840	0
San Jacinto C Dist			
Central	310	430	990
North	334	430	990
Schreiner C	7,425	8,015	0
South Plains C	560	620	540
S Methodist U	11,768	12,688	0
Southwest Texas JC	650	806	1,380
SW Texas State U	1,122	1,130	4,140
SW Adventist C	6,872	7,064	0
SW Assemblies of God C	2,900	2,900	0
SW Christian C	3,640	3,874	0
Southwestern U	9,400	10,300	0
Stephen F Austin State U	825	1,338	4,140
Sul Ross State U	1,124	1,321	4,140
Tarrant County JC	330	450	3,180
Temple JC	568	630	1,260
Texarkana C	480	690	440
Texas A&M U Sys			
Corpus Christi State U	1,020	1,318	4,140
Laredo State U	930	1,185	4,140
Prairie View A&M U	1,148	1,535	4,140
Tarleton State U	1,260	1,322	4,140
Texas A&I U	970	1,170	4,140
Texas A&M U	1,324	1,465	4,140
Texas A&M U Galveston	1,225	1,240	4,140
Texas Christian U	8,130	8,570	0
Texas C	3,605	3,605	0
Texas Lutheran C	6,390	6,790	0
Texas Southern U	1,030	1,184	4,140
Texas Southmost C	601	824	2,400
Tex State Tech C Sys			
Amarillo	1,086	1,086	2,970
Harlingen	1,086	1,086	2,970
Sweetwater	1,086	1,086	2,970
Waco	1,086	1,086	2,970
Texas Tech U	1,198	1,351	4,140
Texas Wesleyan U	5,600	5,850	0
Texas Woman's U	1,184	1,382	4,140
Trinity U	10,340	11,060	0
Trinity Valley CC	336	336	1,560
Tyler JC	470	470	690
U of Central Texas	3,660	3,740	0
U of Dallas	8,600	9,350	0
U of Houston			
U Park	1,100	1,240	4,140
Clear Lake	1,200	1,340	4,140
Downtown	1,200	1,358	4,140
Victoria	1,040	1,368	4,140
U of Mary Hardin-Baylor	4,450	5,200	0
U of North Texas	1,096	1,420	4,140
U of Saint Thomas	6,830	7,440	0
U of Texas			
Arlington	1,060	1,149	4,140
Austin	1,100	1,245	4,140
Dallas	1,010	1,190	4,140
El Paso	990	1,109	4,140
San Antonio	1,290	1,446	4,140
Tyler	1,032	1,496	4,140
Health Science Ctr Houston	890	916	4,140
Health Science Ctr San Antonio	733	845	4,140
Medical Branch Galveston	771	891	4,140
Permian Basin	1,005	1,131	4,140
SW Med Ctr Dallas	825	1,005	4,140
Pan American	918	1,198	4,140
Vernon Regional JC	680	680	150
Victoria C	390	540	840
Wayland Baptist U	4,137	5,007	0
Weatherford C	450	620	1,980
West Texas State U	1,010	1,354	4,140
Western Texas C	540	540	300
Wharton County JC	990	720	1,170
Wiley C	3,946	3,946	0
UTAH			
Brigham Young U	$2,000	$2,120	$0
Latter-Day Saints Business C	1,790	1,790	0
Phillips JC	4,725	5,000	0
Stevens-Henager C of Business	10,500	11,133	0
Utah Higher Education Sys			
U of Utah	1,982	2,104	3,971
Southern Utah U	1,410	1,497	2,646
Utah State U	1,686	1,776	3,162
Weber State U	1,458	1,542	2,790
C of Eastern Utah	1,043	1,085	1,999
Dixie C	1,186	1,243	2,560
Salt Lake CC	1,281	1,317	2,463
Snow C	1,035	1,068	2,835
Utah Valley CC	1,239	1,324	2,388
Westminster C of Salt Lake City	6,540	7,620	0
VERMONT			
Bennington C	$19,400	$19,780	$0
Burlington C	6,885	7,330	0
Champlain C	6,995	7,410	0
C of Saint Joseph	7,050	7,550	0
Goddard C	12,330	13,060	0
Green Mountain C	7,890	10,525	0

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
VERMONT—Cont.			
Landmark C	$20,100	$21,200	$0
Marlboro C	15,390	16,490	0
New England Culinary Inst	12,875	13,770	0
Norwich U	12,214	12,820	0
Sch for Int'l Training	9,820	10,450	0
Southern Vermont C	7,430	8,020	0
St Michael's C	11,265	11,900	0
Trinity C	9,470	10,024	0
U of Vermont	5,312	6,150	8,600
Vt State C's Sys			
Castleton State C	3,320	3,656	3,912
CC of Vermont	2,190	2,370	2,310
Johnson State C	3,450	3,671	3,912
Lyndon State C	3,334	3,551	3,912
Vermont Tech C	3,910	4,179	3,624
VIRGINIA			
Averett C	$8,750	$9,090	$0
Bluefield C	5,400	5,940	0
Bridgewater C	9,195	10,135	0
Christendom C	7,650	8,135	0
Christopher Newport C	2,325	2,860	3,992
C of Health Sciences	2,328	2,608	0
C of William and Mary	3,730	4,046	7,380
Richard Bland C	1,460	1,720	3,230
Commonwealth C	5,260	5,720	0
Eastern Mennonite C	7,900	8,600	0
Emory and Henry C	7,270	7,820	0
Ferrum C	7,400	8,120	0
George Mason U	2,988	3,400	5,184
Hampden-Sydney C	11,316	12,253	0
Hampton U	6,550	7,006	0
Hollins C	11,799	12,200	0
James Madison U	3,298	3,576	3,664
Liberty U	5,850	6,150	0
Longwood C	3,190	3,664	4,326
Lynchburg C	10,330	10,900	0
Mary Baldwin C	9,165	9,955	0
Mary Washington C	2,618	2,896	3,856
Marymount U	9,707	10,192	0
National Business C	4,566	4,710	0
Norfolk State U	2,330	2,530	3,230
Old Dominion U	2,848	3,518	5,130
Radford U	2,430	2,746	3,524
Randolph-Macon C	10,810	11,400	0
Randolph-Macon Woman's C	11,680	12,570	0
Roanoke C	11,250	12,000	0
Saint Paul's C	4,806	4,935	0
Shenandoah U	7,900	8,650	0
Southern Sem C	n/a	8,800	0
Strayer C	4,950	4,860	0
Sweet Briar C	12,625	13,250	0
U of Richmond	11,695	12,620	0
U of Virginia	3,354	3,890	6,936
Clinch Valley C	2,300	2,650	3,374
Va Commonwealth U	3,069	3,529	6,096
Virginia CC Sys			
Blue Ridge CC	1,058	1,242	3,030
Central Virginia CC	1,050	1,250	3,030
Dabney S Lancaster CC	1,062	1,245	3,030
Danville CC	1,054	1,235	3,030
Eastern Shore CC	1,065	1,245	3,030
Germanna CC	1,059	1,239	3,030
J Sargeant Reynolds CC	1,050	1,242	3,030
John Tyler CC	1,050	1,244	3,030
Lord Fairfax CC	1,066	1,250	3,030
Mountain Empire CC	1,050	1,230	3,030
New River CC	1,074	1,254	3,030
Northern Va CC	1,050	1,260	3,030
Patrick Henry CC	1,056	1,236	3,030
Paul D Camp CC	1,050	1,230	3,030
Piedmont Va CC	1,060	1,246	3,030
Rappahannock CC	1,062	1,242	3,030
Southside Va CC	1,056	1,236	3,030
Southwest Va CC	1,060	1,240	3,030
Thomas Nelson CC	1,063	1,243	3,030
Tidewater CC	1,050	1,305	3,030
Va Highlands CC	1,050	1,230	3,030
Va Western CC	1,054	1,234	3,030
Wytheville CC	1,065	1,245	3,030
Virginia Intermont C	6,570	7,320	0
Virginia Military Inst	4,325	4,400	5,540
Va Polytech Inst and State U	3,304	3,538	5,448
Virginia State U	2,668	2,913	3,402
Virginia Union U	6,142	6,668	0
Virginia Wesleyan C	8,790	9,425	0
Washington and Lee U	11,695	12,465	0
WASHINGTON			
Antioch U Seattle	$7,575	$7,845	$0
Art Inst of Seattle	7,555	8,100	0
Bastyr C	n/a	5,175	0
Bellevue CC	990	1,044	2,940
Big Bend CC	945	999	2,940
Central Wash U	1,698	1,785	4,512
Centralia C	951	999	2,940
City U	6,030	6,575	0
Clark C	998	1,052	2,940
Cogswell C North	6,480	7,200	0
Columbia Basin C	969	1,023	2,940
Cornish C of the Arts	8,090	8,730	0
Eastern Wash U	1,698	1,785	4,512
Edmonds CC	975	1,029	2,940
Everett CC	945	999	2,940
Evergreen State C	1,698	1,785	4,512
Gonzaga U	10,335	11,200	0
Grays Harbor C	945	999	2,940
Green River CC	960	1,014	2,940
Griffin C	6,400	7,675	0
Heritage C	4,450	5,190	0
Highline CC	945	999	2,940
Lower Columbia C	973	1,026	2,940
Lutheran Bible Inst of Seattle	2,440	2,470	0
NW C of the Assemblies of God	5,816	6,173	0

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
WASHINGTON—Cont.			
Northwest Indian C	$843	$843	$2,535
Olympic C	945	999	2,940
Pacific Lutheran U	11,075	11,968	0
Peninsula C	945	993	2,940
Pierce C	975	1,029	2,940
Puget Sound Christian C	4,605	4,605	0
Saint Martin's C	9,580	10,120	0
Seattle CC Dist			
North Seattle CC	930	978	2,940
Seattle Central CC	945	978	2,940
South Seattle CC	930	999	2,940
Seattle Pacific U	10,581	11,301	0
Seattle U	10,170	11,520	0
Shoreline CC	939	999	2,940
Skagit Valley C	945	999	2,940
S Puget Sound CC	945	999	2,940
Tacoma CC	968	1,019	2,940
U of Puget Sound	12,690	13,910	0
U of Washington	2,178	2,274	4,071
Walla Walla C	9,083	9,555	0
Walla Walla CC	975	1,030	2,940
Wash State CC Dist			
Spokane CC	945	999	2,940
Spokane Falls CC	945	999	2,940
Washington State U	2,178	2,274	4,071
Wenatchee Valley C	951	999	2,940
Western Wash U	1,698	1,785	4,512
Whatcom CC	930	999	2,940
Whitman C	13,210	14,504	0
Whitworth C	10,415	11,095	0
Yakima Valley CC	975	1,029	2,940
WEST VIRGINIA			
Alderson-Broaddus C	$8,666	$9,200	$0
Appalachian Bible C	3,640	3,840	0
Bethany C	11,988	12,907	0
C of West Virginia	2,520	2,520	0
Davis & Elkins C	7,710	8,180	0
Huntington JC of Business	3,375	3,375	0
National Ed Center National Inst of Tech	5,160	5,625	0
Ohio Valley C	4,824	5,220	0
Salem-Teikyo U	6,280	8,194	0
State C Sys of WVa			
Bluefield State C	1,454	1,726	2,270
Concord C	1,602	1,736	2,130
Fairmont State C	1,424	1,686	2,320
Glenville State C	1,480	1,606	2,214
Shepherd C	1,894	1,954	2,520
W Liberty State C	1,500	1,590	2,670
WVa Inst of Tech	1,684	1,784	2,170
WVa State C	1,578	1,712	2,290
Southern WVa CC	914	1,000	1,850
WVa Northern CC	1,014	1,144	1,992
U of Charleston	7,950	8,700	0
U of WVa Sys			
Marshall U	1,600	1,792	2,886
West Virginia U	1,850	1,928	3,558
Parkersburg	792	864	2,016
Potomac State C	1,350	1,472	2,806
WVa Wesleyan C	11,830	12,605	0
Wheeling Jesuit C	8,550	9,130	0
WISCONSIN			
Alverno C	$6,792	$7,332	$0
Bellin C of Nursing	6,022	6,322	0
Beloit C	13,050	14,250	0
Blackhawk Tech C	1,210	1,347	8,400
Cardinal Stritch C	6,960	7,384	0
Carroll C	11,068	11,432	0
Carthage C	10,640	11,525	0
Chippewa Valley Tech C	1,270	1,347	8,400
Columbia C of Nursing	11,068	11,432	0
Concordia U	7,400	8,100	0
Edgewood C	6,990	7,600	0
Fox Valley Tech C	1,280	1,347	8,400
Gateway Tech C	1,290	1,347	8,400
Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa CC	2,425	2,425	0
Lakeland C	8,050	8,500	0
Lakeshore Tech C	1,440	1,347	8,400
Lawrence U	14,685	15,342	0
Madison Area Tech C	1,280	1,347	8,400
Madison JC of Business	3,925	4,050	0
Maranatha Baptist Bible C	4,150	4,330	0
Marian C of Fond du Lac	7,550	8,100	0
Marquette U	9,034	9,934	0
Mid-State Tech C	1,290	1,347	8,400
Milwaukee Area Tech C	1,358	1,347	8,400
Milwaukee C of Business	n/a	6,075	0
Milwaukee Inst of Art and Design	7,660	8,410	0
Milwaukee Sch of Engineering	9,150	9,960	0
Moraine Park Tech C	1,215	1,347	8,400
Mount Mary C	6,950	7,300	0
Mount Senario C	6,350	7,106	0
Nicolet Area Tech C	1,263	1,347	8,400
Northcentral Tech C	1,316	1,347	8,400
NE Wis Tech C	1,375	1,347	8,400
Northland C	8,380	9,190	0
Northwestern C	3,174	3,445	0
Ripon C	12,900	13,710	0
Saint Norbert C	10,225	10,805	0
Silver Lake C	7,480	7,880	0
SW Wis Tech C	1,270	1,347	8,400
Stratton C	5,470	5,470	0
U of Wisconsin			
Eau Claire	1,833	1,953	4,185
Green Bay	1,805	1,993	4,185
La Crosse	1,860	1,985	4,185
Madison	2,186	2,344	5,399
Milwaukee	2,230	2,392	5,286
Oshkosh	1,820	1,926	4,185

FACT FILE: 1992-93 Tuition and Fees—Continued

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
WISCONSIN—Cont.			
U of Wisconsin, cont.			
Parkside	$1,862	$1,988	$4,185
Platteville	1,856	1,987	4,185
River Falls	1,831	1,958	4,185
Stevens Point	1,884	2,009	4,185
Stout	1,884	1,974	4,185
Superior	1,805	1,916	4,185
Whitewater	1,887	1,985	4,185
Baraboo Sauk	1,407	1,485	3,207
Barron County	1,463	1,580	3,482
Fond du Lac	1,446	1,542	3,482
Fox Valley	1,442	1,530	3,482
Manitowoc County	1,433	1,498	3,482
Marathon County	1,599	1,514	3,482
Marinette County	1,461	1,500	3,482
Marshfield Wood County	1,460	1,514	3,482
Richland	1,532	1,630	3,482
Rock County	1,408	1,508	3,482
Sheboygan	1,414	1,506	3,482
Washington Co	1,458	1,560	3,482
Waukesha	1,410	1,500	3,482
Viterbo C	7,960	8,360	0
Waukesha County Tech C	1,320	1,347	8,400
Western Wis Tech C	1,375	1,347	8,400
Wis Indianhead Tech C	1,229	1,347	8,400
Wis Lutheran C	7,578	8,280	0
Wisconsin Sch of Electronics	5,520	6,120	0
WYOMING			
Casper C	$672	$744	$1,248
Central Wyoming C	724	900	1,248
Eastern Wyoming C	626	804	1,248
Laramie County CC	664	792	1,248
Northwest C	808	900	1,248
Sheridan C	688	756	1,248
U of Wyoming	1,293	1,430	3,072
Western Wyo CC	676	756	1,248
PUERTO RICO			
American U of PR	$2,100	$2,400	$0

	1991-92	1992-93	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
PUERTO RICO—Cont.			
Ana G Mendez Educational U Sys			
Puerto Rico JC	$2,650	$2,750	$0
Turabo U	2,670	2,750	0
U Metropolitana	2,642	2,750	0
Bayamon Central U	2,200	2,350	0
Caribbean U	2,400	2,550	0
Columbia C	2,752	3,112	0
Conservatory of Music of PR	450	660	0
Electronic Data Processing C	2,419	2,419	0
Escuela de Artes Plasticas	700	700	0
Huertas JC	2,985	2,985	0
ICPR JC	2,296	2,476	0
Inst Tech Comercial JC	2,250	2,250	0
Inter American U of Puerto Rico			
Arecibo	2,568	2,568	0
Metropolitan	2,400	2,608	0
San German	2,500	2,500	0
Pontifical Catholic U of PR	2,457	2,413	0
Tech C of Municipality of San Juan	620	630	0
U Adventista de las Antillas	2,470	2,728	0
U Politech of PR	2,920	2,920	0
U of Puerto Rico			
Aguadilla	670	970	0
Arecibo	760	970	0
Bayamon Tech U C	760	970	0
Carolina	670	970	0
Cayey U C	760	970	0
Humacao U C	760	970	0
La Montana	670	970	0
Mayaguez	760	970	0
Medical Sciences	760	970	0
Ponce Tech U C	760	970	0
Rio Piedras	760	970	0
U of the Sacred Heart	2,650	2,690	0

Public-College Rates Up 10% This Year, College Board Finds

Continued From Page A36

four-year colleges and $2,440 at two-year colleges. Those figures are not weighted by enrollment.

One hundred institutions are charging tuition and required fees of $15,000 or higher this year, exclusive of room and board, according to the College Board. Landmark College, which provides education to students with learning disabilities, is the nation's most costly institution, with tuition and required fees of $21,200. Other expensive institutions include Bennington College ($19,780), Hampshire College ($19,030), Tufts University ($18,344), and Reed College ($18,190).

In its report the College Board also calculated the 1992-93 tuition without taking enrollment into account, to show the costs charged by the average institution. Both approaches give similar tuition averages for all institutions except private four-year institutions. The unweighted tuition average for such colleges is $8,879, reflecting the fact that enrollments are larger at the more-expensive private colleges. ■

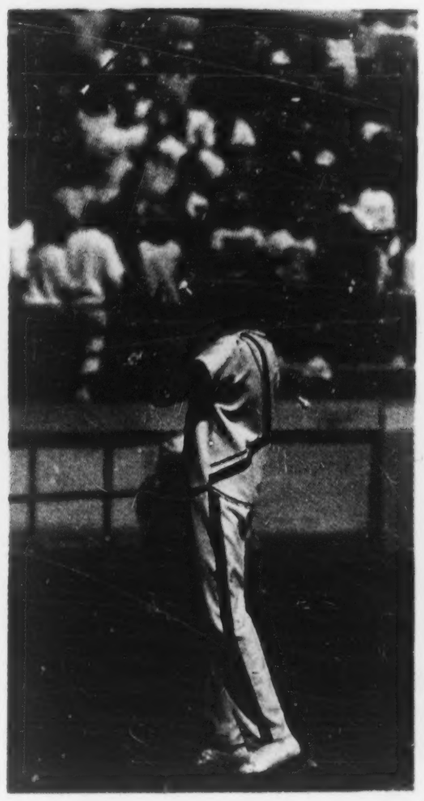
Range of 1992-93 Tuition at 4-Year Colleges

	Number of colleges	Average tuition and fees	Proportion of total enrollment
Private Institutions			
$15,000 or more	100	$16,661	15.6%
14,000 — 14,999	29	14,533	3.1
13,000 — 13,999	34	13,444	3.3
12,000 — 12,999	61	12,447	6.0
11,000 — 11,999	82	11,492	8.0
10,000 — 10,999	104	10,442	10.6
9,000 — 9,999	110	9,529	10.5
8,000 — 8,999	138	8,483	10.0
7,000 — 7,999	118	7,466	7.7
6,000 — 6,999	97	6,480	6.7
5,000 — 5,999	84	5,498	4.7
4,000 — 4,999	84	4,477	5.2
3,000 — 3,999	66	3,576	2.0
2,000 — 2,999	45	2,556	5.5
1,000 — 1,999	7	1,621	0.1
Less than $1,000	10	457	1.0
Total	1,169	—	100.0%
Public Institutions			
$3,000 or more	96	$3,689	17.8%
2,500 — 2,999	107	2,745	20.9
2,000 — 2,499	84	2,236	15.6
1,500 — 1,999	150	1,718	25.5
1,000 — 1,499	100	1,344	18.8
Less than $1,000	17	873	1.4
Total	554		100.0%

Note: Includes only those institutions that provided final or estimated 1992-93 tuition and fees by September 10, 1992.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

PHOTOGRAPHS BY GREG GRIECO, PENNSYLVANIA STATE U.



'True Showman' Takes Baton-Twirling Title

JOHN C. MITCHELL, the feature baton twirler for the Pennsylvania State University Blue Band, won the Men's 1992 World Open Solo Baton Twirling Championship, held at the University of Notre Dame.

He is Penn State's first black feature twirler and the first male twirler at the university since 1940. His coach, Judy Shearer Lawrence, says: "He's a real entertainer, a true showman."

Mr. Mitchell, who is majoring in administration of justice, has been known to twirl flaming batons and knives when performing before Penn State football fans. The championship rules, however, limited him to a single baton—without flame.

Mr. Mitchell began college as a freshman at the University of Pittsburgh, but transferred to Penn State in 1989. Until this fall, he has shared the space in front of the Blue Band with another twirler, Lori Branley, who graduated last year.

He expects to graduate in December and plans to enter graduate studies in the College of Education at Penn State, specializing in counselor education.

"For a long time my father didn't want me to be a twirler," says Mr. Mitchell, laughing. "That's probably why I kept working at it."

His father, John T. Mitchell, was a co-captain of the basketball team at Penn State and graduated in 1963. ■